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SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 31ST OCTOBER
1903.**

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXV, Part 2. By R. D
Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. R1.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th October 1903.

From the 21st November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 14th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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W. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

II A

No. 1838.—Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the six months of 1903-1904 as compared with the corresponding period of 1902-1903.

[illegible]

ENGLAND.									
WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL 1 st TO SEPTEMBER.				APRIL 1 st TO SEPTEMBER.			
Preliminary Accounts, 1903-1904.	Budget, 1903-1904.	1903-1904.	1903-1904.	1903-1904.	1903-1904.	1903-1904.	1903-1904.	1903-1904.	1903-1904.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
38,600	50,600	15,700	24,200	8,500	...	...	1,372,600	...	...
3,003,400	2,008,800	1,807,500	1,472,000	...	34,600	...	2,082,600	1,22,000	...
371,300	149,600	149,600	144,600	...	5,000	...	1,894,400	43,500	...
553,000	584,900	253,100	247,500	...	5,600	...	9,004,000	38,000	...
2,391,200	2,104,800	1,170,600	1,186,100	...	...	...	1,382,700	2,13,000	...
2,000	400	1,100	600	...	700	...	1,175,000	...	...
6,538,700	6,642,000	3,248,100	3,290,700	42,600	...	...	7,857,400	13,97,000	...
1,000	1,500	600	1,500	900	...	...	1,137,400	4,75,000	...
160,500	125,800	61,600	67,100	5,500	...	...	2,877,000	40,13,000	...
5,291,100	5,068,800	2,250,100	2,240,300	...	300	...	8,983,100	79,78,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,000	...	...
18,361,500	18,275,300	8,667,200	8,678,500	11,300	...	...	41,88,35,000	3,29,24,000	...
...
18,667,500	18,275,300	8,667,200	8,678,500	11,300	...	...	41,88,35,000	3,29,24,000	...
1,556,000	1,813,400	575,300	576,000	700	...	...	2,58,85,000	2,27,54,000	...
88,900	344,200	...	664,800	664,800	...	...	60,50,000	...	22,03,000
1,624,300	2,157,600	575,300	1,240,800	665,500	...	...	3,19,65,000	2,04,61,000	...
...
500,200	1,500,000	...	1,000,000	1,000,000	...	...	...	...	...
26,500	...	45,800	207,100	161,300	...	...	46,50,000	...	87,66,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,13,000	...	11,93,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,49,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,21,000	...	3,25,64,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,41,85,000	3,45,56,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,000	...	3,13,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,79,78,000	...	82,20,000
1,598,500	1,500,000	45,800	1,207,100	1,161,300	...	...	...	...	...
20,512,400	21,932,900	9,288,300	11,126,400	1,238,100	...	...	60,87,78,000	4,51,56,000	...
5,767,500	3,934,600	6,644,200	6,073,100	...	571,100	...	14,04,47,000	...	1,14,39,000
26,279,900	25,867,500	15,932,500	17,193,500	1,267,200	...	...	74,92,25,000	3,37,17,000	...
...

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expenditure.
Direct Demands on the Revenues
Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments
Miscellaneous Civil Charges
Famine Relief and Insurance
Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure) ditto
Other Public Works
Army Services
Special Defence Works
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL

Add—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year
Deduct—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances

TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE

Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.
Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works
Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities
Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)
TOTAL

Debt, Deposits, and Advances.
Permanent Debt (net discharged)
Temporary do. ()
Unfunded do. ()
Deposits and Advances by Imperial Government
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments
Capital Account of Local Boards (net payments)
Remittances (net)
Secretary of State's Bill's paid
Do. do. exchange
TOTAL

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS
Closing Balance
GRAND TOTAL

O. T. BARROW,
Offg. Comptroller General.

No. 1838.—Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the six months of 1903-1904 as compared with the corresponding period of 1902-1903.

INDIA.

ENGLAND.						INDIA.					
WHOLE YEAR.			APRIL TO SEPTEMBER.			WHOLE YEAR.			APRIL TO SEPTEMBER.		
Preliminary Accounts, 1902-1903.	Budget, 1903-1904.		Increase.	Decrease.		Preliminary Accounts, 1902-1903.	Budget, 1903-1904.		Increase.	Decrease.	
DISBURSEMENTS.											
					Expenditure.						
					Direct Demands on the Revenues						
					Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)						
					Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint						
					Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments						
					Miscellaneous Civil Charges						
					Famine Relief and Insurance						
					Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India Interest on Capital Expenditure)						
					Irrigation ditto						
					Other Public Works						
					Army Services						
					Special Defence Works						
					TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL.						
					Add—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year						
					Deduct—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances						
					TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE						
					Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
					Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works						
					Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities						
					Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)						
					TOTAL						
					Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
					Permanent Debt (net discharged)						
					Temporary do. (do.)						
					Unfunded do. (do.)						
					Deposits and Advances (net)						
					Loans and Advances by Imperial Government						
					Do. by Provincial Governments						
					Capital Account of Local Boards (net payments)						
					Remittances (net)						
					Secretary of State's Bills paid						
					Do. exchange						
					TOTAL						
					TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS						
					Closing Balance						
					GRAND TOTAL						

O. T. BARROW,
Off. Comptroller General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 19th November 1903.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3727 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 14th November 1903 :—

- No. 470 of 1903.—Rosia Washington Welch, of 2134, West Baltimore street, in the city of Baltimore, state of Maryland, United States of America. *Improvements in machines for hulling rice and similar grains.*
- No. 471 of 1903.—John Frederick Cooke Farquhar, engineer, of 24, Long Acre, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in or pertaining to oil lamps.*
- No. 472 of 1903.—Edmund Eaton, consulting engineer, of 99, Cannon street, London E. C., England. *An improved apparatus for use in the manufacture of bricks, blocks, and the like.*
- No. 473 of 1903.—Paul Du Buit, engineer, of 15, Rue des Halles, Paris, France. *Improvements in the manufacture of explosive charges.*
- No. 474 of 1903.—John Edwin Palmer, gentleman, of 5, Commercial Chambers, Manse street, Dunedin, New Zealand. *An improved compound for branding cattle, horses, and the like animals.*
- No. 475 of 1903.—Gustave Louis Monchal, engineer, of 38, Victoria street, Westminster, London, England. *Improvements in and relating to caissons, foundation or building cylinders, columns, piles, bridge abutments, wharves, piers, sea walls, quay walls, dock walls, and like structures.*

No. 3728 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

- No. 112 of 1902.—Frank Henry Sleeper, mechanical engineer, of 4825, St. Catharine street, in the town of Westmount, in the county of Jacques Cartier, in the province of Quebec, Canada, and Edward Albert Mahon, merchant, of 301, St. James street, in the city and district of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, Canada. *Improvements in engines.* (Specification filed 5 November 1903.)
- No. 23 of 1903.—Henry Collins, draper, of 1, Irwell Place, the Crescent, Salford, England, and Charles William Collins, engineer, of 287, Liverpool road, Patricroft, Manchester, England. *Improvements in apparatus for operating the points of overhead electric tram wires.* (Specification filed 5 November 1903.)
- No. 84 of 1903.—Claire Azema Coryton, wife of Richard Coryton, managing proprietor of the firm of R. Coryton and Company, engineers and contractors, of Bankipore, Herbert Hume-Spry, indigo planter, of Dhokraha factory, Chumparun, and part proprietor of the Behar Iron Works, Mozufferpore, and George Richardson, indigo planter, of Bhicanpore factory, Tirhoot, and part proprietor of the Behar Iron Works, Mozufferpore, all in British India. *Improvements in mechanical stokers for brick kilns and the like.* (Specification filed 5 November 1903.)

- No. 111 of 1903.—John Cowan, managing director of the Stirling Boiler Company, Limited, of 2, St. Andrew's square, Edinburgh, Scotland. *A boiler furnace for burning jute and other organic refuse.* (Specification filed 7 November 1903.)
- No. 112 of 1903.—The General Electrolytic Patent Company, Limited, alkali manufacturers, of Nantwich road, Middlewich, in the county of Chester, England. *Improvements in electrodes for use in electrolysis.* (Specification filed 7 November 1903.)
- No. 115 of 1903.—The Cooper-Hewitt Electric Company, manufacturers, of 120, Broadway, in the city, county and state of New York, United States of America. *Improvements in electric gas or vapour lamps.* (Specification filed 5 November 1903.)
- No. 116 of 1903.—Hugo Bremer, manufacturer, of Neheim-on-the-Ruhr, in the empire of Germany. *Improvements in or relating to electric arc lamps.* (Specification filed 5 November 1903.)
- No. 126 of 1903.—Charles Walke, inspector of steam boilers, the Town Custom House, Fort, Bombay, and Hormusjee Dorabjee Pudumjee, coach builder, 18, Bank street, Fort, Bombay. *Ball-bearing rings.* (Specification filed 13 November 1903.)
- No. 132 of 1903.—Otto Hoffmann, engineer, of West View, 18, Wellington road, Withington, near Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in and relating to automatic fire extinguishers.* (Specification filed 7 November 1903.)
- No. 156 of 1903.—Alfred Henry Martin, assistant of Messrs. Steuart and Company, coach builders, Calcutta. *An improved shirt and suspender combined, to be known as the "suspensory shirt."* (Specification filed 7 November 1903.)
- No. 379 of 1903.—Kenneth Sutherland Murray, consulting engineer, of 69, Horseferry road, in the city of Westminster, England, and Harry Vaughan Rudston Read, civil engineer, of 55, Broad street avenue, London, England. *Improvements in apparatus for aerating liquids, or causing liquids to absorb gas.* (Specification filed 9 November 1903.)
- No. 394 of 1903.—Thomas George Stevens, engineer, of 5, The Terrace, Greenhithe, Kent. *Improvements in compensating levers for vehicle springs of every description.* (Specification filed 11 November 1903.)
- No. 395 of 1903.—Norman Pain Pearse, gentleman, of Burleigh House, Belsize lane, Hampstead, in the county of Middlesex, England. *Improvements in and relating to rollers for roller gins and burring apparatus.* (Specification filed 11 November 1903.)

No. 3729 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

- No. 180 of 1894.—Willans and Robinson, Limited. *Improvements in metallic joints for boilers and other apparatus.* (From 11 January 1904 to 11 January 1905.)
- No. 173 of 1897.—Theophil Pfister and Emil Barthels. *Improvements in elysonne work.* (From 17 November 1903 to 17 November 1904.)
- No. 193 of 1898.—William James Hadden. *Crushing and whitening common bay salt, and converting it thereby into salt to all appearance like Cheshire or Liverpool salt.* (From 2 December 1903 to 2 December 1904.)
- No. 333 of 1898.—John Pettigrew. *Improvements in hinges or like mechanism for controlling the action of fall down doors.* (From 26 November 1903 to 26 November 1904.)
- No. 143 of 1899.—Reginald Belfield. *Improvement in regulation of rotary transformer direct current electromotive force.* (From 15 December 1903 to 15 December 1904.)
- No. 215 of 1899.—Dadabhoy Adurji Doomsia. *A thorough improved distilling and condensing apparatus.* (From 1 December 1903 to 1 December 1904.)
- No. 323 of 1899.—Henry Valentine Simpson. *Improvements in and relating to the treatment of wood with solutions for rendering it non-flammable and for other purposes.* (From 24 November 1903 to 24 November 1904.)

No. 3730 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees herein after respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 386 of 1898.—Alexander Atkinson. *A camp bed to be called "Atkinson's patent camp bed"* (Specification filed 8 August 1899.)

No. 198 of 1899.—Charles William Curtis and Leyshon Davies. *An improved explosive.* (Specification filed 11 August 1899.)

No. 206 of 1899.—Simeon Oakes Holmes. *Improvements in the manufacture of block fuel.* (Specification filed 7 August 1899.)

No. 228 of 1899.—Alfred Jacob Sterne. *Igniting device for gas burners.* (Specification filed 7 August 1899.)

No. 236 of 1899.—John David Jones. *An improved lubricant.* (Specification filed 8 August 1899.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of Rs 50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 280 of 1890.—Charles Robert Clarke Tichborne, Alfred Edward Darley, Marquess Francis Purcell and Samuel Geoghegan. *Method of and appliances for the collection and utilization of the carbolic acid and other products given off during the process of all fermentations.* (Specification filed 9 August 1892.)

No. 126 of 1892.—Henry James Stuart Brown. *Improvements in and relating to metallic and composite boxes, tanks and the like, and in securing lids or covers thereto.* (Specification filed 11 August 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (b) After the expiration of the tenth year and before the expiration of the eleventh year from the date of filing of the specification.

The sum of Rs 100 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable at Calcutta to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

C. R. WILSON,

Secretary under the Inventions and
Designs Act, 1888.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India, Price R6. Forwarded V.P.P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 17th November 1903.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the
15th November 1903.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900.	TOTAL.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Calcutta . . .	1,36,80,000	13,45,31,965	14,82,11,965	2,57,70,666	8,99,48,598	...	...	11,57,19,264
Allahabad . . .	...	1,80,47,405	1,80,47,405	69,20,530	25,53,405	...	...	94,73,935
Lahore . . .	...	2,71,44,730	2,71,44,730	56,60,786	7,57,320	...	...	64,18,106
Bombay . . .	66,98,930	10,40,09,905	11,07,08,835	2,27,73,142	4,91,99,507*	...	1,15,19,500	8,34,92,149
Karachi . . .	...	1,05,34,330	1,05,34,330	22,50,905	12,65,010	...	...	35,15,915
Madras . . .	22,92,890	4,00,74,540	4,23,67,430	65,55,925	1,25,93,790	...	...	1,91,49,715
Calicut . . .	...	20,45,150	20,45,150	8,07,325	1,48,305	...	...	9,55,630
Rangoon . . .	...	1,42,97,280	1,42,97,280	3,36,82,320	2,23,110	...	...	3,39,05,430
	2,26,71,820	35,06,85,005	37,33,57,725					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of issue			7,27,625					
TOTAL R . . .			37,26,30,090	10,44,21,509	13,66,80,045	...	1,15,19,500	27,26,30,144
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another								Nil.
								NET TOTAL R . . .
								27,26,30,144
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of ₹10,30,81,500 held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882								9,99,00,046
								GRAND TOTAL R . . .
								37,26,30,090

* Includes ₹75,00,000 in transit to England.

O. T. BARROW,

Offg. Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enforced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th November 1903.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS					4 PER CENT. LOANS					4½ PER CENT. LOANS			GRAND TOTAL.
	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	of 1894-95.	of 1895.	of 1899.	of 1900-01.	TOTAL.	of 1893-94.	of 1895-96.	of 1896-97.	of 1897-98.	of 1898-99.	of 1899-00.	of 1900-01.	
Balance of 31st October 1903.	1,10,41,900	1,08,84,800	2,47,02,200	1,24,79,000	21,47,600	16,37,35,700	100	5,000	...	2,800	40,800	5,000	61,434	17,48,74,134
Amount of transferred to London.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enforced at Madras up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enforced at Bombay up to 7th November 1903.	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enforced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th November 1903.	5,000	5,800	30,000	5,000	...	1,12,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
Deduct—														
Amount written off in the London Registers.	1,10,40,000	1,08,83,600	2,47,03,100	1,24,81,000	21,47,600	16,38,56,300	100	5,000	...	2,800	40,800	5,000	61,434	1,21,600
Balance on 15th November 1903.	5,94,000	6,100	62,900	...	...	10,98,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,50,01,734
	1,05,14,600	1,08,84,500	2,46,70,800	1,24,81,000	21,47,600	16,37,57,900	100	5,000	...	2,800	40,800	5,000	61,714	17,33,65,734

NOTE.—From 9th June 1897 to 15th Sept. 1903, enforced from India 11,216 lakhs, re-transferred from London 10,780 lakhs.

15th Sept. 1903	1	7	14	23	26	10,840	lakhs.
1st Oct. "	1	7	14	23	26	10,840	lakhs.
15th Oct. "	1	7	14	23	26	10,840	lakhs.
1st Nov. "	1	7	14	23	26	10,840	lakhs.
15th Nov. "	1	7	14	23	26	10,840	lakhs.
Balance against India	11,216	10,840	381	lakhs.			

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,

BANK OF BENGAL;

Calcutta, the 17th November 1903.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th November 1903.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	R	a. p.		R	a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	1,37,57,682	8 0
Reserve Fund	1,21,50,000	0 0	Other authorised Investments	76,41,207	0 0
Public Deposits			Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	3,06,03,829	11 7
at Head Office	71,78,216	0 9	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	1,53,94,547	15 2
Public Deposits at Branches	65,24,952	4 5	Bills discounted and purchased	2,05,39,601	12 5
			Balances with other Banks	31,83,059	0 5
			Bullion	...	...
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	9,78,18,596	12 7	Dead Stock	17,92,193	0 3
Bank Post Bills, etc.	4,80,123	0 6	Stamps	10,224	0 1
Sundries	19,82,302	3 3	Sundries	9,21,439	11 0
				9,38,43,784	10 11
			Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	2,67,73,934	3 2
			Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	2,55,16,471	7 5
				5,22,90,405	10 7
RUPES	14,61,34,190	5 6	RUPES	14,61,34,190	5 6

* Includes Sovs. and † Sovs. value R 9,05,880 0 0
 † Do. do. do. 1,18,402 0 0
 R 10,24,282 0 0

BANK OF BENGAL,
 Calcutta, 19th November 1903.

By order of the Directors,
 H. F. FRESHWATER, W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
 Offg. Chief Accountant. Secretary and Treasurer.
 Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent.
 Percentage 45·87.

INDIAN MUSEUM.
 NATURAL HISTORY SECTION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 14th November 1903.

No. 420-T.—Mr. Frank Finn, B.A., F.Z.S., Deputy Superintendent of the Indian Museum, is permitted to resign his appointment, with effect from the 2nd December 1903.

By order,

E. P. STEBBING,
 Secretary to the Trustees.

The 11th November 1903.

No. 439-T.—Major A. W. Alcock, I.M.S., C.I.E., returned from furlough granted him by Trustees' order No. 341-P., dated the 11th March 1902, and resumed charge of the office of Superintendent of the Indian Museum from Mr. E. P. Stebbing, I.F.S., on the forenoon of the 19th November 1903.

By order,

A. ALCOKK,
 Secretary to the Trustees.

H B

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Miss Sophie Borgaes, late a Nursing Sister of the Up-country Nursing Association.	Naini Tal.	9th October 1903	The Commissioner and District Judge, Kumaon Division, Naini Tal, dated 24th October 1903.	Will left. Mrs. Mary Murphy, Executrix, applied for Probate.
Mr. G. D. M. Moore Lane, late a District Superintendent of Police, Pakokku.	Pakokku.	19th September 1903	The District Judge, Pakokku, dated 2nd October 1903.	No Will left. No application.
Miss Ruth Waller, late a Governess under the service of Mr. Morris, Superintendent of Police, Hoshangabad.	Panchmarhi.	28th September 1903	The Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad, 10th October 1903.	Ditto. Ditto.

3, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 18th November 1903.

ALEXANDER KINNEY,
Deputy Administrator General of Bengal

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.

5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 14th November 1903.

No. 27.—Mr. W. D. McD. Cruickshank, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, passed the examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, chapter II, paragraphs 169 to 171, on the 28th October 1903.

S. FINNEY,
Manager, North Western Railway.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that, on or about the 30th October 1902, treasure consisting of the articles noted below, valued at Rs 25 (Twenty-five), was found in the wall of the dilapidated house of Jonnalagadda Akasam in Gudur village, Bandar Taluk, Kistna District, by the same Jonnalagadda Akasam, the owner of the house :—

Description of article.	Number of articles.	Value.
One pot containing 30 Nizam's Hali Sicca Rupees	30	R s. p. 25 0 0

2. All persons claiming the above treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Kistna at Masulipatam on the 1st May 1904, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

J. W. BHON,
for Collector.

KISTNA COLLECTORATE,
Masulipatam, the 19th November 1903.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 17th November 1903.

No. 1134-*Ap.*—Babu Suryya Kumar Mukarji, Superintendent of Post offices, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and six days, with effect from the 2nd December 1903, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Shaikh Umar is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Post offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Babu Suryya Kumar Mukarji, or until further orders.

No. 1144-*Ap.*—Mr. J. E. Lauder is appointed 4th Assistant Postmaster, Calcutta General Post Office, with effect from the date on which he joins the appointment.

Mr. H. Pereira is appointed sub. *pro tem.* 4th Assistant Postmaster, Calcutta General Post Office, with effect from the 5th September 1903, until the date of his relief by Mr. J. E. Lauder, or until further orders.

The 18th November 1903.

No. 1150-*Ap.*—In consequence of the retirement of Mr. Ratanji Jamshedji Lalkaka, Superintendent of Post offices, 1st grade, from the 14th December 1903, the following appointments are made, with effect from that date :—

Mr. Dinsha Kharshedji Sukhia, Superintendent of Post offices, 2nd grade, to be Superintendent of Post offices, 1st grade.

Mr. Framji Dinsha Kamdin, Superintendent of Post offices, 3rd grade, to be Superintendent of Post offices, 2nd grade.

Mr. R. W. Hanson, Superintendent of Post offices, officiating in the 3rd grade, to be confirmed in that grade.

Mr. Rastamji Dorabji Romer, temporary Superintendent of Post offices, 4th grade, to be Superintendent of Post offices, 4th grade.

Mr. Dinsha Manekji Kalapesi, sub. *pro tem.* Superintendent of Post offices, 4th grade, to be temporary Superintendent of Post offices, 4th grade.

Mr. Dadabhai Ardeshir Parakh, Acting Superintendent of Post offices, 4th grade, to be sub. *pro tem.* Superintendent of Post offices, 4th grade.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.

11 B 2

NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited for the supply of medical stores and surgical instruments, etc., to the Medical Store Department, Bengal Command, Calcutta, from 1st April 1904 to 31st March 1905.

Schedule of stores in duplicate with tender forms can be obtained free of charge on application to the undersigned up to the 12th December 1903.

Tenders will be received up to 15th December 1903 and will be opened on the noon of the 15th December. Parties tendering are invited to attend. All tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for Medical Supplies."

Tenders must be accompanied by a treasury receipt or Government Promissory Notes for the earnest-money at rupees two per cent. on the total value of the tender. The Medical Store-Keeper does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. F. H. DOBSON, Lieutenant-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Medical Store-Keeper to Government, Bengal Command.

Medical Store Department, Bengal Command,
Calcutta, the 10th November 1903.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND
CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POWERS.

Peshawar, the 9th November 1903.

No. 241-A.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Lieutenant C. E. Bruce, I.A., Assistant Commissioner, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Bannu District.

No. 241-B.—Under the provisions of section 58 (1) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No. VII of 1901, Lieutenant C. E. Bruce, I.A., Assistant Commissioner, is invested with the powers of a Munsif of the 1st class with respect to cases generally within the limits of the Civil District of Bannu.

2. The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Lieutenant Bruce shall be deemed, for the purposes of the said Regulation, to be a Munsif.

The 14th November 1903.

No. 243.—Under the provisions of section 27 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to confer all the powers of an Assistant Collector of the 2nd grade, under Chapter IV of the said Act, on M. Sadulla Khan, Officiating Settlement Naib Tahsildar, within the limits of the districts to which he may be from time to time appointed. Such powers shall be exercised, subject to the control of the Settlement Officer under whom he may from time to time be serving.

RESUMPTION OF CHARGE.

The 13th November 1903.

No. 242.—On return from the leave granted to him in Notification No. 185, dated 1st September 1903, Lieutenant W. C. T. G. G. Plant, I.A., resumed charge of the duties of Adjutant and Quarter Master, Southern Waziristan Militia, on the forenoon of the 5th October 1903.

By order,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

EXAMINATION.

The 14th November 1903.

No. 244.—The undermentioned candidate is declared to have passed the examination in Pushtu held at Peshawar on the 29th October 1903, under Rule XI of the Rules for Examination in the Pushtu and Baluchi languages published with Punjab Government Gazette Notification No. 432, dated 9th May 1899 :—

Hira Nand, Sub-Overseer, attached to the Swat River Canal Division.

By order,

H. BOLTON,

Asst. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS
DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 7th November 1903.

No. 72.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, extension to the Nowshera Cantonment General Hospital:

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose :—

Specification of Land.

DISTRICT.	Pargana.	Mauzah.	Houses No.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Peshawar	Nowshera	Sudder Bazar	426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 823, 824, 825, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842.	...	<p><i>North.</i> Chakla and houses belonging to Elahi Bux, Boota, etc.</p> <p><i>South.</i> Sudder Bazar road leading from Regimental Bazar.</p> <p><i>East.</i> Sudder Bazar main road.</p> <p><i>West.</i> Cavalry road.</p>	Nowshera Sudder Bazar.

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894; and under section 7 of the said Act the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the houses specified above.

G. K. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,

Secy. to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and
Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province,
P. W. Department.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER—NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 17th November 1903.

No. 1889-G.—ERRATA.—In Notification No. 1812-G., dated the 3rd November 1903, for "Fazal-i-Iazab" read "Fazal-i-Razak," for "F. Williams" read "T. Williams," and for "Passed in papers 1 and 3 subject to re-examination in 2, 4, and 5" against the name of Mohammad Ali Khan read "Passed subject to re-examination in papers 1 and 3."

M. F. O'DWYER,

Revenue Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 31st October 1903.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.		BIRTHS.			DEATHS.										CAUSE OF DEATH.						INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24						
1	{ Hazara }	Abbottabad	3,395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2		Nawashahr	4,114	...	2	2	5	3	2	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	2	25	63	2
3		Butta	7,029	2	6	8	11	5	6	...	...	...	...	8	1	1	...	1	1	2	3	59	82	3	
4	{ Peshawar }	Haripur	5,578	1	2	3	4	3	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	28	37	4
5		Peshawar	73,143	24	15	39	32	15	17	1	1	...	25	...	...	...	...	5	4	3	7	28	23	5	
6		Kohat	18,092	9	2	11	9	5	4	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	32	26	6	
7	{ Bannu }	Bannu	10,070	5	9	14	10	6	4	...	...	...	5	1	...	1	3	2	1	3	72	52	7			
8		Lakki	5,218	5	3	8	3	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	30	8
9	{ Dera Ismail Khan }	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	27	19	46	55	30	25	...	...	...	34	4	2	...	...	15	12	6	18	85	101	9
10		Kulachi	9,125	3	2	5	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	29	34	10
		Total	164,251	76	60	136	135	73	62	1	1	...	89	6	6	1	31	24	12	36	43	43							

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 31st October 1903.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 10 Municipal Towns, 136 births were registered (76 males and 60 females), giving a birth-rate of 43 per mille of population; 135 deaths were registered (73 males and 62 females), giving a death-rate of 43 per mille of population.

There was 1 death registered from cholera in the Peshawar Municipal town.

Peshawar, the 13th November 1903.

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND
CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 12th October 1903.

No. 5072.—Consequent on the addition of two appointments of Extra Assistant Commissioners of the 6th grade to the sanctioned strength of Extra Assistant Commissioners in Baluchistan the following appointments and changes are made, with effect from the 17th October 1903, or the subsequent dates on which those men concerned assume charge of their respective appointments :—

- (i) K. S. Kazi Muzaffar Khan, Provisional Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th grade, is confirmed in the same grade.
- (ii) R. S. Jamiat Rai, Native Assistant to the Superintendent, Imperial Gazetteer, Baluchistan, to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th grade but to remain seconded while employed with the Superintendent, Imperial Gazetteer, subject to the sanction of the Government of India.
- (iii) L. Bhag Mal, sub. *pro tem.* Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade, and Extra Assistant Commissioner at Duki, is provisionally confirmed as an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the same grade, *vice* K. S. Kazi Muzaffar Khan, posted as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lower Zhob.
- (iv) Consequent on the confirmation of L. Bhag Mal as a Provisional Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade and the deputation of K. B. Mir Shamas Shah with the Seistan Arbitration Commission, Mr. S. D. Turner, Superintendent of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General's office in Baluchistan, is appointed as a sub. *pro tem.* Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th grade and is posted as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki and Sinjawi, subject to the approval of the Government of India.
- (v) Consequent on the deputation of R. S. Jamiat Rai with the Superintendent, Imperial Gazetteer, Baluchistan, L. Udho Dass, Native Assistant to the Political Agent, Kalat, for the Sarawan country, is appointed to be a sub. *pro tem.* Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade, and is posted as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Barkhan and Musakhle.
- (vi) R. S. Diwan Uttam Chand, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th grade, is posted as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nasirabad.
- (vii) L. Ratan Chand, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lower Zhob, to officiate temporarily as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Upper Zhob.

By order,

H. GOUGH, Captain,
First Assistant Secretary.

The 14th November 1903.

No. 6106.—In connection with the reorganisation of the Department for the control of horse-breeding and the re-ounting of the army in India as sanctioned in the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 17 Military, dated the 23rd January 1903, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to grant the status of Special Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner to the Superintendent, Army Remount Department, Baluchistan Circle, when on duty in his Circle.

By order,

DENYS DE S. BRAY, I.C.S.,
Second Assistant.

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 Mahabhashyaprodipodyata. Vol. II, Fasc. 8 @ 6a.
 Gadadhara Paddhati Kalasara. Vol. I, Fasc. 6 @ 6a.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 31ST OCTOBER 1903.

- Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXV, Part 2. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. R1.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th October 1903.

From the 21st November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 14th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

W. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

II A

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 26th November 1903.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3849 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 21st November 1903:—

- No. 476 of 1903.—C. W. Lamb, saddler and harness maker, of Moss Bank, Upper Main road, Moulmein, British Burma. *An improved light weight harness saddle.*
- No. 477 of 1903.—Leonard Schade van Westrum, merchant, a subject of the Queen of Netherlands, of 90, Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin, in the German empire. *A new sprinkling medium for roads.*
- No. 478 of 1903.—Leonard Schade van Westrum, merchant, a subject of the Queen of Netherlands, of 90, Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin, in the German empire. *Means for preventing dust explosions.*
- No. 479 of 1903.—Leonard Schade van Westrum, merchant, a subject of the Queen of Netherlands, of 90, Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin, in the German empire. *A method of preventing the production of dust and of maintaining the surfaces of roads, permanent-ways, court-yards, open or closed spaces, and such like.*
- No. 480 of 1903.—Leonard Schade van Westrum, engineer, of 90, Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin, Germany, at present residing at the Coburg Hotel, Carlos Place, Grosvenor square, London, England. *An improved method of road-making.*
- No. 481 of 1903.—Thomas Walter Barber, engineer, of 5, Palmer street, Westminster, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in tubes for boilers, condensers and the like.*
- No. 482 of 1903.—Bernard Crossley, mechanical engineer, of 444, Colne road, Burnley, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improved means for securing a continuous supply of weft in looms.*
- No. 483 of 1903.—William Henry Wyers, clerk, of No. 7, Thorn Grove road, Upton park, in the county of Essex, England. *Improvements in preserving yeast, and in apparatus therefor.*
- No. 484 of 1903.—William John Cummings, machinist, Herbert George Cummings, cooper, both of 1383, Richards street, city of Vancouver, Robert Chamberlain, master mariner, of Room, 3, Fairfield block, Granville street, city of Vancouver, and Nelson Seymour Loughheed, book-keeper, of Port Moody, all in the Province of British Columbia, Dominion of Canada. *Means for passing a line under the hull of a submerged vessel.*
- No. 485 of 1903.—William McGregor Smith, gentleman, of 25, Earls Court square, London, England. *Improvements in or relating to machinery for scutching or decorticating fibrous stems such as ramie, hemp, jute or the like.*
- No. 486 of 1903.—Frank Hinman Pierpont, engineer, of Horley, in the county of Surrey, England. *Improvements in and relating to machines for the manufacture of glass bottles and other vessels.*
- No. 487 of 1903.—Gilbert William Sutton, civil engineer, of Crofton lodge, Stevenage, in the county of Hertfordshire, England. *Improvements in cultivators for tea and other lands.*
- No. 488 of 1903.—Gilbert William Sutton, civil engineer, of Crofton lodge, Stevenage, in the county of Hertfordshire, England, and John Herbert Hieron Rolfe, engineer, of Calcutta. *Improvements in floors and racks for fermenting tea leaf.*
- No. 489 of 1903.—Leonard Charles D'Cruz, mechanic, of No. 44, Chandmaree road, Howrah, British India. *A machine for decorticating agave (aloe) and plantain fibre.*

No. 490 of 1903.—Howard Edward Aleck Wakefield, a member of the Punjab Provincial Civil Service, Sirhind Club, Umballa, in British India. *Improvements in the manufacture of traces for fishing tackle.*

No. 3850 P.—THE under-mentioned design has been registered, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma. This and other designs are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying.

No. 15D of 1903.—Messrs. Kahn and Kahn, merchants, trading at No. 10, Meadows street, Fort, Bombay. *Design consisting of heartsease flowers with leaves and spot and crescent woven in silk on silk and cotton mixed ground with water effect.*

No. 3851 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 86 of 1903.—Lewis M. Curry, architect, town of Brighton, Michigan, United States of America. *Improvements in planes.* (Specification filed 19 November 1903.)

No. 50 of 1903.—Charles Edward Tristram, Captain, Deoli Irregular Force, Deoli, Rajputana, in British India. *A combined entrenching tool.* (Specification filed 13 November 1903.)

No. 109 of 1903.—The Crown Cork and Seal Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Maryland, of 1511, Gillford Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, United States of America. *Improvements in closures for bottles and other vessels.* (Specification filed 13 November 1903.)

No. 134 of 1903.—Thomas Rooke, engineer, Enmore road, Newton, and John Thrush, miner, Silver hill, New Canterbury road, Dulwich hill, both in the state of New South Wales, Commonwealth of Australia. *Garbage destructor.* (Specification filed 13 November 1903.)

No. 149 of 1903.—Tarichos Syndicate, Limited (a British Joint Stock Company of Limited Liability duly incorporated under British Laws), whose registered offices are 10, Walbrook, in the city of London, England. *An improved process and apparatus for preserving organic substances.* (Specification filed 18 November 1903.)

No. 150 of 1903.—Robert Harvey, master plumber, of 17, London street, Newtown, near Sydney, in the state of New South Wales, Australia, and Charles John Bruce, plumber, of "Blink Bonnie," Torrens street, Blakehurst, in the state aforesaid. *A self-tilting table adapted to receive moving liquid or matter so as to automatically direct the flow and divert and discharge the same.* (Specification filed 18 November 1903.)

No. 153 of 1903.—Arthur Bernard Gill, electrical engineer, of "Carlton" Blackheath Park, London, England. *Improvements in apparatus for electrically lighting railway trains.* (Specification filed 18 November 1903.)

No. 157 of 1903.—Edgar Thompson, engineer, Government Telegraph Department, residing at No. 8, Loudon street, Calcutta, in British India. *An improved letter clip to be called the "Acme" clip.* (Specification filed 19 November 1903.)

No. 368 of 1903.—Herbert Thomas Thomson, colliery superintendent, of 4, Fairlie place, Calcutta, and John White, colliery manager, of the Jamadoba Colliery, in the District of Manbhoon, in Bengal. *Improvements in apparatus for loading coal or other material.* (Specification filed 14 November 1903.)

No. 407 of 1903.—James Chambers, engineer, of 2, Back Deal street, Bury, England, and Samuel Cook, engineer, of Albert Works, Brook street, Bury, England. *Improvements in or applicable to the clips or holders of stentering machines, swissing machines, and the like.* (Specification filed 13 November 1903.)

No. 409 of 1903.—Augustus Cardigan Frederick Dann, engine fitter, of 54, St. Augustine road, Southsea, in the county of Hants, England. *Improvements in continuously variable speed gear and in clutches and link motions connected therewith, partly applicable to other purposes.* (Specification filed 13 November 1903.)

No. 3852 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 145 of 1896.—Alistér MacNab. *An improvement in the treatment of bay salt.* (From 8 December 1903 to 8 December 1904.)

No. 216 of 1897.—Eugen Hornung and Stefan Hansel. *Improvements in the treatment of india-rubber, guttapercha and their compositions.* (From 20 December 1903 to 20 December 1904.)

No. 271 of 1897.—James Wilson. *An automatic or self-cleansing filter.* (From 7 January 1904 to 7 January 1905.)

No. 490 of 1897.—The American Railway Electric Light Company. *Improvements in means for use in lighting railway cars or carriages by electricity and for regulating the current for the same.* (From 10 March 1904 to 10 March 1905.)

No. 127 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in the trimming mechanism of Linotype machines.* (From 25 November 1903 to 25 November 1904.)

No. 128 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in the adjustable moulds of Linotype machines.* (From 25 November 1903 to 25 November 1904.)

No. 372 of 1899.—Benjamin Garver Lamme. *Improvements in direct current systems of electrical distribution.* (From 13 December 1903 to 13 December 1904.)

No. 376 of 1898.—Frederick Robert Jones. *Improvements in vertical sugarcane mills.* (From 23 November 1903 to 23 November 1904.)

No. 440 of 1898.—William Henry Drury. *Improvements in the manufacture of yarns and apparatus therefor.* (From 1 September 1904 to 1 September 1905.)

No. 441 of 1898.—William Henry Drury. *Improvements in machinery for the manufacture of yarns from fibrous materials.* (From 1 September 1904 to 1 September 1905.)

No. 378 of 1902.—James Henry Hull. *Improvements in or relating to an oilless punkah wheel and the more efficient lubricating of the running parts thereof.* (From 24 November 1906 to 24 November 1907.)

No. 3853 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 43 of 1899.—Hermann Johann Christian Bentzien. *Bentsien's safety cowl for drying apparatus.* (Specification filed 18 August 1899.)

No. 100 of 1899.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in the manufacture of black tea from the green tea leaf, and a new compound for use in such manufacture.* (Specification filed 14 August 1899.)

No. 196 of 1899.—Weygang's Oil Products Company, Limited. *Manufacture of siccative oil mostly from petroleum.* (Specification filed 14 August 1899.)

No. 204 of 1899.—The Electric Resistance and Heating Company, Limited. *Electrical heating appliances formed of artificial stone.* (Specification filed 14 August 1899.)

No. 205 of 1899.—The Electric Resistance and Heating Company, Limited. *Electrical resistances of artificial stone composition.* (Specification filed 14 August 1899.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

- 4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of Rs50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 46 of 1898.—The Right Honourable Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton Cochrane. *An improvement in ammunition holders for machine gun carriages.* (Specification filed 16 August 1898.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

- 4 (b) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable at Calcutta to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

C. R. WILSON,

Secretary under the Inventions and
Designs Act, 1888.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Statement of Unclaimed Sums deposited with the Bengal Military Orphan Society in trust for Soldiers' Children, exclusive of those of minors who have not attained the age of 21.

Date of Deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount.
Prior to 1842	Collins, —, Sergeant . . . . .	.....	Two children	157 14 1
"	Lee, E., Corporal . . . . .	.....	Two children	111 9 6
"	Smith, Henry, Sergeant . . . . .	.....	Elizabeth	828 0 0
"	Smith, D., Sergeant Major . . . . .	.....	Margaret	78 6 5
"	Story, —, Sergeant . . . . .	.....	Thomas	117 5 4
"	MacConnell, Sergeant . . . . .	.....	John	77 15 3
"	Rutherford, Sergeant . . . . .	.....	Margaret	138 10 8
"	Hewetson, William, Gunner . . . . .	.....	John	47 3 7
"	Taylor, John, Private . . . . .	.....	John	214 11 11
"	Conry, Peter, Corporal . . . . .	.....	Thomas	274 14 6
"	McCullum, —, Conductor . . . . .	.....	John	354 6 10
"	Gordon, James	59th Foot	James	589 2 2
"	Casey, Jeremiah	87th Foot	Daniel	109 12 4
"	Corbolly, Thomas, Private	59th Foot	Samuel	62 12 3
"	Cassidy, —, Corporal . . . . .	.....	John	61 3 9
"	Hyde, Henry, Conductor . . . . .	.....	Thomas	187 1 10
"	Hodgkinson, E., Troop Sergeant Major	11th Dragoons	William	64 8 0
"	Anderson, William, Corporal	H. C. 1st En. Regt.	Mary Anne Margaret	124 11 6
"	White, W., Private	3rd Buffs	George and Mary Anne	13 13 9
"	Minogue, T., Private	3rd Buffs	Thomas	23 11 0
"	Taylor, John, Bombardier . . . . .	.....	Elizabeth	43 0 0
"	Neal, James, Private	59th Foot	James	43 0 0
"	Sherrock, J., Corporal . . . . .	.....	Joseph	160 0 0
"	Moore, Bombardier . . . . .	.....	Dorothy	5 9 5
"	Lawson, Henry, Laboratory Sergeant . . . . .	.....	George	11 8 2
"	Creighton, James, Corporal	13th L. Infy.	Mary Ann	16 12 0
"	McCoy, —, Sub-Conductor . . . . .	.....	John and George	958 3 2
"	Long, R., Sergeant	Allahabad Magazine Establishment	Ann and Robert D.	137 3 9
"	Baker, H., Gunner	4th Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	James	32 1 4
"	Hills, —, Gunner	1st Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Sophia	30 1 1
"	Burns, James, Gunner	Artillery	Hannah	10 5 9
"	McKenney, R., Bombardier	1st Co., 4th Bn. Arty.	Ann Eliza	134 6 5
"	Smith, J., Gunner	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Margaret	6 6 5
"	Byrne, E., Hospital Sergeant	2nd Bn. Arty.	Charles	123 13 4
"	Flynn, J., Gunner	3rd Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty.	Elizabeth	6 1 4
"	Fagan, J., Gunner	1st Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Mary and James	11 12 9
"	Johnson, C., Gunner	1st Co., 5th Bn. Arty.	William	3 0 6
"	Twoomey, M., Gunner	4th Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Michael, William, and Margaret	21 2 11
"	Ahern, William, Gunner	4th Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	John	65 11 9
"	McCormick, J., Gunner	4th Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Bernard	116 10 9
"	Gavin, J., Gunner	2nd Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Thomas and James	189 3 6
"	Bryan, D., Sergeant . . . . .	.....	Mortimer	12 10 11
"	Reid, —, Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	Eleanor and Eunice	68 6 5
"	South, John, Sergeant . . . . .	.....	Elizabeth and Martha	310 0 0
"	Cunningham, Mathew, Private	44th Foot	Michael	37 14 6
"	Blyth, John, Conductor . . . . .	.....	Children (names not recorded).	12 12 3
"	Smith, T., Sergeant . . . . .	.....	Esther and Amelia	23 15 0
"	Pierce, Qr. Mr. Sergeant	20th N. I.	Thomas	711 15 2
"	Driver, J., Sergeant Major . . . . .	.....	Robert Charles and John	141 7 1
"	Davis, D., Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty.	Thomas	23 15 2
"	Canty, John, Bombardier	3rd Co., 4th Bn. Arty.	John (died 11th May, 1842).	272 2 8
June 29, 1853	(Not recorded) . . . . .	.....	Bryon, Margaret, and William	53 8 3
" 29, 1849	(Not recorded) . . . . .	.....	Daly Robert	23 9 1
Mar. 24, 1843	Nowlon, L., Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 2nd B. H. A.	Ellen	112 9 0
Apr. 3, 1843	Farrel, James, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. Arty.	Charlotte	4 2 8
" 3, 1843	Roach, Edward, Private	1st En. Lt. Infy.	David and Austel	7 13 3
Mar. 9, 1843	Sheeham, B., Gunner	3rd Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	John and Patrick	2 1 8
June 21, 1844	Evans, George, Sergeant	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Mary Ann and Catherine	19 14 9
Sept. 19, 1844	Andrews, —, Private	44th Foot	George	200 0 0
Oct. 30, 1887	Ward, J., Gunner	O. Batty., 3rd Bde., R.A.	Julia	277 11 11
Dec. 31, 1887	Bunn, T., Gunner	G. Patty., B. Bde., R.H.A.	William Thomas	63 9 8

Date of Deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount.
				<i>R s. p.</i>
Mar. 29, 1848	Oxford, W., Private	2nd Royal Lanc. Regt.	A. and L.	13 9 8
Nov. 16, 1844	Gale, —, Private	10th Foot	John Thomas	28 12 0
" 20, 1844	Sullivan, John, Bombardier	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	John	130 0 0
Jan. 6, 1845	Monaghan, Michael, Sergeant	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	James	156 12 5
" 15, 1845	Godfrey, —, Sergeant Major	.....	Harriett M. and James	31 14 1
Feb. 14, 1845	Fry, —, Bugle Major	6th Bn. of Arty.	James	12 6 9
" 3, 1842	Wilson	.....	Sophia, Thomas and Elizabeth.	204 7 8
" ... 1842	McCarthy, Or. Mr. Sergeant	.....	John	61 2 3
" 14, 1845	Hannoo, J., Drummer	68th Regt, N. Infy.	Mary	28 8 3
July 7, 1845	Hay, A., Sergeant Major	.....	Thomas	101 5 4
" 9, 1845	Meaney, John, Sergeant Major	2nd Bde., H. Arty.	Henry and James	292 15 8
" 9, 1845	Murphy, Thomas, Bombardier	2nd Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Ellen	77 4 11
" 9, 1845	Fate, William, Staff Sergeant	4th Co., 15th Bn. of Arty.	Catherine Ann	167 15 5
" 9, 1845	Paley, Owen, Gunner	3rd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Owen	7 1 7
Sept. 1, 1845	Ryan, —, Sergeant	.....	Julia B. and George J.	120 13 0
Aug. 8, 1846	McEnerney, Thomas, Sub-Conductor.	.....	Hannah	152 0 9
" ...	Glasscan, John, Corporal	.....	Ellen Sarah	66 10 3
" ...	Ridley, Henry, Gunner	.....	Henry	34 9 3
Oct. 16, 1846	Lewis, Thomas, Gunner	Arty.	Thomas	20 5 3
July 6, 1847	Dobbins, Francis, Gunner	.....	Martha	83 3 6
" 19, 1847	Lunn, Adam, Farrier	.....	Adam T. and John	79 14 0
" 19, 1847	Clarke, William, Bombardier	1st Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Not recorded	104 10 8
" 19, 1847	Prince, W., Sergeant	1st Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty.	Ditto	125 15 10
Jan. 11, 1848	Byrnes, —, Corporal	.....	Maria	59 0 0
July 6, 1848	Braithwaite, W., Staff Sergeant	.....	C. William and William H.	148 3 5
Oct. 16, 1848	Butcher, H., Sergeant Major	Sirmoor Bn.	Johannah, Frederick and David Edwin.	99 6 1
May 9, 1849	Sheehan, D., Private	2nd En. Regt.	James	36 5 6
June 2, 1849	Moore, Benjamin, Private	1st En. B. F.	Sarah C.	9 8 4
" 2, 1849	Crowley, Charles, Private	1st En. B. F.	John	7 6 1
Oct. 12, 1849	Deare, W., Conductor	.....	Emeline	50 0 0
Nov. 21, 1849	Moget, —, Sergeant Major	.....	George	69 14 4
Feb. 18, 1850	Boote, Daniel, Gunner	1st Co., 4th Bn. of Arty.	James and another	26 3 5
June 29, 1850	Uniack, Patrick, Sergeant	1st Co., 3rd Bn. of Arty.	John and another	29 15 0
Aug. 19, 1850	Sheehan, P., Gunner	Arty.	Patrick	23 5 6
Oct. 29, 1850	Lees, James, Corporal	2nd En. Regt.	Elizabeth	25 14 6
Nov. 4, 1852	Hodgins, Adam, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	William	9 11 11
Feb. 1, 1853	Edwards, Michael, Sergeant	2nd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Jane and Bridget	36 5 9
Apl. 21, 1853	Staples, Edward, Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	E. W. H.	97 2 6
Sept. 13, 1853	Brown, Michael, Sergeant	Arracan Bn.	John	49 10 3
Jan. 24, 1854	Galway, Robert, Bombardier	1st Co., 3rd Bn. of Arty.	William	206 1 2
" 18, 1855	Munrowd, George, Sub-Conductor	Ordnance Dept.	Georgiana	61 10 3
Sept. 24, 1855	Franks, G., Bazar Sergeant	.....	Mary Harriet	283 1 11
Oct. 15, 1857	Earle, Edward, Sergeant	Calcutta Town Guard	William Edward	209 14 0
Dec. 4, 1860	MacDonnel, John, Private	97th Foot	Charles	25 15 6
June ... 1862	Keddie, J., Private	2nd En. B. F.	Jane and James	86 0 0
July 22, 1863	Lawton, William, Color-Sergeant	24th Foot	William and Joseph	152 14 2
Jan. 25, 1864	Jones, John, Gunner	G. Battery, 22nd Bde., Royal Arty.	Henrietta Dalzell	39 5 10
Mar. 10, 1864	} Anderson, William, Gunner	{ 5th Bn., 25th Bde., Royal Arty.	Duncan	35 4 11
May 19, 1864		2nd Dragoon Guards	Sophia M. and Elizabeth Ann.	8 0 0
July 18, 1865	Rowland, J., Private	.....	Mary and Thomas	4 0 0
June 25, 1866	Mead, William, Bombardier	4-25th Royal Arty.	Henry J.	21 1 4
Oct. 9, 1871	York, R., Sergeant	Arty.	Thomas Patrick	60 0 0
May 8, 1884	Claydon, Daniel, Color-Sergeant	2nd Lanc. Fus.	{ Annie Isabella and John Thomas.	353 14 0
July 6, 1887	{ Simons, J., Lance-Corporal	{ 2nd Bn., The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.		
June 2, 1888		.....	Patrick, Emily Matilda and Rosanna.	558 9 8
Sept. 7, 1888	{ Hyland, M., Drummer	{ 2nd Bn., The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.		
Apl. 11, 1889		.....	

Application for payment of the deposits should be made to the Pay Examiner, Bengal Command, Calcutta.

E. B. PEACOCK, Captain

Pay Examiner, Bengal Command, and Ex-officio
Secretary, Military Orphan Schools.

PAY EXAMINER'S OFFICE, BENGAL COMMAND;
Calcutta, the 20th November. 1903.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 24th November 1903.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd November 1903.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900.	Gold in transit to England.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	1,48,10,000	13,61,41,555	15,09,51,555	2,69,29,424	9,44,15,957	...	...	12,13,45,381
Allahabad	...	1,85,29,350	1,85,29,350	79,45,239	23,82,540	...	...	1,03,27,779
Lahore	...	2,82,34,800	2,82,34,800	41,38,452	8,89,148	...	...	50,27,600
Bombay	93,90,235	10,11,24,430	11,05,14,665	2,27,72,240	4,12,28,634	1,05,85,000	75,00,000	8,80,85,874
Karachi	...	1,07,19,485	1,07,19,485	22,54,435	11,97,555	...	...	34,51,990
Madras	28,35,610	3,92,93,840	4,21,29,450	66,45,395	1,25,16,195	...	...	1,91,61,590
Calicut	...	19,50,610	19,50,610	7,28,330	1,44,705	...	...	8,73,035
Rangoon	...	1,39,83,285	1,39,83,285	3,37,90,105	1,06,995	...	...	3,38,97,100
	2,70,35,845	34,99,77,355	37,70,13,200					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			8,42,905					
TOTAL R			37,61,70,295	10,52,03,620	15,28,81,729	1,05,85,000	75,00,000	27,61,70,349
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another								Nil.
NET TOTAL R								27,61,70,349
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs.10,20,81,500 held under Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882								9,99,99,046
GRAND TOTAL R								37,61,70,295

O. T. BARROW,

Offg. Head Commissioner of Paper Currency

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Engineers. | 5. Press workers. |
| 2. Overseers. | 6. Photo-Mechanical workers. |
| 3. Sub-Overseers. | 7. Mechanical apprentices. |
| 4. Draftsmen. | 8. Metal and wood carvers. |

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India, Price Rs.6. Forwarded V. P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 24th November 1903.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	R	a. p.		R	a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	1,32,62,654	0 0
Reserve Fund	1,21,50,000	0 0	Other authorised Investments	76,33,344	8 0
Public Deposits			Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	2,97,46,678	10 5
at Head Office	63,17,663	8 0	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	1,49,93,025	0 7
Public Deposits at Branches	66,18,972	7 4	Bills discounted and purchased	2,10,35,593	8 3
			Balance with other Banks	34,45,822	4 0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	9,53,56,068	14 2	Bullion	...	...
Bank Post Bills, etc.	3,52,319	4 9	Dead Stock	17,92,476	2 8
Sundries	20,16,499	1 6	Stamps	10,345	7 1
			Sundries	9,25,401	14 2
				9,28,45,341	7 2
			Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	2,42,62,359	7 8
			Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	2,57,04,722	4 11
				4,99,67,081	12 7
RUPES	14,28,12,423	3 9	RUPES	14,28,12,423	3 9

* Includes Sovs. and † Sovs., value R 2,12,970 0 0
 Do. do. do. 2,01,082 8 0
 R 4,14,052 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 26th November 1903.H. F. FRESHWATER,
Offg. Chief Accountant.
Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent
Percentage 45'15.W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th November 1903.

No. 36.—With reference to the Telegraph Department Notification No. 19, dated the 18th of July 1903, it is notified that Mr. C. Goodall, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, having reported his arrival at Bombay on the 7th of November 1903 and resumed his duties at Calcutta on the forenoon on the 10th idem, is granted, under article 332 of the Civil Service Regulations, a further extension of three days' extraordinary leave without pay, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th of November 1903.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Director General of Telegraphs.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 25th November 1903.

No. 10.—Mr. R. A. O'Connor, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, to that of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

R. N. BURN,
Accountant General.

H B

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND
CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 12th October 1903.

No. 5072.—Consequent on the addition of two appointments of Extra Assistant Commissioners of the 6th grade to the sanctioned strength of Extra Assistant Commissioners in Baluchistan, the following appointments and changes are made, with effect from the 17th October 1903, or the subsequent dates on which the men concerned assume charge of their respective appointments :—

- (i) Rao Saheb Jamiat Rai, Native Assistant to the Superintendent, Imperial Gazetteer, Baluchistan, to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th grade, but to remain seconded while employed with the Superintendent, Imperial Gazetteer, subject to the sanction of the Government of India.
- (ii) L. Bhag Mal, sub. *pro tem.* Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade, and Extra Assistant Commissioner at Duki, is confirmed as an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the same grade, and is posted as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lower Zhob.
- (iii) Consequent on the confirmation of L. Bhag Mal as an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade and the deputation of Khan Bahadur Mir Shamas Shah with the Seistan Arbitration Commission, Mr. S. D. Turner, Superintendent of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General's office in Baluchistan, is appointed a sub. *pro tem.* Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th grade, and is posted as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki and Sinjawi, subject to the approval of the Government of India.
- (iv) Consequent on the deputation of Rao Saheb Jamiat Rai with the Superintendent, Imperial Gazetteer, Baluchistan, L. Udho Dass, Native Assistant to the Political Agent, Kalat, for the Sarawan country, is appointed to be sub. *pro tem.* Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade, and is posted, as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Barkhan and Muskhel.
- (v) Rao Saheb Diwan Uttam Chand, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th grade, is posted as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nasirabad.
- (vi) L. Rattan Chand, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lower Zhob, to officiate temporarily as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Upper Zhob.

By order,

W. S. DAVIS,
First Assistant Secretary.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 19th November 1903.

No. 6233.—At an examination held at Quetta on the 29th October 1903, the under-mentioned officer is declared to have passed the test prescribed in this office Notification No. 10293-A., dated the 23rd November 1902, for examination in the Brahui Language :—

Muhammad Yusuf Khan, Tahsildar (on Foreign service).

By Order,

DENYS DE S. BRAY,
Second Assistant.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 21st November 1903.

No. 5708.—The licenses granted under sections 6 and 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, to the Reverend John Giles Hawker of the London Mission within the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore under Notifications Nos. 4878 and 4879, dated the 31st October 1899, are hereby cancelled.

By order,

E. S. LLOYD,
for First Assistant Resident

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th November 1903.

No. 16.—Mr. W. H. Gelling, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed on the 12th October 1903 the Lower Standard Examination in Urdu, prescribed in paragraph 176, chapter II, Volume I, Public Works Department Code.

W. V. CONSTABLE, Colonel, R.E.,
Manager.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 21st November 1903.

No. 28.—Mr. H. L. Cole, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Urdu held at Rawalpindi on the 12th October 1903.

S. FINNEY,
Manager, North Western Railway.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 21st November 1903.

No. 48.—Mr. T. G. Acres, District Traffic Superintendent in class II, grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is, on return from leave, transferred from the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

The 24th November 1903.

No. 49.—With reference to Director of Railway Traffic's Notification No. 37, dated the 1st November 1902, Mr. A. Devon, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and Officiating District Locomotive Superintendent in class II of that establishment, will continue to officiate as District Locomotive Superintendent on the North Western Railway in class II of that establishment, vice Mr. C. F. White appointed to officiate as Deputy Locomotive Superintendent.

The 27th November 1903.

No. 50.—Mr. W. R. Pearce, Officiating District Locomotive Superintendent in class II, grade 4 (temporary rank) of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 1, of that establishment, with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd October 1903.

He is again appointed to officiate as District Locomotive Superintendent during the absence of Mr. T. Gregson, or until further orders, and will officiate in class II for the privilege leave portion of Mr. Gregson's leave and thereafter hold temporary rank in class II, grade 4.

G. F. WILSON, Colonel, R.E.,
Director of Railway Traffic.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 25th November 1903.

No. 1199-*Ap.*—The following permanent appointments are made, with effect from the 6th August 1903, in the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. R. S. Burns, Superintendent of Post offices, 1st grade :—

Mr. J. W. K. McCrea, Superintendent of Post offices, 2nd grade, to be Superintendent of Post offices, 1st grade.

Mr. C. L. Pigott, Superintendent of Post offices, 3rd grade, to be Superintendent of Post offices, 2nd grade.

Mr. F. W. McCrea, Superintendent of Post offices, 4th grade, to be Superintendent of Post offices, 3rd grade.

2. Mr. J. J. Emerson is appointed Superintendent of Post offices, 4th grade, with effect from the date on which he takes charge of the Surma Valley Division.

The 26th November 1903.

No. 1204-*Ap.*—Mr. G. S. Clifford, Superintendent of Post offices, 3rd grade, is granted an extension of extraordinary leave without allowances for one year, with effect from the 1st October 1903.

C. STEWART-WILSON,

Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,
RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 23rd November 1903.

No. 5098.—Mr. Darashaw Nowrosji Modi, Attaché to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days, with effect from the 1st October 1903.

By order,

A. B. MINCHIN, Captain,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 26th November 1903.

No. 309.—The following Probationary Sub-Assistant Superintendents, 3rd grade, are confirmed in their appointments, with effect from the 1st November 1903 :—

- Mr. Percival Kenney.
- „ Clement West.
- „ Ernest Barton West.
- „ Charles Douglas Simons.
- „ Arthur Boddington Smart.
- „ Ardeshir Maneckji Talati.
- „ Henry Archelaus Hardless.
- „ Walter Earle Sidney Swiney.
- „ Ernest Alexander Meyer.
- „ George Archer.

No. 310.—Mr. C. George, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, is granted three months' privilege leave under Article 260, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 2nd January 1904.

ST. G. GORE, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND
CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 21st November 1903.

No. 246.—The services of Mohammad Sarfaraz Khan, M.A., Extra Assistant Commissioner, are replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Government for employment in that Province, with effect from the afternoon of the 22nd October 1903.

By order,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

The 21st November 1903.

No. 248.—Major C. Gilbert, I.M.S., assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of the Hazara District on the forenoon of the 16th of November 1903, relieving Captain T. A. Granger, I.M.S.

The 24th November 1903.

No. 249.—Captain T. A. Granger, I.M.S., made over charge of the duties of Superintendent, Abbottabad Jail, to Major C. Gilbert, I.M.S., on the forenoon of the 16th November 1903.

By order,

H. BOLTON,

Asst. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

APPOINTMENT.

The 20th November 1903.

No. 245.—Lieutenant E. H. S. James, I.A., Assistant Commissioner and Commandant, Border Military Police, Dera Ismail Khan, is placed in charge of the Tank Sub-Division in addition to his other duties, with effect from the afternoon of the 7th November 1903.

TRANSFER.

The 21st November 1903.

No. 247.—Arbab Mir Ahmad Khan, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, is transferred from the Peshawar to the Kohat District, where he assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 22nd October 1903, relieving Mohammad Sarfaraz Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, retransferred to the Punjab.

POWERS.

The 22nd October 1903.

No. 228-D.—Under the provisions of section 58 (1) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No. VII of 1901, Arbab Mir Ahmad Khan, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, is invested with the powers of a Munsif of the 1st class with respect to cases generally within the limits of the Civil District of Kohat.

2. The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Arbab Mir Ahmad Khan shall be deemed, for the purposes of the said Regulation, to be a Munsif.

By order,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Irrigation Operations of Fasl Rabi of 1903-04 up to 31st October 1903.

CANALS.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING OCTOBER 1903.					LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).		RAINFALL.			CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE).				REMARKS.
	Depth in Canal at Regulating gauge.		Gross consumption, cubic feet per second.			Zilla.	Acres.	Number of years on which average is struck.	Average.	During month.	NAME.	Area irrigated during October 1903.	Area irrigated to end of October 1903.	Area irrigated to end of October 1902.	
	Authorized maximum gauge.	Actual through-out.	Authorized full supply.	Actual average through-out.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORK.															
Swat River Canal	6.10	5.80	805	795	Peshawar	16,984	17	0.22"	...	Wheat Barley Rape Miscellaneous Sugarcane	7,347 999 439 3,826 ...	7,347 999 439 3,826 4,373*	7,633 778 454 3,680 4,443	Canal ran throughout the month.	
Escapage	...	...	...	1											
TOTAL	...	...	865	796		16,984	...	...	...		12,611	16,984	16,988		
MINOR IRRIGATION WORK.															
Cabul River Canal	...	...	...	...	Peshawar	1,307	...	...	...	Wheat Barley Rape Miscellaneous	879 213 1 214	879 213 1 214	... ... ... ...	
TOTAL	...	...	...	...		1,307	...	...	...		1,307	1,307	...		
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...		18,291	...	...	...		13,918	18,291	16,988		

* Sugarcane being irrigated in both seasons, the area sown and irrigated in the previous kharif is now included in the rabi statement.

J. BENTON,
Secretary for Irrigation, N.-W. Frontier Province.

Lahore, the 23rd November 1903.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 7th November 1903.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.								Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	{ Hazara }	Abbottabad	3,395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2		Nawashahr	4,114	3	2	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	13	2
3		Buffa	7,029	5	2	7	4	1	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	30	3
4		Haripur	5,578	5	1	6	7	3	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	1	1	2	56	65	4
5	Peshawar	Peshawar	73,343	29	27	56	50	26	24	...	...	...	37	1	3	...	9	7	4	11	40	36	5
6		Kohat	18,092	7	8	15	11	4	7	...	4	...	5	...	1	...	1	1	2	3	43	32	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	4	3	7	6	4	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	36	31	7
8		Lakki	5,218	3	2	5	10	7	3	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	50	100	8
9	{ Dera Ismail Khan }	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	19	16	35	87	39	48	...	...	...	64	2	2	...	19	20	14	34	65	160	9
10		Kulachi	9,125	3	1	4	6	4	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	23	34	10
		TOTAL	164,251	78	62	140	182	88	94	...	4	...	130	3	6	1	38	32	23	55	44	58	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 7th November 1903.
 Births and Deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 10 Municipal Towns, 140 births were registered (78 males and 62 females), giving a birth-rate of 44 per mille of population; 182 deaths were registered (88 males and 94 females) giving a death-rate of 58 per mille of population.
 The deaths from all causes in the three Municipal Towns were registered at the following rates:—Dera Ismail Khan 160 per 1,000 against 39 in the corresponding week of the previous year, Lakki 100 against 50, Haripur 65 against 39. This increase in the death-rates of Lakki and Dera Ismail Khan was under the head of fever.

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
 Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshawar, the 20th November 1903.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking six pounds and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for cash only at the following rates, *vis.* :—

	Government officers.	General public.	Postage extra.
	R	R	Annas.
1-pound tin	10	12	8
1 " "	5	6	6
1 " "	2-6	3	4

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation

From 1st April, 1903, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R 16, or post-free, R 16-8
1 " "	R 8, " R 8-5
1 " "	R 4, " R 4-6

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Mr. Allison, late a Contractor in the Railway.	Railway Hospital, Jhansi.	11th September 1903	The District Judge of Jhansi, dated 3rd November 1903.	No Will left. No application.
Mrs. Kindall	Albert Victor Hospital, Lahore.	January 1903	The District Judge of Lahore, dated 7th November 1903.	Ditto. Ditto.
Mr. F. B. Dickinson, late a Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, C. P.	Almora	12th October 1903	The Commissioner, Kumaon Division, Naini Tal, dated 26th October 1903.	.....
Mr. J. Sinclair, late a Tally Clerk, B.I.S.N. Coy., Calcutta.	Puddopukur, Entally.	5th October 1903	The District Judge of 24-Pergunnahs, dated 10th November 1903.	No Will left. No application.
Mr. Price, late an Assistant Engineer, B. N. W. Railway.	Gonda	1st November 1903	The District Judge of Gonda, dated 11th November 1903.	Not reported whether the deceased left a Will. No application.
Mr. Charles Campbell Clarke, late a Manager of Dekiajuli Tea Estate in the district of Darrang.	Borjuli	8th June 1903	The Judge of the Assam Valley Districts, dated 9th November 1903.	No Will left. No application.

3, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 27th November, 1903.

ALEXANDER KINNEY,
Deputy Administrator General of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,
8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers :—

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

Mr. E. A. Arnold, 37, Bedford Street, Strand, London.
Messrs. Constable & Co., 2, Whitehall Gardens, London.
Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston & Co., St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, London.
Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London.
Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Charing Cross Road, London.
Mr. Bernard Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, London.
Messrs. P. S. King & Son, 2 & 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster.

Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, London, are also Agents for the sale of the Indian Army List.
Mr. Otto Harrassowitz } Leipzig.
Mr. Karl Hiersemann }
Messrs. R. Friedlander & Sohn, Berlin, N. W. Carlstrasse, 11.
Mr. Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
Mr. Martinus Nijhoff, Hague, Holland.
Messrs. Williams and Norgate, Oxford.
Messrs. Deighton Bell & Co., Cambridge.

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.
Messrs. Newman & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. R. Cambray & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras.
Messrs. V. Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Madras.
Messrs. G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay.
Messrs. A. J. Combridge & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Bombay.
Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, Bombay.
Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.
Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Mufid-i-Am Press, Lahore.
Mr. N. B. Mathur, Superintendent, Nazair Kanun Hind Press, Allahabad.

Manager, Educational Book Depôts, Nagpur and Jubbulpore.*
Manager of the Imperial Book Depot, 63, Chandny Chauk Street, Delhi.*
Manager, *East Coast News*, Vizagapatam.*
Manager, "The Agra Medical Hall and Co-operative Association, Limited" (Successors to A. John & Co., Agra).
Mr. T. K. Seetharama Aiyar, Kumbakonam.*
Lala Debi Prasad, Vakil and Manager of Law Press, Cawnpore.*
Superintendent, Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore.*
Messrs. P. Varadachary & Co., Madras.*
Mr. Sunder Pandurang, Bombay.*
The Mercantile Mission Branch, Calicut.*

* Agents for sale of the Legislative Department publications.

NOTICE.—Books and Acts required for private use only can be purchased. Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge is made for registration and commission.

Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Applications for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agents of the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued.

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

- Act I of 1872. The Indian Evidence Act, 1872. As modified up to 1st November, 1902. R1
or 1s. 6d. (2s.)
Act V of 1888. The Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. As modified up to 1st July, 1903. 9s.
or 10d. (1s.)
Act V of 1898. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. As modified up to 1st April, 1903. R3
10s. or 5s. 6d. (8s.).

- Act I of 1894. The Land Acquisition Act, 1894, with foot-notes brought down to 1st August 1903. 7*a.* or 8*d.* (1*a.*)
- Act VIII of 1894. The Indian Tariff Act. As modified up to 1st October, 1903. 9*a.* (2*a.*)
- Act VIII of 1899. The Indian Petroleum Act. As modified up to 1st November, 1903. 7*a.* (1*a.*)
- Act XIII of 1855. The Indian Fatal Accidents. As modified up to 1st December, 1903. 2*a.* (1*a.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

- Imperial Library list of additions, new series, No. 1-7. F'cap. Paper cover. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*) each.
- The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Census Report, 1901. F'cap. Board. R7 or 10*s.* 6*d.* (12*a.*)
- Quarterly List of Officers in the departments of the Government of India, October to December, 1903. F'cap. Paper cover. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a.*)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

- Imperial Forest School Calendar, 1903. Demy 4to. Board. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)
- Review of Forest Administration in British India for the year 1901-02. F'cap. Paper cover. R1 11*a.* or 2*s.* 6*d.* (3*a.*)
- Records of the Botanical Survey of India, Vol. II, No. 5. (A census of the Indian Polygons.) Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1 6*a.* or 2*s.* (3*a.*)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

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- Dana Kriya Kaumudi. Fasc. 2 @ 6a.
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LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEKS ENDING 31ST OCTOBER AND 21ST NOVEMBER 1903.

- Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXV, Part 2. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. R1.
 Memoirs, Geological Survey of India, Palæontological Indica, Series XV, Volume IV. By Dr. Victor Uhlig. R2-8.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th October 1903.

From the 21st November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 14th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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W. ROSS,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.
II A

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 1st December 1903.

ERRATUM.

No. 3913-P.—In Notification No. 3727-P., dated the 19th November 1903, published in Part II of the *Gazette of India* of the 21st idem, for Gustave Louis Monchal read Gustave Louis Mouchel.

The 3rd December 1903.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3941 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 28th November 1903:—

No. 491 of 1903.—Charles Ferdinand de Kierz Kowski Steuart, civil engineer, of St. Stephens club, Westminster, in the county of London, England.
An improved apparatus for generating high velocity gaseous jets suitable for the production of motive power.

No. 492 of 1903.—William Charles Courts, engineer, of 81 Clarendon road, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England.
Improvements in and connected with smoke consuming apparatus for steam boiler furnaces.

No. 493 of 1903.—Williams Charles Courts, engineer, of 81 Clarendon road, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England.
Improvements in smoke consuming apparatus for furnaces.

No. 494 of 1903.—David Ranken Shirreff Galbraith, analytical and consulting chemist, Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland, Ladies Mile, Auckland, New Zealand, and William Steuart, electrical engineer, "Herald Buildings," Queen street, of the city of Auckland and colony of New Zealand. *A new method and apparatus for the reduction of iron-sand, iron-oxide and other suitable substances.*

No. 495 of 1903.—David Ranken Shirreff Galbraith, analytical and consulting chemist, Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland, Ladies Mile, Auckland, New Zealand, and William Steuart, electrical engineer, "Herald Buildings," Queen street, of the city of Auckland and colony of New Zealand. *Supplementary apparatus for the reduction of iron-sand, ironoxide and other suitable substances.*

No. 496 of 1903.—Frederick William Gordon, surgeon, of the city of Auckland in the provincial district of Auckland and colony of New Zealand. *An improved wash-hand basin.*

No. 497 of 1903.—William Reynolds Bawden, mine manager, of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia. *An improved clinostat for surveying deep bore holes.*

No. 498 of 1903.—Friedrich Turck, manufacturer, of Altena-Strasse in Luedenscheid Prussia. *A stamped out oval, six or more sided choonam box with sides formed in one piece with a rim for holding the cover.*

No. 3942 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 49 of 1903.—Murray Corrington, counsellor at law, of 40 Wall street, New York, state of New York, one of the United States of America.
Improvements in automatic fluid pressure brakes for railway vehicles. (Specification filed 24 November 1903.)

- No. 89 of 1903.—Samuel Rignold Pedroza, Associate Member, Institute of Electrical Engineers, London, at present Telegraph and Traffic Signalling Inspector on the East Indian Railway at Howrah in Bengal. *A portable telegraph and telephone office.* (Specification filed 21 November 1903.)
- No. 155 of 1903.—James Channon, baking powder manufacturer, of "Pakenham" Hornsby near Sydney in the state of New South Wales and Commonwealth of Australia. *Improvements in seal locks specially applicable for strap buckles as of mail bags.* (Specification filed 24 November 1903.)
- No. 160 of 1903.—Samuel Butler, merchant, of Henbury Hill, Westbury on Trym, Bristol, England. *A means for preventing the skidding or side-slipping of motor cars, bicycles and other vehicles.* (Specification filed 25 November 1903.)
- No. 161 of 1903.—Samuel Butler, merchant, of Henbury Hill, Westbury on Trym, Bristol, England. *Means for preventing the skidding or side-slipping of motor cars, bicycles and other vehicles.* (Specification filed 25 November 1903.)
- No. 185 of 1903.—William Rhodes, director, and Charles Joseph Rhodes, director, both of Grove Iron Works, Wakefield, in the county of York, England. *Improvements in the manufacture of square and round cornered tins, cans, boxes and other sheet metal hollow-ware and the like for petroleum oil, varnish and other liquids and dry materials, and in the machinery for producing the same.* (Specification filed 24 November 1903.)
- No. 221 of 1903.—Theophilus Holden, missionary, Church Missionary Society, Toba Tek Singh, Jhang Bar. *An improved method of disinfection by heat, to be known as the "Holden Disinfection stove."* (Specification filed 23 November 1903.)
- No. 246 of 1903.—Max Ruping, manufacturer and merchant, of Stuttgarterplatz, 19, Charlottenburg, near Berlin, Germany. *Improvements in or relating to the impregnation of wood and other porous materials.* (Specification filed 18 November 1903.)
- No. 273 of 1903.—Carl Leistner, engineer, of 100, The Avenue, Bruce Grove, Tottenham, London, N. England. *Improvements in machines for making glass bottles.* (Specification filed 25 November 1903.)
- No. 363 of 1903.—Daniel Mackinnon Hamilton, partner in the firm of Messrs Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., merchant, and Donald Black, engineer, both of 16 Strand road, in the town of Calcutta, British India. *Improvements in elevators for discharging or loading coal or other cargo in bulk from the holds of vessels and similar purposes.* (Specification filed 26 November 1903.)
- No. 3943 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—
- No. 100 of 1892.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in apparatus for drying tea or other substances.* (From 7 January 1904 to 7 January 1905.)
- No. 311 of 1893.—Wilbur Stephen Scudder. *Improvements in machines for casting lines of type for use in printing.* (From 23 November 1903 to 23 November 1904.)
- No. 147 of 1895.—William Bull. *Improvements in burning bricks and tiles.* (From 2 December 1903 to 2 December 1904.)
- No. 161 of 1895.—Thomas Headly Stackhouse. *Improvements in type writing machines.* (From 26 November 1903 to 26 November 1904.)
- No. 315 of 1895.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in multitubular air heating apparatus.* (From 8 January 1904 to 8 January 1905.)
- No. 178 of 1896.—Arthur Weinberg. *The production of polyazo-dyestuffs from gamma-amidonaphthol-sulpho-acid.* (From 19 January 1904 to 19 January 1905.)
- No. 224 of 1896.—Leopold Cassela and Company. *New processes for producing polyazo-dyestuffs from amidonaphthol-sulpha-acids.* (From 5 February 1904 to 5 February 1905.)
- No. 417 of 1896.—Bernhard Baron. *Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of cigarettes.* (From 28 January 1904 to 28 January 1905.)

- No. 434 of 1897.—Milton Franklin Williams. *Improvements in breaking, crushing and pulverising machines.* (From 14 February 1904 to 14 February 1905.)
- No. 84 of 1898.—William James Hadden. *Crushing and whitening common bay salt, and converting it thereby into salt to all appearance like Cheshire or Liverpool salt.* (From 13 December 1903 to 13 December 1904.)
- No. 92 of 1899.—Fritz Hasselmann. *Improvements in treating wood and other vegetable fibres for preserving, water-proofing, and the like.* (From 4 September 1903 to 4 September 1904.)
- No. 352 of 1899.—Wright's Taper-Roller Bearings Syndicate, Limited. *Improvements in or relating to anti-friction or roller bearings.* (From 8 December 1903 to 8 December 1904.)
- No. 353 of 1899.—Wright's Taper-Roller Bearings Syndicate, Limited. *Improvements in or relating to bearings for marine propeller shafts.* (From 8 December 1903 to 8 December 1904.)
- No. 354 of 1899.—Wright's Taper-Roller Bearings Syndicate, Limited. *Improvements in or relating to vehicle hubs and their bearings.* (From 8 December 1903 to 8 December 1904.)
- No. 355 of 1899.—Joseph Hemingway. *Method of and apparatus for treating fuel.* (From 13 December 1903 to 13 December 1904.)
- No. 406 of 1899.—Harry Phillips Davis. *Improvements in circuit breakers.* (From 3 January 1904 to 3 January 1905.)
- No. 433 of 1899.—Charles Felton Scott. *Improvements in systems of electrical distribution.* (From 15 January 1904 to 15 January 1905.)

No. 3944 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

- No. 17 of 1899.—Harry Phillips Davis and Frank Conrad. *Improvements in arc lamps.* (Specification filed 19 August 1899.)
- No. 25 of 1899.—Reginald Belfield. *Improvements in nonsynchronous electric motors.* (Specification filed 19 August 1899.)
- No. 26 of 1899.—Reginald Belfield. *Improvements in electric switches.* (Specification filed 19 August 1899.)
- No. 27 of 1899.—Reginald Belfield. *Improvements in systems of electrical distribution.* (Specification filed 19 August 1899.)
- No. 46 of 1899.—James Baring Gould. *An improved label.* (Specification filed 22 August 1899.)
- No. 84 of 1899.—Michael James Burke and Charles Percy White. *Improvements in a combined buffer, screw coupling and side chain.* (Specification filed 19 August 1899.)
- No. 181 of 1899.—Reginald Belfield. *Improvements relating to collectors and conductors for electric railways on the overhead system.* (Specification filed 19 August 1899.)
- No. 258 of 1899.—David Rojat. *Improvements in filters.* (Specification filed 19 August 1899.)
- No. 260 of 1899.—Francis Joseph Stohwasser and George Birtchnell Winter. *Improvements in gaiters or coverings for the legs.* (Specification filed 19 August 1899.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

- 4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of Rs 50 for each of the above inventions.

- No. 226 of 1895.—Robert Jamieson Browne. *Punkah pulling or causing any such similar oscillating movement.* (Specification filed 21 August 1895.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

- 4 (e) After the expiration of the seventh year and before the expiration of the eighth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs 50 for the above invention.

No. 136 of 1892.—William Woolnough. *Improvements in apparatus or machinery for the manufacture of square cornered tins, cans, boxes or cases for holding petroleum or other liquids or materials.*
(Specification filed 19 August 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege —

4 (h) After the expiration of the tenth year and before the expiration of the eleventh year from the date of the filing of the specification.

The sum of R100 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable at Calcutta to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

C. R. WILSON,

Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Engineers. | 5. Press workers. |
| 2. Overseers. | 6. Photo-Mechanical workers. |
| 3. Sub-Overseers. | 7. Mechanical apprentices. |
| 4. Draftsmen. | 8. Metal and wood carvers. |

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Statement of Unclaimed Sums deposited with the Bengal Military Orphan Society in trust for Soldiers' Children, exclusive of those of minors who have not attained the age of 21.

Date of Deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount.
Prior to 1842	Collins, —, Sergeant . . . . .	.....	Two children	Rs. 157 14 1
"	Lee, E., Corporal . . . . .	.....	Two children	111 9 6
"	Smith, Henry, Sergeant . . . . .	.....	Elizabeth	828 0 0
"	Smith, D., Sergeant Major . . . . .	.....	Margaret	78 6 5
"	Story, —, Sergeant . . . . .	.....	Thomas	117 5 4
"	MacConnell, Sergeant . . . . .	.....	John	77 15 3
"	Rutherford, Sergeant . . . . .	.....	Margaret	138 10 8
"	Hewetson, William, Gunner . . . . .	.....	John	47 5 7
"	Taylor, John, Private . . . . .	.....	John	214 11 11
"	Conry, Peter, Corporal . . . . .	.....	Thomas	274 14 6
"	McCullum, —, Conductor . . . . .	.....	John	354 6 10
"	Gordon, James	59th Foot	James	589 2 2
"	Casey, Jeremiah	87th Foot	Daniel	109 12 4
"	Corbolly, Thomas, Private	59th Foot	Samuel	62 12 3
"	Cassidy, —, Corporal . . . . .	.....	John	61 3 9
"	Hyde, Henry, Conductor . . . . .	.....	Thomas	187 1 10
"	Hodgkinson, E., Troop Sergeant Major	11th Dragoons	William	64 8 0
"	Anderson, William, Corporal	H. C. 1st En. Regt.	Mary Anne Margaret	124 11 6
"	White, W., Private	3rd Buffs	George and Mary Anne	13 13 9
"	Minogue, T., Private	3rd Buffs	Thomas	23 11 0
"	Tailor, John, Bombardier . . . . .	.....	Elizabeth	43 0 0
"	Neal, James, Private	59th Foot	James	43 0 0
"	Sherrock, J., Corporal . . . . .	.....	Joseph	160 0 0
"	Moore, Bombardier . . . . .	.....	Dorothy	5 9 5
"	Lawson, Henry, Laboratory Sergeant . . . . .	.....	George	11 8 2
"	Creighton, James, Corporal	13th L. Infy.	Mary Ann	16 12 0
"	McCoy, —, Sub-Conductor . . . . .	.....	John and George	958 3 2
"	Long, R., Sergeant	Allahabad Magazine Establishment	Ann and Robert D.	137 3 9
"	Baker, H., Gunner	4th Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	James	32 1 4
"	Hills, —, Gunner	1st Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Sophia	30 1 1
"	Burns, James, Gunner	Artillery	Hannah	10 5 9
"	McKenney, R., Bombardier	1st Co., 4th Bn. Arty.	Ann Eliza	134 6 5
"	Smith, J., Gunner	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Margaret	6 6 5
"	Byrne, F., Hospital Sergeant	2nd Bn. Arty.	Charles	123 13 4
"	Flynn, J., Gunner	3rd Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty.	Elizabeth	6 1 4
"	Fagan, J., Gunner	1st Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Mary and James	11 12 9
"	Johnson, C., Gunner	1st Co., 5th Bn. Arty.	William	3 0 6
"	Twoomey, M., Gunner	4th Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Michael, William, and Margaret	21 2 11
"	Ahern, William, Gunner	4th Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	John	65 11 9
"	McCormick, J., Gunner	4th Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Bernard	116 10 9
"	Gavin, J., Gunner	2nd Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Thomas and James	189 3 6
"	Bryan, D., Sergeant . . . . .	.....	Mortimer	12 10 11
"	Reid, —, Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	Eleanor and Eunice	68 6 5
"	South, John, Sergeant . . . . .	.....	Elizabeth and Martha	310 0 0
"	Cunningham, Mathew, Private	44th Foot	Michael	37 14 6
"	Blyth, John, Conductor . . . . .	.....	Children (names not recorded).	12 12 3
"	Smith, T., Sergeant . . . . .	.....	Esther and Amelia	23 15 0
"	Pierce, Qr. Mr. Sergeant	20th N. I.	Thomas	711 15 2
"	Driver, J., Sergeant Major . . . . .	.....	Robert Charles and John	141 7 1
"	Davis, D., Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty.	Thomas	23 15 2
"	Canty, John, Bombardier	3rd Co., 4th Bn. Arty.	John (died 11th May, 1842).	272 2 8
June 29, 1853	(Not recorded) . . . . .	.....	Bryon, Margaret, and William	53 8 3
" 29, 1849	(Not recorded) . . . . .	.....	Daly Robert	23 9 1
Mar. 24, 1843	Nowlon, L., Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 2nd B. H. A.	Ellen	112 9 0
Apl. 3, 1843	Farrel, James, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. Arty.	Charlotte	4 2 8
" 3, 1843	Roach, Edward, Private	1st En. Lt. Infy.	David and Austel	7 13 3
Mar. 9, 1843	Sheeham, B., Gunner	3rd Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	John and Patrick	2 1 8
June 21, 1844	Evans, George, Sergeant	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Mary Ann and Catherine	19 14 9
Sept. 19, 1844	Andrews, —, Private	44th Foot	George	200 0 0
Oct. 30, 1887	Ward, J., Gunner	O. Batty, 3rd Bde., R.A.	Julia	277 11 11
Dec. 31, 1887	Bunn, T., Gunner	G. Batty, B. Bde., R.H.A.	William Thomas	63 9 8

Date of Deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount.
				<i>R s. p.</i>
Mar. 29, 1888	Oxford, W., Private	2nd Royal Lanc. Regt.	A. and L.	13 9 8
Nov. 16, 1844	Gale, —, Private	10th Foot	John Thomas	28 12 0
" 20, 1844	Sullivan, John, Bombardier	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	John	130 0 0
Jan. 6, 1845	Monaghan, Michael, Sergeant	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	James	156 12 5
" 15, 1845	Godfrey, —, Sergeant Major	.....	Harriett M. and James	31 14 1
Feb. 14, 1845	Fry, —, Bugle Major	6th Bn. of Arty.	James	12 6 9
" 3, 1842	Wilson	.....	Sophia, Thomas and Elizabeth.	204 7 8
" ... 1842	McCarthy, Or. Mr. Sergeant	.....	John	61 2 3
" 14, 1845	Hannoo, J., Drummer	68th Regt., N. Infy.	Mary	28 8 3
July 7, 1845	Hay, A., Sergeant Major	.....	Thomas	101 5 4
" 9, 1845	Meaney, John, Sergeant Major	2nd Bde., H. Arty.	Henry and James	292 15 8
" 9, 1845	Murphy, Thomas, Bombardier	2nd Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Ellen	77 4 11
" 9, 1845	Fate, William, Staff Sergeant	4th Co., 15th Bn. of Arty.	Catherine Ann	167 15 5
" 9, 1845	Paley, Owen, Gunner	3rd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Owen	7 1 7
Sept. 1, 1845	Ryan, —, Sergeant	.....	Julia B. and George J.	120 13 0
Aug. 8, 1846	McEnerney, Thomas, Sub-Conductor.	.....	Hannah	152 0 9
" ...	Glasscan, John, Corporal	.....	Ellen Sarah	66 10 3
" ...	Ridley, Henry, Gunner	.....	Henry	34 9 3
Oct. 16, 1846	Lewis, Thomas, Gunner	Arty.	Thomas	20 5 3
July 6, 1847	Dobbins, Francis, Gunner	.....	Martha	83 3 6
" 19, 1847	Lunn, Adam, Harrier	.....	Adam T. and John	79 14 0
" 19, 1847	Clarke, William, Bombardier	1st Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Not recorded	104 10 8
" 19, 1847	Prince, W., Sergeant	1st Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty.	Ditto	125 15 10
Jan. 11, 1848	Byrnes, —, Corporal	.....	Maria	59 0 0
July 6, 1848	Braithwaite, W., Staff Sergeant	.....	C. William and William H.	148 3 5
Oct. 16, 1848	Butcher, H., Sergeant Major	Sirmoor Bn.	Johannah, Frederick and David Edwin.	99 6 1
May 9, 1849	Sheehan, D., Private	2nd En. Regt.	James	36 5 6
June 2, 1849	Moore, Benjamin, Private	1st En. B. F.	Sarah C.	9 8 4
" 2, 1849	Crowley, Charles, Private	1st En. B. F.	John	7 6 1
Oct. 12, 1849	Deare, W., Conductor	.....	Emeline	50 0 0
Nov. 21, 1849	Moget, —, Sergeant Major	.....	George	69 14 4
Feb. 18, 1850	Boote, Daniel, Gunner	1st Co., 4th Bn. of Arty.	James and another	26 3 5
June 29, 1850	Uniack, Patrick, Sergeant	1st Co., 3rd Bn. of Arty.	John and another	29 15 0
Aug. 19, 1850	Sheehan, P., Gunner	Arty.	Patrick	23 5 6
Oct. 29, 1850	Lees, James, Corporal	2nd En. Regt.	Elizabeth	25 14 6
Nov. 4, 1852	Hudgins, Adam, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	William	9 11 11
Feb. 1, 1853	Edwards, Michael, Sergeant	2nd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Jane and Bridget	36 5 9
Apl. 21, 1853	Staples, Edward, Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	E. W. H.	97 2 6
Sept. 13, 1853	Brown, Michael, Sergeant	Arracan Bn.	John	49 10 3
Jan. 24, 1854	Galway, Robert, Bombardier	1st Co., 3rd Bn. of Arty.	William	206 1 2
" 18, 1855	Munrowd, George, Sub-Conduct	Ordnance Dept.	Georgiana	61 10 3
Sept. 24, 1855	Franks, G., Bazar Sergeant	.....	Mary Harriet	283 1 11
Oct. 15, 1857	Earle, Edward, Sergeant	Calcutta Town Guard	William Edward	209 14 0
Dec. 4, 1860	MacDonnel, John, Private	97th Foot	Charles	25 15 6
June ... 1862	Keddie, J., Private	2nd En. B. F.	Jane and James	86 0 0
July 22, 1863	Lawton, William, Color-Sergeant	24th Foot	William and Joseph	152 14 2
Jan. 25, 1864	Jones, John, Gunner	G. Battery, 22nd Bde., Royal Arty.	Henrietta Dalzell	39 8 10
Mar. 10, 1864	Anderson, William, Gunner	{ 5th Bn., 25th Bde., Royal Arty.	Duncan	35 4 11
May 19, 1864	Rowland, J., Private	2nd Dragoon Guards	Sophia M. and Elizabeth Ann.	8 0 0
June 25, 1866	Mead, William, Bombardier	4-25th Royal Arty.	Mary and Thomas	4 0 0
Oct. 9, 1871	York, R., Sergeant	Arty.	Henry J.	21 1 4
May 8, 1884	Claydon, Daniel, Color-Sergeant	2nd Lanc. Fus.	Thomas Patrick	60 0 0
July 6, 1887	Simons, J., Lance-Corporal	{ 2nd Bn., The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.	Annie Isabella and John Thomas.	353 14 0
June 2, 1888				
Sept. 7, 1888	Hyland, M., Drummer	2nd Bn., The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.	Patrick, Emily Matilda and Rosanna.	558 9 8
Apl. 11, 1889				

Application for payment of the deposits should be made to the Pay Examiner, Bengal Command, Calcutta.

E. B. PEACOCK, Captain,
Pay Examiner, Bengal Command, and Ex-officio
Secretary, Military Orphan Schools,

PAY EXAMINER'S OFFICE, BENGAL COMMAND;
Calcutta, the 20th November 1903.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enforced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th November 1903.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS					4 PER CENT. LOANS					4½ PER CENT. LOANS			GRAND TOTAL.	
		of 1843-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1893-94.	of 1900-01.	TOTAL.	of 1839-43.	of 1843-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	Total.	of 1879.		Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. portion.	Total.
Balance of 15th November 1903	1,05,14,600	1,68,89,500	10,65,74,000	2,46,70,800	1,14,81,000	100	21,47,600	16,37,57,900	6,124	5,000	40,800	2,500	59,734	5,000	29,500	31,500
Add— Amount of transferred to In London .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enforced at Madras up to 17th November 1903 .	...	2,000	2,000	18,000	...	...	...	23,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,000
Amount enforced at Bombay up to 21st November 1903 .	...	6,500	20,500	21,700	...	...	...	48,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,500
Amount enforced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th November 1903 .	...	4,000	64,100	7,600	...	...	...	75,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,700
•	1,05,14,600	1,68,94,800	10,66,61,600	2,47,18,100	1,14,81,000	100	21,47,600	16,39,04,200	6,934	5,000	40,800	2,500	59,734	5,000	29,500	34,500
Subd— Amount written off in the London Registers .	3,00,000	...	4,10,900	85,100	4,000	...	...	5,10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balance on 30th November 1903	1,01,14,600	1,68,94,800	10,62,51,700	2,46,33,000	1,14,78,000	100	21,47,600	16,33,94,200	6,934	5,000	40,800	2,500	59,734	5,000	29,500	34,500

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 30th Sept. 1903, enforced from India 11,717 lakhs, re-transferred from London 26,755 lakhs.

11th Oct. 1903 " 15th Oct. " 16th " " 1st Nov. " 15th Nov. " 16th " " 30th "

ditto " ditto " ditto " ditto " ditto " ditto "

London 26,755 lakhs.

14 " 33 " 16 " 9 "

26,755 lakhs.

11,717 " 10,849 "

Balance against India 373 lakhs.

Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal; Calcutta, the 1st December 1903.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 1st December 1903.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	R	a. p.		R	a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	1,33,07,318	8 0
Reserve Fund	1,21,50,000	0 0	Other authorised Investments	76,10,924	8 0
Public Deposits at Head Office	69,37,308	0 0	Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	3,12,17,687	10 0
Public Deposits at Branches	81,28,052	14 0	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	1,48,96,755	15 0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches.	10,09,75,141	11 9	Bills discounted and purchased	2,22,19,411	4 11
Bank Post Bills, etc.	2,95,802	6 10	Balances with other Banks	38,89,253	5 8
Sundries	20,69,566	1 8	Bullion	...	...
			Dead Stock	17,93,006	14 8
			Stamps	9,767	10 5
			Sundries	9,25,165	9 1
				9,58,75,321	5 9
			Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	2,88,72,236	14 7
			Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	2,58,08,312	13 11
				5,46,80,549	12 6
RUPES	15,05,55,871	2 3	RUPES	15,05,55,871	2 3

* Includes Sovs. and † Sovs., value R 49,39,500 0 0
 Do. do. do. " 2,33,302 8 0

Rs 51,72,802 8 0

BANK OF BENGAL,
 Calcutta, 3rd December 1903.

H. F. FRESHWATER,
 Offg. Chief Accountant.
 Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent.
 Percentage 46·18.

By order of the Directors,
 W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
 Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 27th November 1903.

Mr. A. M. Lindsay, C.I.E., has returned from leave and resumed his appointment of Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. W. D. McKewan reverts to his appointment of Officiating Inspector of Branches.

By order of the Directors,
 W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
 Secretary and Treasurer.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India, Price Rs 6. Forwarded V. P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY

Calcutta, the 2nd December 1903.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th November 1903.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900.	Gold in transit to England.	TOTAL.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Calcutta	80,32,690	13,95,33,500	14,75,66,190	2,46,79,532	9,01,32,107 ⁸	...	...	11,48,11,639
Allahabad	...	2,03,73,070	2,03,73,070	1,00,94,881	23,20,583	...	...	1,24,21,464
Lahore	...	2,58,83,720	2,58,83,720	58,07,502	9,10,330	...	...	67,84,332
Bombay	98,77,585	9,80,02,855	10,78,80,440	2,10,03,442	4,22,27,072	93,00,000	75,00,000	8,00,90,514
Karachi	...	1,07,83,995	1,07,83,995	16,44,468	11,82,742	...	...	28,27,210
Madras	27,08,910	3,91,03,110	4,18,12,020	5,94,190	1,24,71,030	...	...	1,83,65,820
Calicut	...	19,33,990	19,33,990	7,32,945	1,42,005	...	...	8,74,950
Rangoon	...	1,30,05,525	1,30,05,525	3,43,13,710	49,365	...	...	3,43,63,075
	2,06,19,185	34,92,19,765	36,98,38,950					
Deduct— Withdrawn from circulation by foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			Nil.					
TOTAL ₹			36,98,38,950	10,42,90,670	14,94,48,334	93,00,000	75,00,000	27,05,39,004
Deduct— Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another								7,00,000
								NET TOTAL ₹ 26,98,39,004
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of ₹10,20,81,500 held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882								9,09,99,946
								GRAND TOTAL ₹ 36,98,38,950

* ₹ 42,00,000 (£280,000) was transferred in gold from the Paper Currency Reserve to the Gold Reserve Fund on the 30th November 1903.

O. T. BARROW,

Offg. Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BOMBAY MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to numismatists (Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October 1884.)

Description.	Metal.	Number of coins available for sale.	Sale price of each coin.	REMARKS.
FOUND IN PANCH MAHALS DISTRICT.				
Farruksher Rupee	Silver	15	₹ a. p. 1 4 0	
Aurangzib do.	do.	6	1 4 0	
Mahomed Shah do.	do.	52	1 4 0	
Muhammad (Moghul) do.	do.	10	1 4 0	
FOUND IN GUDIWADA TALUK, KISTNA.				
Coins of the Andhra Dynasty of Southern India.	Lead	1,957	0 0 6	Not less than 8 coins may be purchased by an applicant.

G. M. PORTER, Lt.-Col., R.E.,

Mint Master.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT,
Bombay, 26th November 1903.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 27th November 1903.

No. 6458.—K. S. Shaikh Abdur Rahman, on return from the privilege leave granted to him in this office notification No. 5125, dated the 14th October 1903, is posted as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Upper Zheb.

No. 6459.—H. Rattan Chand, on relief by K. S. Shaikh Abdur Rahman, will revert to his substantive appointment.

By order.

H. GOUGH, Captain,
First Assistant.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 26th November 1903.

No. 5787.—Whereas the provisions of the Wild Birds' Protection Act (XX of 1887) have been applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and whereas the Resident has, under section 4 of the said Act, declared the provisions of section 3 thereof with respect to wild birds to apply to certain animals of game other than birds the Hon'ble the Resident is pleased to make, after previous publication, the following rules for the protection of wild birds and animals of game within the Municipal limits of the said Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and they are now published for general information.

These rules shall come into force from and after the 1st March 1904.

1. (a) The expression "wild birds" for the purposes of these rules means:—
Jungle-fowl, spurfowl, pea-fowl, partridge, grouse, quall, wood-cock, bustard, floricane, duck and teal; and
(b) the expression "animals of game" means hares.
2. The "breeding season" for wild birds and animals of game for the purposes of these rules is from the 1st March to 1st September, both days inclusive.
3. A person shall not—
(a) possess or sell during its breeding season, within the Municipality of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, any wild bird or animal of game recently killed or taken, or
(b) import into the Municipality of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore the plumage of any kind of wild bird or the fur of any animal of game during such season.
4. Whoever, contrary to the provisions of rule 3, possesses or sells any wild bird or any animal of game, or imports any plumage or furs, shall be punished with fine, which may extend, in the case of a first offence, to five rupees for every wild bird or animal of game in respect of which or of the plumage or furs whereof the breach of the rule has been committed, and, in the case of a subsequent offence, to ten rupees in respect of every such bird, animal of game, plumage or furs.

R. M. KING,
First Assistant Resident.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd December 1903.

No. 17.—Mr. H. M. Lewis, Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, Military Accounts Department, Madras Command, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 18 days in combination with furlough for six months, under articles 233 and 338 (b), Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 2nd January 1904.

W. R. L. ANDERSON, Colonel,
Accountant General, Military Department.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th November 1903.

No. 17.—Mr. Pushkar Lall, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, is granted, under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, an extension of leave on medical certificate for 60 days from 18th September 1903, in continuation of the three months' leave on medical certificate already granted to him.

J. C. MILLS,
for Manager.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 30th November 1903.

No. 51.—Mr. K. M. Kirkhope, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in Class III, grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Locomotive Superintendent on the North Western Railway, in Class II of that Establishment, until further orders.

No. 52.—Mr. A. T. Stowell, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent on the North Western Railway, in class II of that establishment, with effect from the 1st September 1903 and until further orders.

The 1st December 1903.

No. 53.—Mr. A. C. Crighton, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Locomotive Superintendent on the North-Western Railway with temporary rank in class II, grade 4 of that establishment, with effect from the 11th November 1903 and until further orders.

No. 54.—Mr. J. Silvester, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, officiated as District Locomotive Superintendent on the North Western Railway with temporary rank in class II, grade 4 of that establishment, from the 4th October to the 10th November 1903, both dates inclusive.

G. F. WILSON, Colonel, R.E.,
Director of Railway Traffic.

REPORTS OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the King's Own Scottish Borderers Unit, dated at Dum Dum, this 28th day of November 1903.

Number, Rank, and Name,—8019, Private James Moran.

Age,—20 years and 10 months.

Height,—5 feet 1½ inches.

Colour of Complexion,—fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.

Trade,—Miner.

Date of enlistment,—29th September 1902.

Place of enlistment,—Birwich.

Parish and county in which born,—Cawley Hill, Lancaster.

Date of desertion or absence,—23rd September 1903.

Place of desertion or absence,—Dum-Dum.

Marks,—Tattoo marks right forearm. Thistle, anchor, faith, hope and charity; French lady left forearm; stars and stripes of America with words "By Flower Girl."

Under two years' service.

E. R. CURETON, Captain,
Commanding, King's Own Scottish Borderers.

REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER—NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

BOARDS AND COMMITTEES DEPARTMENT.

COMMITTEES.

Dated Peshawar, the 27th November 1903.

No. 1279-A.—On the application of the Peshawar Municipality and under the provisions of section 142 of the Punjab Municipal Act, XX of 1891, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to extend the provisions of sections 140 and 141 of the said Act to the said Municipality.

RABIM BAKHSH, P. A.,

for Revenue and Financial Secretary to Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

The 19th November 1903.

No. 1220-A.—In accordance with the provisions of section 210, sub-section (1) of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare that within the limits of the Nathia Gali and Dungha Gali Hill Locations, in the Hazara District, as defined in the annexed Boundary Schedule, improved arrangements are required with respect to the matters mentioned in clauses (1) (b) and (2) (a), (b), (g), (h), (i) and (k) of section 72 of the said Act:—

SCHEDULE OF BOUNDARIES.

Hill Location.	Boundaries.
Nathia Gali	East.—Forest Department Rakh Bagan. West.—Mauza Malach, Kalabagh Cantonment and Forest Department Rakh Bagan. North.—Forest Department Rakh Bagan. South.—Mauza Malach, Forest Department Rakh Bagan.
Dungha Gali	East.—Forest Department Rakh Bagan. West.—Forest Department Rakh Bagan and Mauza Malach. North.—The Main Abbottabad Murree Road, Forest Department Rakh Bagan. South.—Forest Department Rakh Bagan.

No. 1230-A.—Under the powers vested in the Local Government by section 211 (1), clauses (b) and (e) of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891, the Chief Commissioner is pleased, to extend the following sections of the said Act to the Notified Area of Nathia Gali and Dungha Gali, in the Hazara District and to declare that the provisions of the said sections shall come into force from 1st January 1904.

Sections 76, 79, 92 with the omission in (1) "if required to do so by any bye-law," 94 to 97 (both inclusive), 105, 120, 122, 123, 128, 137, 137-A, 143, 144, 145, 147, 148, 150, 152, 153, 154, 156, 157, 169 and 201.

No. 1231-A.—Under the provisions of section 211 (1), clause (a) of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891, the following taxes are imposed by the Chief Commissioner in the Notified Area of Nathia Gali and Dungha Gali, in the Hazara District, with effect from 1st January 1904, *vis*:—

(1) A tax under section 42 (1) (A) (a) (i) on all houses outside bazar limits at the rate of R4 per cent. on annual value.

(2) A tax under section 42 (1) (A) (e) on menial and domestic servants (including jampanis, but excluding sowars, orderlies and chaprassis in Government employ) residing in the compounds of European residents at the rate of R1 per servant per season. The season to be calculated as a period of two months or exceeding two months.

Periods less than two months but not less than one month to be charged at half rates, *vis*, 8 annas per servant,

Periods less than one month not to be charged.

(3) A tax under section 42 (1) (A) (b) on all native clerks or munshis who draw hill allowances :—

(1) at Rs 2 per season on those whose pay including hill allowances is not less than Rs 25 but does not exceed Rs 50.

(2) at Rs 4 per season on those whose pay, including hill allowances, exceeds Rs 50.

Rates for short periods on the same basis as for servants.

(4) A bazar frontage tax under section 42 (A) (a) (iii) on all shops at the rate of Rs 1 per running foot per annum. This to be realizable from the occupier.

No. 1232-A.—Under the provisions of section 211 (1) (d) of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891, the following Committee has been appointed by the Chief Commissioner to provide for the recovery and expenditure of the taxations levied in the Notified Area of Nathia Gali and Dungha Gali, in the Hazara district, and for the preparation and maintenance of proper accounts of the same, *viz.*,

Committee.

1. The Deputy Commissioner of the Hazara District.
2. The Civil Surgeon in the Galis.
3. The Forest Officer, Hazara.
4. The Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.
5. The Naib Tahsildar, Dungha Gali.

During the winter months, *i.e.*, from 15th October to 15th April the Deputy Commissioner alone shall constitute the Committee.

No. 1233-A.—In continuation of Notification No. 1225-A, dated the 19th November 1903, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare that the undermentioned properties of the nature described in section 76, Act XX of 1891 (The Punjab Municipal Act) situated in the Notified Area of Nathia Gali and Dungha Gali are hereby specially reserved under that section and will not vest in the Committee.

1. All the roads within the Nathia Gali Notified Area as well as the road known as the "Upper or Forest Road" from Nathia Gali to Dungha Gali, including portion of main road from Abbottabad to Murree that lies within the Notified Area.

M. F. O'DWYER,

Revenue and Financial Secretary to Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER—NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 26th November 1903.

No. 1947-G.—Lala Devi Das, Tahsildar, on transfer from the Punjab, is appointed Tahsildar, 2nd grade, sub. *pro. tem.*, in the North-West Frontier Province, with effect from such date as he may assume charge of his duties.

Lala Devi Das is posted to the Nowshera Tahsil in the Peshawar District.

No. 1948-G.—Munshi Abdul Hamid Khan, Tahsildar of Nowshera, on relief by Lala Devi Das, is transferred to Kulachi and will relieve Karimdad Khan, officiating Tahsildar, who will revert to his substantive post of Naib Tahsildar.

RAHIM BAKHSH, P.A.,

for Revenue Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province.

**THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND
CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

POWERS.

Peshawar, the 7th November 1903.

No. 241-A.—Under the powers conferred by section 13 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Lieutenant E. H. S. James, I.A., Assistant Commissioner and a Magistrate of the 1st class, is placed in charge of the Tank Sub-Division of the Dera Ismail Khan District, *vice* Lala Aya Ram.

No. 241-B.—In exercise of the powers vested in him under section 40 of Act II of 1886, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Lieutenant E. H. S. James, I.A., Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Tank Sub-Division of the Dera Ismail Khan District, with all the powers of a Collector under the said Act, except those specified in sections 9 (2), 12, 18 (1) (b), 31 and 36.

This notification supersedes all previous notifications concerning the powers of the above-named officer under the Income Tax Act, and it will remain in force until he ceases to be a 1st class Magistrate, or to hold charge of the Sub-Division, or until it is expressly cancelled.

The 18th November 1903.

No. 244-A.—Under the provisions of section 58 (1) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No. VII of 1901, Lieutenant C. E. Bruce, I.A., Assistant Commissioner, is invested with the powers of a Munsif of the 1st class with respect to cases generally within the limits of the Civil District of Hazara.

2. The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Lieutenant C. E. Bruce shall be deemed, for the purposes of the said Regulation, to be a Munsif.

The 16th November 1903.

No. 244-B.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Captain R. W. E. Knollys, I.A., Assistant Commissioner, is appointed a Magistrate of the 2nd class in the Bannu District.

No. 244-C.—Under the provisions of section 58 (1) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No. VII of 1901, Captain R. W. E. Knollys, I. A., is invested with the powers of a Munsif of the 2nd class with respect to cases generally within the limits of the Civil District of Bannu.

2. The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Captain Knollys shall be deemed, for the purposes of the said Regulation, to be a Munsif.

No. 244-D.—In accordance with the provisions of section 40 of Act II of 1886, Captain R. W. E. Knollys, I. A., is hereby appointed within the limits of the districts to which he may from time to time be posted to exercise the powers conferred, and to perform the duties imposed, by sections 25, 26, 28 and 32 of the said Act upon a Collector.

The 1st December 1903.

No. 251.—Under the provisions of section 27 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North West Frontier Province, is pleased to confer all the powers of an Assistant Collector of the 2nd grade, under Chapter IV of the said Act, on M. Mohamad Bakhsh, B. A., officiating Settlement Naib Tahsildar, within the limits of the district to which he may be from time to time appointed. Such powers shall be exercised subject to the control of the Settlement Officer under whom he may from time to time be serving.

TRANSFER.

The 27th November 1903.

No. 250.—Lieutenant C. E. Bruce, I.A., Assistant Commissioner and Commandant, Border Military Police, Bannu, is transferred in the same capacity to the Hazara District, where he assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 18th November 1903.

The 1st December 1903.

No. 252.—On relinquishing charge of the office of Assistant Political Agent, Dir and Swat, Captain R. W. E. Knollys, I.A., is transferred to the Bannu District as Assistant Commissioner and Commandant of the Border Military Police of that District, where he assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 16th November 1903, relieving Lieutenant C. E. Bruce, transferred.

By Order,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. F. Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 14th November 1903.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.			CAUSE OF DEATH.										INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Number.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
1	{ Hazara }	Abbottabad	3,395	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	31	1
2		Nawashahr	4,114	2	1	3	4	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	2	38	50	2
3		Bufa	7,029	7	5	12	3	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	89	22	3
4		Haripur	5,578	2	3	5	4	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	47	37	4
5	{ Peshawar }	Peshawar	73,343	31	21	52	37	20	17	...	...	...	22	...	3	...	12	4	5	9	37	27	5	
6		Kohat	18,092	3	5	8	12	5	7	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	5	23	34	6
7	{ Bannu }	Bannu	10,070	1	7	8	10	2	8	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	3	...	5	5	41	52	7	
8		Lakki	5,218	2	2	4	6	3	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	40	60	8
9	{ Dera Ismail Khan }	Dera Ismail Khan	23,287	19	15	34	75	36	39	...	...	...	49	6	1	...	19	18	9	27	63	138	9	
10		Kulachi	9,125	4	...	4	6	5	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	3	23	34	10
		TOTAL	164,251	71	59	130	159	75	84	...	...	...	104	6	5	...	44	29	27	56	41	50		

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 14th December 1903.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 10 Municipal Towns, 130 births were registered (71 males and 59 females), giving a birth-rate of 41 per mille of population; 159 deaths were registered (75 males and 84 females) giving a death-rate of 50 per mille of population.

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshawar, the 1st December 1903.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 3rd December 1903.

No. 311.—The following temporary promotion is made, with effect from the 1st August 1903, *vice* Mr. G. E. Parker, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, on medical leave

Mr. M. C. Petters, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade.

No. 312.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 18th August 1903, *vice* Mr. W. Robert, promoted to the 1st grade of Extra Assistant Superintendents:—

Mr. A. W. Smart, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. C. A. Norman, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade.

Mr. A. Ewing, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade.

Messrs. J. A. T. Haddock, W. J. Baker, and C. G. S. Wood, Extra Assistant Superintendents, 6th grade, on the seconded list, to be Extra Assistant Superintendents, 5th grade, on the same list.

Mr. C. S. Gasper, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade.

Mr. M. J. Sheehan, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Babu Dhani Ram, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. P. F. Delaney, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 313.—The following temporary promotion is made, with effect from the 23rd September 1903, *vice* Mr. C. Litchfield, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, on furlough.

Mr. J. Donaghey, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade.

No. 314.—The following temporary promotion is made, with effect from the 4th October 1903, *vice* Mr. C. A. Norman, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, on furlough.

Mr. E. J. Biggie, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade.

ST. G. GORE, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd December 1903.

No. 1225-A.P.—Lala Hira Lal, B.A., Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 26th October 1903.

Mr. E. A. Faithful, officiating Deputy Postmaster, Lahore, is appointed to act as Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Lala Hira Lal, or until further orders.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking six pounds and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for cash only at the following rates, *vis.* :—

	Government officers.	General public.	Postage extra.
	R	R	Annas.
1-pound tin	10	12	8
½ "	5	6	6
¼ "	2-8	3	4

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1903, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R16, or post-free, R16-8
½ "	R8, " R8-6
¼ "	R4, " R4-6

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

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- Act I of 1872. The Indian Evidence Act, 1872. As modified up to 1st November, 1902. R1
or 1s. 6d. (2a.)
Act V of 1888. The Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. As modified up to 1st July, 1903. 9a.
or 10d. (1a.)
Act V of 1898. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. As modified up to 1st April, 1903. R3
10a. or 5s. 6d. (8a.)
Act I of 1894. The Land Acquisition Act, 1894, with foot-notes brought down to 1st August
1903. 7a. or 8d. (1a.)
Act VIII of 1894. The Indian Tariff Act. As modified up to 1st October, 1903. 9a. (2a.)
Act VIII of 1899. The Indian Petroleum Act. As modified up to 1st November, 1903. 7a.
(1a.)
Act XIII of 1855. The Indian Fatal Accidents. As modified up to 1st December, 1903.
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HOME DEPARTMENT.

- Imperial Library list of additions, new series, No. 1-8. F'cap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each
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Quarterly List of Officers in the departments of the Government of India, October to Decem-
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Catalogue of Persian Manuscripts in the Library of the India Office. By Hermann Ethe, Esq.,
Rh. D., M.A., Vol. I, 1903. Demy 4to. Cloth. R42 or 63s. (R1-4a.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

- Imperial Forest School Calendar, 1903. Demy 4to. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)
- Review of Forest Administration in British India for the year 1901-02. F'cap. Paper cover. R1 11a. or 2s. 6d. (3a.)
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- Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXV, Part 2. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. R1.
 Memoirs, Geological Survey of India, Palæontological Indica, Series XV, Volume IV. By Dr. Victor Uhlig. R2-8.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th October 1903.

From the 21st November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 14th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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W. ROSS,

Publisher, *Gazette of India*

II A

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 10th December 1903.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 4057 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 5th December 1903:—

- No. 499 of 1903.—H. M. Cardew, locomotive and carriage superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and P. A. Lyons, erecting shop foreman, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. *A balanced slide valve and dividing plate for locomotive and other engines.*
- No. 500 of 1903.—Mark Cummins, engineer, of Westinghouse Works, Trafford park, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements relating to brakes.*
- No. 501 of 1903.—William Joseph Armbruster, chemist, and John Morton, gentleman, both of 209. Wainright Building, St. Louis, Missouri, United States of America. *Improvements in chlorination barrels.*
- No. 502 of 1903.—Louis Lazare Auguste Seguin, civil engineer, of 44 Rue Lafayette, Paris, in the Republic of France, and Jules Francois Georges de Roussay de Sales, civil engineer, of 26 Rue de Constantinople, Paris, in the Republic of France. *A method of manufacturing artificial caoutchouc.*
- No. 503 of 1903.—Samuel Houston Jacobson, attorney-at-law, of 1 Madison avenue, New York City, in the county and state of New York, United States of America. *Improvements in ventilators.*
- No. 504 of 1903.—George Tinniswood Shilton, watchmaker, and Albert Schultze, engineer, both of Greymouth, Westland, in the colony of New Zealand. *Improvements in pneumatic tyre covers*
- No. 505 of 1903.—John Boyd, engineer, of Shettleston Iron Works, in the county of Lanark, Scotland. *Improvements in mechanism for guiding and applying tension to spindle driving bands for spinning, twisting, winding and like machines.*
- No. 506 of 1903.—John Mackay, tea planter, Selin Hill, Darjeeling district. *Improvements in pianos.*
- No. 507 of 1903.—Merwanji Nowroji Hathiram, engineer, residing at Jamnar, Zilla Khandesh, Bombay Presidency, India. *Improvements in baling presses.*

No. 4058 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

- No. 398 of 1902.—Alfred Godfrey, engineer, of 14 Havergal Villas, Green Lanes, Wood Green, London N. *Improvements in apparatus for the manufacture of cases or shells for cigarettes and the like.* (Specification filed 27 November 1903.)
- No. 427 of 1902.—Edgar Jennings, major, superintendent of the central jail, Bareilly, United Provinces, India. *A mill and an oven for making chapaties.* (Specification filed 7 November 1903.)
- No. 490 of 1902.—William Panton, mechanic, of Seebpore in the district of Howrah. *Improvements in spindles and their nuts or caps used in connection with cop winding machines.* (Specification filed 23 November 1903.)

- No. 63 of 1903.—Edmund Hay Kellie, assistant, Traffic Department, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. *An improved fastener for use on doors of railway goods waggons, bonded warehouses and such like, to be known as "Kellies safety fastener."* (Specification filed 25 November 1903.)
- No. 77 of 1903.—Lewis Peter Ford, gentleman, of 32, Victoria street, in the city of Westminster, in the county of London, England. *Mould for manufacture of large blocks of artificial stone.* (Specification filed 1 December 1903.)
- No. 135 of 1903.—William Ewart Gladstone, of Public Health Department Office, Dunedin, in the colony of New Zealand. *Improvements in hair pins.* (Specification filed 27 November 1903.)
- No. 167 of 1903.—The Nurnberger Motor fahrzeuge fabrik "Union" G.m.b.H., manufacturers, of 42—46 Regensburger Strasse, Nuremberg, in the German Empire. *Improvements in devices for throwing motors into gear, specially applicable for motor cars.* (Specification filed 28 November 1903.)
- No. 168 of 1903.—The Nurnberger Motor fahrzeuge fabrik "Union" G.m.b.H., manufacturers, of 42—46 Regensburger Strasse, Nuremberg, in the German Empire. *Improvements in friction gearing.* (Specification filed 28 November 1903.)
- No. 175 of 1903.—Ralph Dunne, picture framer, of George street, Dunedin, New Zealand. *Improvements in devices for cutting mitres.* (Specification filed 27 November 1903.)
- No. 271 of 1903.—Michael Joseph Owens, glass worker, of 2263 Lawrence avenue, in the city of Toledo, state of Ohio, United States of America. *Improvements in or relating to receptacles or containers for molten glass.* (Specification filed 27 November 1903.)
- No. 351 of 1903.—John William Cook, machinist, of 18, Exchange street, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England. *An improved knotter for the use of winders, weavers, reelers, and others for attaching two ends of threads or the like together.* (Specification filed 3 December 1903.)
- No. 431 of 1903.—James Keith, civil engineer, of Dunottar, shoot-up-hill, in the borough of Hampstead, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in apparatus for moistening air and saturating the same with vapors.* (Specification filed 2 December 1903.)
- No. 4059 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—
- No. 114 of 1894.—Odilon Baltzar Hannibal Hanneborg. *Improvements in ditching and tile-laying machines.* (From 1 December 1903 to 1 December 1904.)
- No. 195 of 1895.—Ebenezer Benton Beecher and Jacob Pulver Wright. *Improvements in and relating to machines for making wax matches.* (From 21 December 1903 to 21 December 1904.)
- No. 285 of 1895.—Edward Lennon Cantwell. *Improved single seated portable latrines.* (From 7 December 1903 to 7 December 1904.)
- No. 200 of 1897.—Charles John Westwood and John George Baxter. *Improvements in buckles and the like.* (From 2 December 1903 to 2 December 1904.)
- No. 376 of 1897.—Joseph Desmaroux. *Improved apparatus for sterilising water.* (From 14 February 1904 to 14 February 1905.)
- No. 399 of 1898.—Dr. Carl Ritter Auer von Welsback. *Improvements in incandescence electric lamps and process for the production thereof.* (From 17 February 1904 to 17 February 1905.)
- No. 237 of 1899.—Guglielmo Marconi and the Wireless Telegraph and Signal Company, Limited. *Improvements in apparatus employed in wireless telegraphy.* (From 6 February 1904 to 6 February 1905.)
- No. 316 of 1899.—Elias Bernard Koopman. *Improvements in apparatus for exhibiting a succession of pictures giving them an appearance of motion and coin freed mechanism therefor.* (From 7 December 1903 to 7 December 1904.)

No. 4060 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby

notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (a), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

- No. 19 of 1899.—John McDonnell. *Improvements in tea rolling machines whereby the leaf can be treated with electricity during the process of rolling.* (Specification filed 31 August 1899.)
- No. 20 of 1899.—John McDonnell. *Improvements in tea rolling machines whereby light is supplied to the leaf during the process of rolling to promote its oxidation.* (Specification filed 31 August 1899.)
- No. 21 of 1899.—Margaret Robertson Moon Anderson. *Improvements in hats and other head coverings.* (Specification filed 29 August 1899.)
- No. 23 of 1899.—Charles Leon Bachelerie. *Improved apparatus and process for the treatment of ramie or other textile plants.* (Specification filed 29 August 1899.)
- No. 63 of 1899.—Arthur Charles Thomas and Joseph Edward Atkinson. *An improved counterbalanced suspender for billard chalks and the like.* (Specification filed 30 August 1899.)
- No. 97 of 1899.—Gustaf Dillberg. *An improved acetylene gas generator.* (Specification filed 2 September 1899.)
- No. 98 of 1899.—Gustaf Dillberg. *Improvements in the treatment of calcium carbide whereby the conversion of same into acetylene gas may be retarded without the aid of any mechanical devices.* (Specification filed 2 September 1899.)
- No. 99 of 1899.—Gustaf Dillberg. *Improvements in means for using calcium carbide for the purpose of generating acetylene gas.* (Specification filed 2 September 1899.)
- No. 102 of 1899.—Gustaf Dillberg. *Improvements in protective coverings for compressed cakes composed of granulated calcium carbide or an admixture of calcium carbide with other ingredients.* (Specification filed 2 September 1899.)
- No. 124 of 1899.—Curlings' Tannery Limited. *Improved process for tanning hides and skins and apparatus for use therein.* (Specification filed 30 August 1899.)
- No. 185 of 1899.—William Edward Sharps and Reuben Hilton Chase. *A process of producing a substitute for rubber.* (Specification filed 1 September 1899.)
- No. 189 of 1899.—Gustav Leske. *Improvements in machinery for corrugating paper.* (Specification filed 30 August 1899.)
- No. 269 of 1899.—William Penman. *Improvements in and relating to water-tube boilers.* (Specification filed 2 September 1899.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

- 4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of Rs 50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 250 of 1894.—Max Friedlaender. *Improvements in railway rail joints.* (Specification filed 28 August 1895.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

- 4 (c) After the expiration of the seventh year and before the expiration of the eighth year from the date of filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs 50 for the above invention.

No. 204 of 1894.—John Poyser. *Improvements in looms for weaving.* (Specification filed 31 August 1894.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

- 4 (f) After the expiration of the eighth year and before the expiration of the ninth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs 100 for the above invention.

No. 145 of 1890.—Thomas Alva Edison. *Improvements in phonographs.* (Specification filed 2 September 1890.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

- 4 (j) After the expiration of the twelfth year and before the expiration of the thirteenth year from the date of the filing of the specification—
The sum of Rs100 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable at Calcutta to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1893 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V. of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

C. R. WILSON,

Secretary under the Inventions and
Designs Act, 1888.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Engineers. | 5. Press workers. |
| 2. Overseers. | 6. Photo-Mechanical workers. |
| 3. Sub-Overseers. | 7. Mechanical apprentices. |
| 4. Draftsmen. | 8. Metal and wood carvers. |

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Statement of Unclaimed Sums deposited with the Bengal Military Orphan Society in trust for Soldiers' Children, exclusive of those of minors who have not attained the age of 21.

Date of Deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount.
Prior to 1842	Colling, —, Sergeant . . .	.....	Two children . . .	157 14 1
"	Lee, E., Corporal . . .	.....	Two children . . .	111 9 6
"	Smith, Henry, Sergeant . . .	.....	Elizabeth . . .	828 0 0
"	Smith, D., Sergeant Major . . .	.....	Margaret . . .	78 6 5
"	Story, —, Sergeant . . .	.....	Thomas . . .	117 5 4
"	MacConnell, Sergeant . . .	.....	John . . .	77 15 3
"	Ratherford, Sergeant . . .	.....	Margaret . . .	138 10 8
"	Hewetson, William, Gunner . . .	.....	John . . .	47 5 7
"	Taylor, John, Private . . .	.....	John . . .	214 11 11
"	Conry, Peter, Corporal . . .	.....	Thomas . . .	274 14 6
"	McCullum, —, Conductor . . .	.....	John . . .	354 6 10
"	Gordon, James . . .	59th Foot . . .	James . . .	589 2 2
"	Casey, Jeremiah . . .	87th Foot . . .	Daniel . . .	109 12 4
"	Corbolly, Thomas, Private . . .	59th Foot . . .	Samuel . . .	62 12 3
"	Cassidy, —, Corporal . . .	.....	John . . .	61 3 9
"	Hyde, Henry, Conductor . . .	.....	Thomas . . .	187 1 10
"	Hodgkinson, E., Troop Sergeant Major . . .	11th Dragoons . . .	William . . .	64 8 0
"	Anderson, William, Corporal . . .	H. C. 1st En. Regt. . .	Mary Anne Margaret . . .	124 11 6
"	White, W., Private . . .	3rd Buffs . . .	George and Mary Anne . . .	13 13 9
"	Minogue, T., Private . . .	3rd Buffs . . .	Thomas . . .	23 11 0
"	Tallor, John, Bombardier . . .	.....	Elizabeth . . .	43 0 0
"	Neal, James, Private . . .	59th Foot . . .	James . . .	43 0 0
"	Sherrock, J., Corporal . . .	.....	Joseph . . .	160 0 0
"	Moore, Bombardier . . .	.....	Dorothy . . .	5 9 5
"	Lawson, Henry, Laboratory Sergeant . . .	.....	George . . .	11 8 2
"	Creighton, James, Corporal . . .	13th L. Infy. . .	Mary Ann . . .	16 12 0
"	McCoy, —, Sub-Conductor . . .	.....	John and George . . .	958 3 2
"	Long, R., Sergeant . . .	Allahabad Magazine Establishment . . .	Ann and Robert D. . .	137 3 9
"	Baker, H., Gunner . . .	4th Co., 3rd Bn. Arty. . .	James . . .	32 1 4
"	Hills, —, Gunner . . .	1st Co., 3rd Bn. Arty. . .	Sophia . . .	30 1 1
"	Burns, James, Gunner . . .	Artillery . . .	Hannah . . .	10 5 9
"	McKenney, R., Bombardier . . .	1st Co., 4th Bn. Arty. . .	Ann Eliza . . .	134 6 5
"	Smith, J., Gunner . . .	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty. . .	Margaret . . .	6 6 5
"	Byrne, F., Hospital Sergeant . . .	2nd Bn. Arty. . .	Charles . . .	123 13 4
"	Flynn, J., Gunner . . .	3rd Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty. . .	Elizabeth . . .	6 1 4
"	Fagan, J., Gunner . . .	1st Co., 3rd Bn. Arty. . .	Mary and James . . .	11 12 9
"	Johnson, C., Gunner . . .	1st Co., 5th Bn. Arty. . .	William . . .	3 0 6
"	Twoomey, M., Gunner . . .	4th Co., 3rd Bn. Arty. . .	Michael, William, and Margaret . . .	21 2 11
"	Ahern, William, Gunner . . .	4th Co., 2nd Bn. Arty. . .	John . . .	65 11 9
"	McCormick, J., Gunner . . .	4th Co., 2nd Bn. Arty. . .	Bernard . . .	116 10 9
"	Gavin, J., Gunner . . .	2nd Co., 3rd Bn. Arty. . .	Thomas and James . . .	189 3 6
"	Bryan, D., Sergeant . . .	.....	Mortimer . . .	12 10 11
"	Reid, —, Sergeant . . .	Sappers and Miners . . .	Eleanor and Eunice . . .	68 6 5
"	South, John, Sergeant . . .	.....	Elizabeth and Martha . . .	310 0 0
"	Cunningham, Mathew, Private . . .	44th Foot . . .	Michael . . .	37 14 6
"	Blyth, John, Conductor . . .	.....	Children (names not recorded). . .	12 12 3
"	Smith, T., Sergeant . . .	.....	Esther and Amelia . . .	23 15 0
"	Pierce, Or. Mr. Sergeant . . .	20th N. I. . .	Thomas . . .	711 15 2
"	Driver, J., Sergeant Major . . .	.....	Robert Charles and John . . .	141 7 1
"	Davis, D., Farrier Sergeant . . .	4th Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty. . .	Thomas . . .	23 15 2
"	Canty, John, Bombardier . . .	3rd Co., 4th Bn. Arty. . .	John (died 11th May, 1842). . .	272 2 8
June 29, 1853	(Not recorded) . . .	.....	Bryon, Margaret, and William . . .	53 8 3
" 29, 1849	(Not recorded) . . .	.....	Daly Robert . . .	23 9 1
Mar. 24, 1843	Nowlon, L., Farrier Sergeant . . .	4th Troop, 2nd B. H. A. . .	Ellen . . .	112 9 0
Apl. 3, 1843	Farrel, James, Gunner . . .	2nd Co., 5th Bn. Arty. . .	Charlotte . . .	4 2 8
" 3, 1843	Roach, Edward, Private . . .	1st En. Lt. Infy. . .	David and Austel . . .	7 13 3
Mar. 9, 1843	Sheeham, B., Gunner . . .	3rd Co., 3rd Bn. Arty. . .	John and Patrick . . .	2 1 8
June 21, 1844	Evans, George, Sergeant . . .	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty. . .	Mary Ann and Catherine . . .	19 14 9
Sept. 19, 1844	Andrews, —, Private . . .	44th Foot . . .	George . . .	200 0 0
Oct. 30, 1887	Ward, J., Gunner . . .	O. Batty., 3rd Bde., R.A. . .	Julia . . .	277 11 11
Dec. 31, 1887	Bunn, T., Gunner . . .	G. Batty., B. Bde., R.H.A. . .	William Thomas . . .	63 9 8

Date of Deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount.
				<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Mar. 29, 1888	Oxford, W., Private	2nd Royal Lanc. Regt. .	A. and L.	13 9 8
Nov. 16, 1844	Gale, —, Private	10th Foot	John Thomas	28 12 0
" 20, 1844	Sullivan, John, Bombardier .	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty. .	John	130 0 0
Jan. 6, 1845	Monaghan, Michael, Sergeant	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty. .	James	156 12 5
" 15, 1845	Godfrey, —, Sergeant Major	.....	Harriett M. and James	31 14 1
Feb. 14, 1845	Fry, —, Bugle Major	6th Bn. of Arty. . . .	James	12 6 9
" 3, 1842	Wilson . . . . .	.....	Sophia, Thomas and Elizabeth.	204 7 8
" ... 1842	McCarthy, Qr. Mr. Sergeant .	.....	John	61 2 3
" 14, 1845	Hannoo, J., Drummer	68th Regt., N. Infy. .	Mary	28 8 3
July 7, 1845	Hay, A., Sergeant Major . . .	.....	Thomas	101 5 4
" 9, 1845	Meaney, John, Sergeant Major	2nd Bde., H. Arty. . .	Henry and James . .	292 15 8
" 9, 1845	Murphy, Thomas, Bombardier	2nd Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Ellen	77 4 11
" 9, 1845	Fate, William, Staff Sergeant	4th Co., 15th Bn. of Arty.	Catherine Ann . . .	167 15 5
" 9, 1845	Paley, Owen, Gunner	3rd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Owen	7 1 7
Sept. 1, 1845	Ryan, —, Sergeant . . . . .	.....	Jullia B. and George J.	120 13 0
Aug. 8, 1846	McEnerney, Thomas, Sub-Conductor.	.....	Hannah	152 0 9
" ...	Glasscan, John, Corporal . . .	.....	Ellen Sarah	66 10 3
" ...	Ridley, Henry, Gunner . . . .	.....	Henry	34 9 3
Oct. 16, 1846	Lewis, Thomas, Gunner	Arty.	Thomas	20 5 3
July 6, 1847	Dobbins, Francis, Gunner . . .	.....	Martha	83 3 6
" 19, 1847	Lunn, Adam, Farrier . . . . .	.....	Adam T. and John .	79 14 0
" 19, 1847	Clarke, William, Bombardier .	1st Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Not recorded	104 10 8
" 19, 1847	Prince, W., Sergeant	1st Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty.	Ditto	125 15 10
Jan. 11, 1848	Byrnes, —, Corporal . . . . .	.....	Maria	59 0 0
July 6, 1848	Braithwaite, W., Staff Sergeant	.....	C. William and William H.	148 3 5
Oct. 16, 1848	Butcher, H., Sergeant Major .	Sirmoor Bn.	Johannah, Frederick and David Edwin.	99 6 1
May 9, 1849	Sheehan, D., Private	2nd En. Regt.	James	36 5 6
June 2, 1849	Moore, Benjamin, Private . . .	1st En. B. F.	Sarah C.	9 8 4
" 2, 1849	Crowley, Charles, Private . . .	1st En. B. F.	John	7 6 1
Oct. 12, 1849	Deare, W., Conductor . . . . .	.....	Emeline	50 0 0
Nov. 21, 1849	Moget, —, Sergeant Major . . .	.....	George	69 14 4
Feb. 18, 1850	Boote, Daniel, Gunner	1st Co., 4th Bn. of Arty.	James and another .	26 3 5
June 29, 1850	Uniack, Patrick, Sergeant . . .	1st Co., 3rd Bn. of Arty.	John and another .	29 15 0
Aug. 29, 1850	Sheehan, P., Gunner	Arty.	Patrick	23 5 6
Oct. 29, 1850	Lees, James, Corporal	2nd En. Regt.	Elizabeth	25 14 6
Nov. 4, 1852	Hodgins, Adam, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	William	9 11 11
Feb. 1, 1853	Edwards, Michael, Sergeant . .	2nd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Jane and Bridget .	36 5 9
Apr. 21, 1853	Staples, Edward, Sergeant . . .	Sappers and Miners .	E. W. H.	97 2 6
Sept. 13, 1853	Brown, Michael, Sergeant . . .	Arracan Bn.	John	49 10 3
Jan. 24, 1854	Galway, Robert, Bombardier .	1st Co., 3rd Bn. of Arty.	William	206 1 2
" 18, 1855	Munrowd, George, Sub-Conductor	Ordnance Dept. . . .	Georgiana	61 10 3
Sept. 24, 1855	Franks, G., Bazar Sergeant . .	.....	Mary Harriet	283 1 11
Oct. 15, 1857	Earle, Edward, Sergeant	Calcutta Town Guard .	William Edward . .	209 14 0
Dec. 4, 1860	MacDonnel, John, Private . . .	97th Foot	Charles	25 15 6
June ... 1862	Keddie, J., Private	2nd En. B. F.	Jane and James . .	86 0 0
July 22, 1863	Lawton, William, Color-Sergeant	24th Foot	William and Joseph .	152 14 2
Jan. 25, 1864	Jones, John, Gunner	G. Battery, 22nd Bde, Royal Arty.	Henrietta Dalzell .	39 5 10
Mar. 10, 1864	Anderson, William, Gunner . .	{ 5th Bn., 25th Bde, Royal Arty.	Duncan	35 4 11
May 19, 1864	Rowland, J., Private	2nd Dragoon Guards .	Sophia M. and Elizabeth Ann.	8 0 0
June 25, 1866	Mead, William, Bombardier . .	4-25th Royal Arty. .	Mary and Thomas .	4 0 0
Oct. 9, 1871	York, R., Sergeant	Arty.	Henry J.	21 1 4
May 8, 1884	Claydon, Daniel, Color-Sergeant	2nd Lanc. Fus.	Thomas Patrick . . .	60 0 0
July 6, 1887	Simons, J., Lance-Corporal . .	{ 2nd Bn., The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.	{ Annie Isabella and John Thomas.	353 14 0
June 2, 1888	Hyland, M., Drummer	2nd Bn., The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.	Patrick, Emily Matilda and Rosanna.	558 9 8

Application for payment of the deposits should be made to the Pay Examiner, Bengal Command, Calcutta.

E. B. PEACOCK, Captain,
Pay Examiner, Bengal Command, and Ex-officio
Secretary, Military Orphan Schools.

PAY EXAMINER'S OFFICE, BENGAL COMMAND;
Calcutta, the 20th November 1903.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th December 1903.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	R	a. p.		R	a. p.
Capital paid up	3,00,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	1,24,80,374	0 0
Reserve Fund	1,21,50,000	0 0	Other authorised Investments	75,93,739	0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office 88,33,278 14 7	1,75,27,013	5 10	Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	3,12,34,828	12 7
Public Deposits at Branches 86,93,734 7 3			Accounts of Credit on Govern- ment and other authorised Securities	1,47,29,678	4 0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	9,50,46,333	15 9	Bills discounted and purchased	2,27,26,169	10 11
Bank Post Bills, etc.	2,07,503	10 0	Balances with other Banks	43,07,113	13 8
Sundries	20,95,315	0 11	Bullion	18,680	14 0
			Dead Stock	17,93,326	12 2
			Stamps	10,409	9 11
			Sundries	9,41,619	13 12
				9,64,36,172	3 2
			Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	2,50,55,713	13 6
			Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	2,55,34,280	0 10
				5,05,89,993	14 4
RUPES	14,70,26,166	0 6	RUPES	14,70,26,166	0 6

* Includes Sovs. and † Sovs., value R 2,21,655 0 0
 † Do. do. do. 2,01,442 8 0
 R 4,23,097 8 0

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 10th December 1903.

By order of the Directors,
 H. F. FRESHWATER, W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
 Offg. Chief Accountant. Secretary and Treasurer.
 Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.
 Percentage 44'03.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICES.

Calcutta, the 4th December 1903.

The Directors have ordered the following changes in the Bank's European Establishment:—

- Mr. E. Y. Barnard to act as Agent at Nagpore, *vice* Mr. H. A. T. Treble, transferred to Head Office.
- Mr. H. Mitchell, on return from leave, to act as Agent at Jalpaiguri.
- Mr. N. H. Matheson to act as Agent at Akyab, *vice* Mr. T. W. L. Bruce, transferred to Head Office.
- Mr. C. W. W. Carbery to act as Agent, Serajgunge, temporarily, *vice* Mr. S. A. H. Sitwell, proceeding on short leave.

The 9th December 1903.

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from Saturday the 2nd till Saturday the 16th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
 W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
 Secretary and Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 10th December 1903.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th December 1903.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900.	TOTAL.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Calcutta	68,10,000	14,04,03,460	14,73,03,460	2,12,55,825	9,32,50,382	...	...	11,45,06,207
Allahabad	...	1,95,30,700	1,95,30,700	94,42,634	22,81,598	...	...	1,17,24,232
Lahore	...	2,62,81,840	2,64,81,840	30,64,101	9,09,795	...	...	39,73,896
Bombay	64,87,925	9,66,77,115	10,31,65,040	1,85,78,727	4,21,11,197	...	1,42,75,500	7,49,64,424
Karnachi	...	1,03,42,030	1,03,42,030	14,22,538	11,76,142	...	...	25,98,680
Madras	18,05,215	3,95,87,420	4,13,92,635	70,93,525	1,23,72,870	...	...	1,94,66,395
Calicut	...	12,62,735	12,62,735	71,960	50,190	...	...	1,22,150
Rangoon	...	1,44,78,875	1,44,78,875	3,30,98,605	15,27,870	...	...	3,55,26,475
	1,51,03,140	34,88,54,175	36,39,57,315					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			11,23,910					
TOTAL ₹			36,28,33,405	9,49,27,915	15,36,80,044	...	1,42,75,500	26,28,83,459
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another								50,000
								NET TOTAL ₹
								26,28,33,459
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of ₹10,20,81,500 held under Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882								9,99,99,946
								GRAND TOTAL ₹
								36,28,33,405

O. T. BARROW,

Offg. Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

CORRECTION.

Calcutta, the 7th December 1903.

In Notification No. 33, dated the 4th of November 1903, in column 2, against the name of Mr. B. C. Wernicke, for "Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade," read "Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, and Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade, temporary (old grading)".

A. B. LARKINS,

for Director General of Telegraphs.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 30th November 1903.

No. 151.—Mr. G. W. Mungavin, temporary Assistant Superintendent, class V, grade II, Persian Gulf Telegraphs, has been granted by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department, privilege leave for 3 months, from 28th June 1903, combined with furlough for 3 months in continuation thereof.

No. 152.—The following permanent and temporary promotions have been sanctioned, with effect from the dates noted against each, in consequence of the death of Mr. J. T. Hopkins, Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, and in consequence of Mr. P. C. Campbell, Superintendent, and Messrs. J. H. C. Kelly and G. W. Mungavin, Assistant Superintendents, going on furlough :—

Name.	From	To	Sanctioned by	Date.
Mr. J. Wartenby	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade II.	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade I.	Secretary of State for India.	5th August 1903.
Mr. J. O. Twells	General service clerk, class I, and temporary Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade II.	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade II.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. J. Hughes	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade I.	Temporary Assistant Superintendent, class V, grade II.	Director-in-Chief	Ditto.
Mr. W. F. Lovell	General service clerk, class I.	Temporary Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade II.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. B. W. Stainton	Assistant Superintendent, class V, grade I.	Temporary Superintendent, class IV.	Secretary of State for India.	8th August 1903.
Mr. H. Baggaley	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade II.	Temporary Assistant Superintendent, class V, grade II.	Director-in-Chief	Ditto.
Mr. E. Capstick	General service clerk, class I.	Temporary Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade II.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. T. F. Tebbutt	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade II.	Temporary Assistant Superintendent, class V, grade II.	Ditto	29th August 1903.
Mr. S. N. Wilson	General service clerk, class I, and officiating Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade II.	Temporary Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade II.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. J. W. Tanner	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade II.	Temporary Assistant Superintendent, class V, grade II.	Ditto	28th September 1903.
Mr. E. E. Aickim	General service clerk, class II, and officiating Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade II.	Temporary Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade II.	Ditto	Ditto.

G. C. WOLFE,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 30th November 1903.

No. 6580.—The Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan is pleased to direct that the holidays specified in the Schedule hereto annexed, shall be observed as public holidays in all Public Offices in Baluchistan. The holidays will be given to all Government servants subject to the conditions that (i) it shall be open to the head of an office to stop a holiday specified in the Schedule in the case of any individual guilty of idleness or inattention to duty unless the day in question is deemed specially sacred by the members of the religion which the offender professes, and (ii) no urgent work is required.

2. Local holidays, such as the Annual Horse Fairs, may be granted at the discretion of heads of offices, provided always that there are no arrears of work and no inconvenience is caused thereby.

3. Holidays will be granted by heads of offices to all Hindus on the festivals of :—

1. Basant Panchmi Friday, the 22nd January 1904.
2. Sheoratri Monday, the 15th February 1904.
3. Baisakhi Tuesday, the 12th April 1904.
4. Salono Thursday, the 25th August 1904.
5. Janam Ashtmi Saturday, the 3rd September 1904.

SCHEDULE.

List of Holidays for Public Offices during the year 1904.

Name of Holidays.	Dates on which they fall.	Day or days of the week.	No. of days.	REMARKS.
GENERAL HOLIDAYS.				
All Sundays	.....	.....	52	
Proclamation and New Year's Day	1st January	Friday	1	
King Emperor's Birthday	30th May or such other date as may be fixed by the Government of India	.....	1	
			54	
CHRISTIAN HOLIDAYS.				
Good Friday	1st April	Friday	1	
Christmas Vacation	24th to 31st December	Saturday to Saturday	7	
			8	
HINDU HOLIDAYS.				
Holi	2nd March	Wednesday	1	
Dussehra	15th to 18th October	Saturday to Tuesday	3	
Dewali	8th November	Tuesday	1	
			5	
MUHAMMADAN HOLIDAYS.				
Id-ul-Zuha	27th February	Saturday	1	
Muharram	26th to 28th March	Saturday to Monday	2	
Bara Wafat	28th May	Saturday	1	
Id-ul-Fitar	10th December	Saturday	1	
			5	

The 3rd December 1903.

No. 6684.—At an examination in the Brahui language held at Quetta on the 25th November 1903, the undermentioned officer is declared to have passed the prescribed test with credit :—

Captain H. A. K. Gough, I.A., First Assistant and Secretary to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

By order,

DENYS DE S. BRAY,

Third Assistant.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 30th November 1903.

No. 6540.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 (I) of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act (IX of 1887) and Section 8 (I) of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889) as applied to the Baluchistan Agency Territories, and with effect from the 18th November 1903, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to appoint Captain D. A. C. Brownlow, officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta, to be the Judge of the Court of Small Causes in the Cantonment of Quetta, with power to exercise jurisdiction in suits of which the value does not exceed five hundred rupees,

No. 6541.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (V of 1898) and of section 7 of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889) as applied to the Baluchistan Agency Territories, and with effect from the 18th November 1903, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to appoint Captain d'A. C. Brownlow, officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Quetta, to be a Magistrate of the first class within the limits of the Quetta Cantonment.

By order,

DENYS E. S. AY,
Second Assistant.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 5th December 1903.

No. 5962.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 9 respectively of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872, as modified by Act II of 1891), and which have been delegated to him by the Governor General in Council under section 86 of the Act by Foreign Department Notification No. 3747-I. B., dated the 1st October 1897, the Honourable the Resident in Mysore is pleased—

- (a) to grant a license to the Reverend Albert Brockbank, of the Wesleyan Mission, to solemnize marriages within the territories of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore;
- (b) to grant a license to the said Reverend Albert Brockbank authorizing him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said territories.

The powers hereby conferred are to be exercised only so far as regards Christian subjects of His Majesty.

No. 5963.—Whereas by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2252-I., dated the 7th August 1883, the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, was with certain modifications declared to apply to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, so far as regards marriages between persons one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore and neither of whom is a Christian British subject:

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 9 respectively of the Act, the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore is pleased—

- (a) to grant a license to the Reverend Albert Brockbank, of the Wesleyan Mission, to solemnize marriages within the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore; and
- (b) to grant a license to the said Reverend Albert Brockbank to grant certificates of marriage within the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore between Native Christians one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore and neither of whom is a Christian subject of His Majesty.

By order,

E. S. LLOYD,
for First Assistant Resident.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA IN THE P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Camp Beawar, the 3rd December 1903.

No. 594-S.—The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana is pleased to sanction the grant of one month and seven days' privilege leave combined with 22 months and 23 days' furlough to Mr. W. Home, Manager, Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway, under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 12th December 1903 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

G. G. WHITE, M.I.C.E.,
Secretary to the Agents to the Governor General in the Public Works Department,
Rajputana and Central India,

**THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
RAJPUTANA.****NOTIFICATION.**

Camp, the 11th December 1903.

No. 376-C.—Major C. H. Pritchard, I.A., Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-four days, with effect from the 3rd December 1903.

By order,

A. B. MINCHIN, Captain,
First Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

**THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE IN BALUCHISTAN.****NOTIFICATION.****EXAMINATION.**

Quetta, the 30th November 1903.

No. 739 P.—Mr. T. O. Hughes, Assistant District Superintendent of Police in Baluchistan, has been declared by the Examination Committee to have passed the Police departmental examination in law held at Quetta on the 16th October 1903.

By order,

H. GOUGH, Captain,
First Assistant.

ODDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.**NOTIFICATION.**

Lucknow, the 5th December 1903.

No. 5.—Mr R. Wright, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, class 3, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Loco. Department, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India one month's leave on medical certificate in extension of the nine months' combined leave granted in Notification No. 4, dated 20th May 1903.

H. P. BURT,
Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.**NOTIFICATIONS.**

Calcutta, the 3rd December 1903.

No. 18.—Mr. D. L. McPherson, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, has been granted an extension of furlough on medical certificate for 1 month and 13 days, with effect from 3rd November 1903, in continuation of 7 months' furlough already granted to him in Notification No. 9, dated 21st July 1903.

The 4th December 1903.

No. 19.—Mr. L. C. D. Bean, District Traffic Superintendent in class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough for nine months in extension of combined leave for 12 months granted to him in this office Notification No. 2, dated 31st January 1903.

The 7th December 1903.

No. 20.—Mr. H. G. F. Smith, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Construction Division, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for 21 months, under articles 233 (i) and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 7th December 1903, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

No. 21.—Mr. J. E. Gabbett, Superintendent of Works, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for one year and nine months, under articles 233 (i) and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 8th December 1903, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

W. V. CONSTABLE; Col., R.E.

Manager.

REPORTS OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Essex Regiment, of Infantry, dated at Bangalore, this 5th day of December 1903.

Number, Rank, and Name,—5052, Private W. J. Moore.

Age,—24 years and 8 months.

Height,—5 feet 6 inches.

Colour of Complexion,—fresh; hair, fair; eyes, grey.

Trade.—Labourer.

Date of enlistment,—8th February 1898.

Place of enlistment,—Halstead, Essex.

Parish and county in which born,—Withersfield, Suffolk.

Date of desertion or absence,—24th November 1903.

Place of desertion or absence,—Bangalore.

Marks,—Scar 1" long outer side left patella, scar 3½" long outer side lower thigh. Birth mark inner side right scapula. Many circular scars on centre of back.

Under six years' service.

C. WOOD, Lieut.-Col.,

Commanding, 1st Battalion, Essex Regiment.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 8th December 1903.

No. 1294-*Ap*.—Babu Mahendra Nath Lahiri, Superintendent of Post offices, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 20 days, with effect from the 12th November 1903.

Babu Mrityunjy Chatterji is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Babu Mahendra Nath Lahiri or until further orders.

No. 1299-*Ap*.—Mr. A. Franks Ryan, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 1st grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for 1 month, with effect from the 5th November 1903.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on leave on medical certificate or until further orders:—

Mr. F. W. Tytler, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade;

Mr. A. E. B. Hutton, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade;

Mr. W. St. J. Pusey, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade;

Mr. A. R. Hogan, to act as Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade.

No. 1309-*Ap*.—Mr. H. R. Hebbard, Superintendent of Post offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 13th November 1903.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave, or until further orders:—

Mr. J. Home, Superintendent of Post offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade;

Mr. N. Purushottama Naidu, P.A., to act as Superintendent of Post offices, 4th grade.

No. 1313-*Ap.*—Babu C. K. Dutt, Superintendent of Post offices, officiating in the 1st grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month and three days, with effect from the 26th November 1903.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave, or until further orders :—

Mr. H. L. Duncan, Superintendent of Post offices, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade;

Babu Hemanta Kumar Raha, Superintendent of Post offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade;

Mr. W. Hogan, Superintendent of Post offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

The 11th December 1903.

No. 1337-*Ap.*—**Mr. D. J. Murtrie**, Assistant Postmaster, Rangoon, is appointed and Assistant Postmaster, Bombay, with effect from the date on which he takes charge of that appointment.

H. M. KISCH,

Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL F CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 8th December 1903.

No. 11151.—Captain J. H. Grant received charge of the office of the Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, from Major D. J. O. Taylor on the afternoon of the 23rd November 1903.

By order,

A. P. TREVOR, Captain,
for First Assistant to the Agent to the
Governor-General for Central India.

**THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND
CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 4th December 1903.

No. 254.—Captain H. M. Cruddas, I.M.S., assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of the Mardan Sub-Division on the afternoon of the 27th of November 1903, relieving Major A. J. Macnab, I.M.S.

By order,

H. BOLTON,
Asst. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. F. Province.

The 6th December 1903.

No. 256.—The services of Mr. R. T. Clarke, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, are replaced at the disposal of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for employment in that Province, with effect from the forenoon of the 25th November 1903.

No. 258—**Laala Aya Ram**, B.A., Extra Assistant Commissioner, District Judge, Hazara, is appointed to perform the duties of Treasury Officer of that District, in addition to his own, with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd November 1903.

POWERS.

The 23rd November 1903.

No. 248-A.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Lala Aya Ram, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Hazara District.

No. 248-B.—Under the provisions of section 50 of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No. VII of 1901, Lala Aya Ram is appointed to be District Judge of the Civil District of Hazara.

No. 248-C.—In accordance with the provisions of section 40 of Act II of 1886, Lala Aya Ram, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is hereby appointed, within the limits of the district to which he may from time to time be posted, to exercise the powers conferred and to perform the duties imposed by sections 25, 26, 28 and 32 of the said Act upon a Collector.

The 2nd December 1903.

No. 253.—Under the provisions of Section 27 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to confer all the powers of an Assistant Collector of the 2nd Grade, under Chapter IV of the said Act, on Munshi Abdul Rahman, officiating Settlement Naib Tahsildar, within the limits of the district to which he may be from time to time appointed. Such powers shall be exercised subject to the control of the Settlement Officer under whom he may from time to time be serving.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 5th December 1903.

No. 255.—Reverend H. W. F. Fagan, a probationary Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this administration, is appointed and Chaplain of Peshawar, with effect from the 25th November 1903.

The 6th December 1903.

No. 257.—On expiry of the leave granted to him in Notification No. 228, dated 22nd October 1903, Lala Aya Ram, B.A., Extra Assistant Commissioner, is posted to the Hazara District as District Judge and assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 23rd November 1903.

By order,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

TRANSFER.

Lahore, the 4th December 1903.

No. 2580-E. I. F.—Mr. R. H. Tickell, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, from the 2nd Division, Bari-Doab Canal, which he left on the afternoon of the 14th November 1903, to the Swat River Canal Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 18th idem.

J. BENTON,

Secretary for Irrigation, N.-W. Frontier Province.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER—NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 27th November 1903.

No. 716-S.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of section 13 of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is pleased to impose a duty of Rs 6 a ser on all charas imported into the North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 1st day of April 1904, on which date Notification No. 504-S., dated the 12th August 1903, shall cease to be in force.

No. 717-S.—In supersession of Notification No. 505-S., dated the 12th August 1903, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 14, clause (b) of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is pleased to direct that in respect of charas imported and stored in a bonded warehouse the levy of the import duty imposed in the North-West Frontier Province under section 13 of the said Act shall be postponed until the removal of such charas from the bonded warehouse as provided by Rule XXV of the rules published with Notification No. 502-S., dated the 12th August 1903.

No. 718-S.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is pleased to make the following alteration in Rule XXV of the rules published with Notification of the Chief Commissioner No. 502-S., dated the 12th August 1903.

For the words and figures "by the Notification of the Chief Commissioner, No. 504-S., dated 12th August 1903" in the said rule the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"under section 13, clause (b) of the Excise Act, 1896."

The 7th December 1903.

No. 1321-A.—In accordance with the provisions of section 18, Act XX of 1891 (The Punjab Municipal Act), it is hereby notified that the following persons are appointed under section 5, sub-section 2, of the said Act, members of the Municipal Committee of Kohat in the Kohat District:—

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Bahram Khan | } Re-appointed. |
| 2. Sawal Das | |
| 3. Amir Chand | |
| 4. Khan Bahadur Sayad Sikandar Shah | |
| 5. Sardar Sultan Jan, C.I.E. | |
| 6. Khushdil Khan | |
| 7. Sayad Muhammad Ashraf | |
| 8. Sardar Shu'aib Jan | |
| 9. Bal Chand | |
| 10. Lala Mathra Das |  | vice Gurdit Singh, deceased. |

M. F. O'DWYER,

Revenue and Financial Secretary to Chief Commissioner.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 4th December 1903.

No. 19-J.—The following list of days to be observed as holidays in the Judicial Commissioner's Court and the Civil Courts subordinate thereto, during the year 1904, has been prepared by the Judicial Commissioner and approved by the Local Government, as required

by section 88, sub-section (4) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901, and is published for general information :—

List of General Holidays to be observed by the Judicial Commissioner's Court and all Civil Courts in the North-West Frontier Province subordinate thereto, during the year 1904.

Description of holidays.	Names of holidays.	Dates on which they fall.	Day or days of the week.	Number of days (Sundays excluded).
General	Proclamation Day	1st January	Friday	1
Hindu	Basant Panchmi	22nd January	Ditto	1
Ditto	Sheoratri	15th February	Monday	1
Muhammadan	Id-ul-zuha	27th and 28th February.	Saturday and Sunday.	1
Hindu	Holi	1st and 2nd March	Tuesday and Wednesday.	2
Muhammadan	Muharram	23rd to 28th March	Wednesday to Monday.	5
Hindu	Durga Ashtmi	25th March	Friday	1
Christian	Good Friday	1st April	Ditto	1
Ditto	Saturday before Easter.	2nd April	Saturday	1
Ditto	Easter Monday	4th April	Monday	1
Hindu	Baisakhi	12th April	Tuesday	1
Muhammadan	Barawafat	28th May	Saturday	1
General	Emperor's birthday*	30th May	Monday	1
Hindu	Nirjala Ikadshi	23rd June	Thursday	1
Ditto	Bias Puja	27th July	Wednesday	1
Ditto	Salono	25th August	Thursday	1
Ditto	Janam Ashtmi	3rd September	Saturday	1
Ditto	Anant Chaudas	23rd September	Friday	1
Ditto	Dasehra	15th to 18th October	Saturday to Tuesday	3
Muhammadan	Shab Barat	25th October	Tuesday	1
Hindu	Diwali	7th and 8th November.	Monday and Tuesday.	2
Ditto	Jam Dutia	9th November	Wednesday	1
Ditto	Deo Uthan	18th November	Friday	1
Muhammadan	Juma-ul-wida	2nd December	Ditto	1
Ditto	Id-ul-Fitr	9th and 10th December.	Ditto and Saturday	2
Christian	Christmas Vacation	24th to 31st December.	Saturday to Saturday	7
General	All Sundays	...	...	52

* The King-Emperor's birthday will be observed on such date as may be appointed for its celebration in India.

NOTES.—1. The last Saturday of every month will be observed as a holiday, provided that there are no arrears of work.

2. Local holidays are not entered in this list.

3. All Civil Courts (Original and Appellate) will remain closed during the month of September.

The 8th December 1903.

No. 20-J.—The following list of days to be observed as Local Holidays by the various Civil Courts in the Province, during the year 1904, has been prepared by the Judicial Commissioner and approved by the Local Government, as required by Section 88, sub-section (4) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901, and is published for general information, in continuation of the Judicial Department Notification No. 19-J., dated the 4th December 1903 :—

List of days to be observed as Local Holidays by the various Civil Courts in the North-West Frontier Province, during the year 1904.

District.	Names of Holidays.	Month and date.	Number of days.
Peshawar	Jhanda Fair	8th February	1
	Nauroz Fair	20th or 21st March	1
	TOTAL		2
Hazara	Takia Dhantaur Fair	13th April	1
	TOTAL		1
Kohat	Nauroz Fair	20th or 21st March	1
	Pitr Mokhsh Amawas Fair	In October	1
	TOTAL		2
D. I. Khan	Manghi Fair	14th January	1
	Sambat Fair	18th March	1
	Gop-Ashtmi Fair	15th November	1
	TOTAL		3
Bannu	.....	.....	...

NOTE. 1.—Where the actual or correct date has not been specified in the above list, the District Judge will fix it, in consultation with the Divisional Judge and Deputy Commissioner, and will give timely notice of the date so fixed to the public.

2.—With the previous sanction of the Judicial Commissioner and Local Government (but not otherwise), any day not specified in the list may be substituted for any day which is specified therein.

3.—The number of Local Holidays allowed for each district will not ordinarily exceed three days in each year.

C. E. F. BUNBURY,

Judicial Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 21st November 1903.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			CAUSE OF DEATH.								INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Number.	
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1	{ Hazára }	Abbottábad	3,395	2	1	3	1	...	1	1	46	15	1
2		Nawashahr	4,114	5	3	8	3	2	1	3	1	...	1	101	38	2
3		Butta	7,029	8	4	12	3	1	2	3	1	...	1	89	22	3
4		Haripur	5,578	2	2	4	4	3	1	2	2	1	...	1	37	37	4
5	Pesháwar	Pesháwar	73,343	28	16	44	31	21	10	...	3	...	21	...	1	...	6	3	...	3	31	22	5	
6	Kohát	Kohát	18,092	7	6	13	8	3	5	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	37	23	6
7	{ Bannu }	Bannu	10,070	8	6	14	9	6	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	4	2	6	72	47	7
8		Lakki	5,218	3	2	5	7	5	2	6	1	1	...	1	50	70	8
9	{ Dera Ismail Khan }	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	9	8	17	83	34	49	...	...	...	66	3	2	1	11	15	16	31	31	153	9
10		Kuláchi	9,125	4	2	6	7	6	1	4	1	2	2	2	...	2	34	40	10
		Total	164,251	76	50	126	156	81	75	...	3	...	113	4	3	1	32	29	19	48	40	50		

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 21st November 1903.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 10 Municipal Towns, 126 births were registered (76 males and 50 females), giving a birth-rate of 40 per mille of population; 156 deaths were registered (81 males and 75 females) giving a death-rate of 50 per mille of population.

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Pesháwar, the 7th December 1903.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The following notification is issued as to the conditions under which postal articles may be sent to and from the field post offices opened to serve the troops during the Manœuvres to be held in the Rawalpindi District in December 1903.

ARTICLES FOR FIELD POST OFFICES.

Mode of addressing postal articles.

Articles posted for delivery from field post offices should be addressed as follows :—

X. Y.

Regiment, Battery, Staff appointment, Brigade or Department.

Force $\frac{A}{B}$

Rawalpindi Manœuvres.

No post-town should be added to the address, and special care should be taken to specify clearly in each case the Regiment, Battery, Staff appointment, Brigade, or Department of the person addressed.

Telegrams addressed to persons with the Forces in the field will be made over by telegraph office to the Base Office concerned which will send them on to the addressees by post.

What may be sent.

All classes of postal articles (private and official), *vis*, letters, post-cards, newspapers, packets, and parcels, both registered and unregistered, may be posted for delivery from field post offices.

Prepayment of postage compulsory.

Full prepayment of postage on all articles is compulsory; but official articles can be sent from one field post office to another free of all postage if properly superscribed and franked.

N.B.—Officers Commanding Corps proceeding to the Manœuvres should warn the troops, followers, etc., to inform their correspondents of the necessity for fully prepaying the postage on all articles.

Delivery.

Unregistered articles of the letter mail will be delivered through Regimental orderlies. Registered articles of the letter mail and all parcels will also be delivered through orderlies in the absence of written instructions to the contrary from the addressees. The receipt of the person to whom a registered article or parcel is delivered will be taken on a list against the entry of the article or parcel.

N.B.—Any person who does not wish his registered articles or parcels delivered through an orderly must give notice in writing to the field post office by which he is served.

Insurance, Value-Payable Post, and Money Orders.

Postal articles cannot be insured for despatch to field post offices nor be sent to them under the value-payable system. Money orders will not be issued for payment by field post offices.

ARTICLES FROM FIELD POST OFFICES.

What may be sent.

All classes of postal articles (private and official) *vis*, letters, post-cards, newspapers packets and parcels, both registered and unregistered, may be posted at field post offices.

In the case of all articles (other than official articles) which are for delivery from other field post offices, full prepayment of postage is compulsory. Official articles can be sent from one field post office to another free of all postage if properly superscribed and franked.

Articles cannot be posted under the value-payable system at field offices, nor will any insurance work be done.

Money Orders and Savings Bank.

Money Orders will not be issued from field post offices nor will savings bank business be transacted.

Postage Stamps.

Postage stamps (including post-cards and embossed envelopes other than one-anna soldiers' envelopes), both ordinary and service, can be purchased at any field post office.

N.B.—None of the above restrictions refer to the regular permanent post offices which exist on the field of operations. These offices will perform as usual all classes of postal work, and the troops may use them in connection with any kind of postal business which field post offices are not authorized to perform.

CALCUTTA :

26th November 1903.

C. STEWART-WILSON,

Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The following notification is issued as to the conditions under which correspondence and parcels may be sent between India and the Sikkim Mission.

FROM INDIA TO THE MISSION.

Mode of addressing correspondence.

Correspondence posted in India for delivery to the Mission should be addressed as follows :—

A. B.,

Regiment, Battery, Staff appointment or Department,
Sikkim Mission.

No post-town should be added to the address, and care should be taken to specify clearly in each case the Regiment, Battery, Staff appointment or Department of the person addressed.

What may be sent.

Unregistered letters, postcards, newspapers, book packets, and parcels (private and service) may be posted in India for delivery to the Mission.

Prepayment of postage compulsory.

Full prepayment of postage on all articles is compulsory.

N.B.—Officers Commanding Corps proceeding with the Mission should warn the troops, followers, etc., to inform their correspondents of the necessity for fully prepaying the postage on all articles.

Delivery.

Articles of the letter mail will be delivered through orderlies. Parcels will also be delivered through orderlies in the absence of written instructions to the contrary from the addressees. The receipt of the person to whom a parcel is delivered will be taken on a list against the entry of the parcel.

N.B.—Any person who does not wish his parcels delivered through an orderly, must give notice in writing to the field post office by which he is served.

No Registration, Insurance, Value-payable Post, or Money Orders.

Letters cannot be registered, nor can letters or parcels be insured, for despatch from India to the Mission. No article can be accepted for despatch to the Mission by value-payable post. Money-orders will not be issued in favour of payees with the Mission.

FROM THE MISSION TO INDIA.

What may be sent.

Unregistered letters, postcards, and book packets may be posted to addressees in India or places abroad. Prepayment of postage is optional; but if postage is not fully prepaid, the articles will be charged on delivery with double the deficiency under the usual rules. No registered or insured letters, no parcels, and no value-payable articles, can be posted.

Money Orders.

Money orders will be issued on India at inland rates of commission. Remittances by telegraphic money orders can also be sent on the ordinary conditions.

Savings Bank Deposits.

Savings Bank Deposits will be received from all British and Native soldiers with the Mission at field post offices for credit, free of charge, to Post Office Savings Bank accounts in India. Soldiers who already have accounts with the Post Office Savings Bank will be required to produce their pass-books when making deposits at field post offices. Savings Bank deposits tendered at field post offices will be subject to the ordinary rules for depositors in Post Office Savings Banks.

FROM ONE FIELD POST OFFICE TO ANOTHER.

What may be sent.

Only unregistered letters, postcards, newspapers, and book packets may be posted at one field post office for delivery from another field post office. Full prepayment of postage is compulsory.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters, postcards, packets, and parcels can be sent from India to the Mission at official rates of postage. The full postage must be prepaid in all cases.

Service parcels cannot be sent from the Mission to India, but other official articles can be sent without prepayment of postage. The charge on delivery in India will be made at the prepaid rates.

Service parcels cannot be sent between field offices. Other official articles can be sent between field offices free of all postage, if properly superscribed and franked.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Postage stamps (including postcards and embossed envelopes), both ordinary and service, can be purchased at any field post office.

Officers Commanding British Regiments and Batteries are recommended to provide themselves with a sufficient stock of one anna soldiers' envelopes which are not sold at post offices, and to replenish the stock from time to time through the Treasure Chest Officer.

H. M. KISCH,

Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA;

The 9th December 1903.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.**TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS STORES.**

I. Sealed tenders will be received by the Superintendent of the Cordite Factory, Wellington, up to the 12th January 1904, for the supply of miscellaneous stores to the Cordite Factory from 1st April 1904 to the 31st March 1905.

II. Printed forms of "schedules" of the stores for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of tenders being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable on application in writing to this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., on payment at the rate of Rs 1 (one) per set of forms.

III. Tenders will only be received on these printed forms, which should be submitted in duplicate and in English, and should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article named in them will be delivered, and should be accompanied by a certificate that the tenderers have inspected the authorized pattern of each article they tender for. Fractional parts of pies in rates will not be accepted. Rates must include the cost of delivering the stores at the Cordite Factory, Wellington, and must be for the same units of number, weight or measures as the stores are accounted for in the schedule.

IV. In the schedules the correct total value of each store should also be entered in the appropriate column, and the grand total of the whole entered at the bottom of the page. Any additions or alterations must be certified by the tenderer's initials, but if these are very numerous, the tender will be rejected.

V. Tenders not complying with the above conditions will be rejected.

VI. The approval or rejection of tenders rests with the Director-General of Ordnance, who reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without explanation, or any items in a tender, the rates of which are not approved. The lowest tender will not of necessity be accepted.

VII. Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 noon on Tuesday, the 12th January 1904. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

VIII. In the case of a tender being accepted the tenderer must be prepared to execute a contract deed within seven days of receipt of intimation that his tender or any items therein have been accepted and must also furnish as security 10 per cent. on the total value of his tender for the due performance of his contract.

IX. On failure to carry out the contract fully, it shall be competent for the Director-General of Ordnance at his own discretion to confiscate the whole or any part of the security deposit on behalf of Government.

X. Parties tendering are particularly requested to give their addresses in full.

XI. All articles are subject to examination and test at the risk of the contractor before receipt. No article that is found inferior to the approved pattern either in quality or workmanship will be accepted. The decision of the Superintendent of the Factory as to the acceptance or rejection of any of the articles to be final.

XII. Any further information required can be obtained on application to this office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. (Sundays and holidays excepted).

XIII. Tenders must be sent under a strong cover, securely fastened, sealed with a distinctive device and conspicuously marked "tender," and addressed to the Superintendent, Cordite Factory, Wellington, and not to any officer by name.

Articles.	Number or quantity.	REMARKS.
<i>Oil, Paint and Chemicals.</i>		
Coal, steam, country Tons.	4,500	
<i>Timber.</i>		
Timber, firewood Cwt.	93,200	
Timber, teak, Burma or Malabar, scantlings of sizes C. ft.	1,000	
Timber, Ventek, scantlings of sizes "	300	
<i>Cartridges and Projectiles.</i>		
Saltpetre grough Cwts.	15,000	
Serge, blue, 36-inch Yds.	1,000	
<i>Barrack and Hospital stores.</i>		
Baskets, bamboo—		
Large No.	50	
Small "	100	
<i>Packages, etc.</i>		
Gunny, single, 29-inch wide Sq. yds.	5,000	
Gunny, single, 27-inch wide "	4,800	

C. A. RADCLIFFE, Major, R.A.,
In Charge, Cordite Factory.

WELLINGTON;
The 28th November 1903.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India, Price R6. Forwarded V. P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking six pounds and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for cash only at the following rates, *vis.* :—

	Government officers.	General public.	Postage extra.
	R	R	Annas.
1-pound tin	10	12	8
"	5	6	6
"	2-8	3	4

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1903, the price of this Quinine will be as follows: —

1-pound tin,	R 16,	or post-free,	R 16-8
1/2 "	R 8,	"	R 8-5
1/4 "	R 4,	"	R 4-6

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Mrs. Alley, late a Matron in the Station Hospital, Nemuch.	Nemuch, Central India	27th September 1903	The Cantonment Magistrate and District Judge, Nemuch, Central India, dated 16th November 1903.	No will. Application made by W. D. Jackson, her son (by the first husband), in the District Court.
Mr. H. J. Hart, late of New York, America.	Muttra Road	10th October 1903	The Judge of Agra, dated 14th November 1903.	No Will found.
Mrs. Emma Luckstedt, late a widow.	Station Agra	4th September 1903	The Judge of Agra, dated 14th November 1903.	Will left. Appointing Mr. G. C. Wiggins, the Chaplain of Agra Cantonments, and the Chairman of the Municipal Board of Agra, as her Executors. Mr. Wiggins has applied for Probate.
Mr. George Martin	Station Agra	10th September 1903	The Judge of Agra, dated 11th November 1903.	Will left in favor of his sister Mrs. Diana Aire who applied for Probate.
Mr. Edmond Thomas Sealy.	Motihari, in the Champaran District.	4th November 1903	The District Judge of Saran, dated 17th November 1903	Will left. Probate granted to Messrs. Richard Humfry and Donald Charles Reid.

CALCUTTA;
the 11th December 1903.

ALEXANDER KINNEY,
Deputy Administrator General of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,
8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers:—

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

Mr. E. A. Arnold, 37, Bedford Street, Strand, London.
Messrs. Constable & Co., 2, Whitehall Gardens, London.
Messrs. Sampson Low, Varston & Co., St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, London.
Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London.
Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Charing Cross Road, London.
Mr. Bernard Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, London.
Messrs. P. S. King & Son, 2 & 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster.

Messrs. H. S. King and Co., 65, Cornhill, London, are also Agents for the sale of the Indian Army List.
Mr. Otto Harrassowitz } Leipzig.
Mr. Karl Hiersemann }
Messrs. R. Friedlander & Sohn, Berlin, N. W. Carlstrasse, 11.
Mr. Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
Mr. Martinus Nijhoff, Hague, Holland.
Messrs. Williams and Norgate, Oxford.
Messrs. Deighton Bell & Co., Cambridge.

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.
Messrs. Newman & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. R. Cambay & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras.
Messrs. V. Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Madras.
Messrs. G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay.
Messrs. A. J. Combridge & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Bombay.
Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, Bombay.
Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.
Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Mufid-i-Am Press, Lahore.
Mr. N. B. Mathur, Superintendent, Nazair Kanun Hind Press, Allahabad.

Manager, Educational Book Depôts, Nagpur and Jubbulpore.*
Manager of the Imperial Book Depôt, 63, Chandny Chauk Street, Delhi.*
Manager, *East Coast News*, Vizagapatam.*
Manager, "The Agra Medical Hall and Co-operative Association, Limited" (Successors to A. John & Co., Agra).
Mr. T. K. Seetharama Aiyar, Kumbakonam.*
Lala Debi Prasad, Vakill and Manager of Law Press, Cawnpore.*
Superintendent, Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore.*
Messrs. P. Varadachary & Co., Madras.*
Mr. Sunder Pandurang, Bombay.*
The Mercantile Mission Branch, Calicut.

*Agents for sale of the Legislative Department publications.

NOTICE.—Books and Acts required for private use only can be purchased. Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge is made for registration and commission.

Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Application for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agents of the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued.

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

- Act I of 1872. The Indian Evidence Act, 1872. As modified up to 1st November, 1902. R1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)
Act V of 1888. The Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. As modified up to 1st July, 1903. 9a.
or 10d. (1a.)
Act V of 1898. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. As modified up to 1st April, 1903. R3
10a. or 5s. 6d. (8a.)
Act I of 1894. The Land Acquisition Act, 1894, with foot-notes brought down to 1st August 1903. 7a. or 8d. (1a.)
Act VIII of 1894. The Indian Tariff Act. As modified up to 1st October, 1903. 9a. (2a.)
Act VIII of 1899. The Indian Petroleum Act. As modified up to 1st November, 1903. 7a.
(1a.)
Act XIII of 1855. The Indian Fatal Accidents. As modified up to 1st December, 1903. 2a. (1a.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

- Imperial Library list of additions, new series, No. 1-8. F'cap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.
The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Census Report, 1901. F'cap. Board. R7 or 10s. 6d.
(12a.)
Quarterly List of Officers in the departments of the Government of India, October to December, 1903. F'cap. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)
Catalogue of Persian Manuscripts in the Library of the India Office. By Hermann Ethe, Esq., Ph. D., M.A., Vol. I, 1903. Demy 4to. Cloth. R42 or 63s. (R1-4a.)

A Manual of Family Medicine and Hygiene for India. By SIR WILLIAM MOORE, K.C.I.E., 7th edition, 1903, revised by Major J. H. Tull-Walsh, I.M.S., F.L.S. Full cloth, 8vo. For sale to Government servants at Rs 2 a copy to those who are in receipt of salaries under Rs 500 per mensem, and Rs 3 a copy to those who are in receipt of salaries of Rs 500 per mensem and over. Packing and postage (8a.)

NOTE.—A certificate should be required to the effect that the book is purchased for the personal use of the officer paying for it.

The above is also available for sale to the public at Rs 5 a copy plus 0-8-0 for packing and postage.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Imperial Forest School Calender, 1903. Demy 4to. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Review of Forest Administration in British India for the year 1901-02. F'cap. Paper cover. R1 11a. or 2s. 6d. (3a.)

Records of the Botanical Survey of India, Vol. II, No. 5. (A census of the Indian Polygo-
nums.) Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1 6a. or 2s. (3a.)

Flora of the Upper Gangetic Plain and of the adjacent Sewalik and Sub-Himalyan tracts. By J. F. Duthie, Esq., B.A., F.L.S., Vol. I, Part I. Super Royal 16mo. Paper cover. R6 or 9s. (3a.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Report on the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for 1902. F'cap. Paper cover. 9a. or 10d. (2a.)

History of Services of Officers holding Gazetted appointments under the Foreign Department corrected to 1st July 1903. Royal 8vo. Board. 12a. or 1s. (4a.)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

List of Officers in the Finance and Commerce Department corrected to August and September 1903. 4a. or 5d. (1a.) each.

Abstract of the Principal Civil Leave and Pension rules (Revised) 1903. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Abstract of the Leave and Pension rules applicable to Bishops and Chaplains (Revised) 1903. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Abstract of the Leave and Pension rules applicable to Judges of the High Courts and Legal officers (Revised) 1903. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Abstract of the Leave and Pension rules applicable to the Bengal Pilot Service (Revised) 1903. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Accounts of the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the official year 1902-03 and the four preceding years. Fifteenth issue 1903. Foolscap. Board. R1 or 1s. 4d. (6a.)

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of August, September and October 1903. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. each.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in July 1903, August 1903 and in the four months, April to July 1903, and in the 5 months, April to August 1903, compared with the corresponding period of 1901 and 1902. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.) each.

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter ending June 1903 compared with the corresponding period of the years 1901 and 1902. No. 1 of 1903-1904. F'cap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (3a.)

Account of the External Land Trade of British India for the months of July and August 1903. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.

Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign countries and of the Coasting Trade in the year ending March 31st, 1903. Vol. II (Coasting Trade and Trade of each Port in each Province). R2 or 3s. (8a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in September 1903, and in the six months, April to September 1903, compared with the corresponding period of 1901 and 1902. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India, 10th issue, 1903. F'cap. Board. R4 or 6s. (12a.)

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL

History of Services of Gazetted and other officers serving under the Government of Bengal corrected to 1st July 1903. Royal 8vo. Limp cover. Part I. R3 or 4s. 6d. (7a.) Part II. R2 or 3s. (6a.) Complete R5 or 7s. 6d. (12a.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

"The Farm Manual." By Major A. C. Williams and Major D. J. Meagher. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R10 or 15s. (6a.)

The Quarterly Indian Army List for October 1903. New series No. 6. Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R3 or 4s. 6d. (8a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1902-1903. F'cap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Histories of Railway Projects including Tramways corrected up to 30th June 1903. F'cap. Paper cover. R2 or 2s. 8d. (4a.)

Report of the Railway Commission assembled in Madras in February 1903 to consider the question of effecting broad gauge railway communication between India and Ceylon. F'cap. Limp cover. R2 or 3s. (5a.)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 1903.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

- Act XLV of 1860. The Indian Penal Code. As modified up to the 1st April, 1903. With an Index. Rs 8a. or 3s. 9d. (5a.)
- Act II of 1882. The Indian Trusts Act. As modified up to 1st June, 1903. 10a. or 1s. (2a.)
- Regulation No. V of 1873. As modified up to 1st July 1903. A Regulation for the peace and government of certain districts on the Eastern Frontier of Bengal. 1a. 9p. (1a.)
- The Punjab and North-West Code consisting of the unreppealed Enactments locally in force in Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province with an Appendix and an Index. 3rd Edition. Super-royal 8vo. Full cloth. Rs 6 or 9s. (10a.)
- Digest of Indian Law Cases, Volume VI. Rs 12 or 18s. (10a.)
- Table shewing effect of legislation in the Governor General's Council during 1902. 2a. (1a.)
- List No. 1 of Addenda et corrigenda to the List of General Rules and Orders made under Enactments applying to British India. Edition 1902. 3a. 9p. (1a.)
- The Indian Registration Act, 1877 (III of 1877), as modified up to 1st April, 1900, with foot-notes brought down to 1st November, 1902. 11a. (2a.)
- The Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), as modified up to 1st December, 1902. (11a.)
- Act XXX of 1852. An Act for the Naturalization of Aliens. As modified up to 1st December, 1902. 2a. (1a.)
- Act V of 1861. The Police Act, 1861. As modified up to 7th March, 1903. 7a. 6p. (1a.)
- Act X of 1873. The Indian Oaths Act. As modified up to 1st February, 1903. 3a. 9p. (1a.)
- Act XIX of 1883. The Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883. As modified up to 1st February, 1903. 2a. 6p. (1a.)
- Act XII of 1884. The Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884. As modified up to the 15th December, 1896, and with foot-notes brought down to the 1st February, 1903. 2a. (1a.)
- Act IX of 1890. The Indian Railways Act, 1890. As modified up to 1st May, 1890, with foot-notes brought down to 1st January, 1903. 15a. (3a.)
- Act XXXIV of 1850. The State Prisoners Act, 1850. As modified up to 30th April 1903. 2a. 6p. (1a.)
- Act XXXIV of 1858. The Lunacy (Supreme Courts) Act, 1858. As modified up to 30th April, 1903. 4a. 3p. (1a.)
- Act XXXV of 1858. The Lunacy (District Courts) Act, 1858. As modified up to 30th April 1903. 2a. 3p. (1a.)
- Act V of 1873. The Government Savings Banks Act, 1873. As modified up to 1st April, 1903. 3a. 6p. (1a.)
- Act II of 1886. The Indian Income Tax Act, 1886. As modified up to 1st April, 1903. 8a. (1a. 6p.)
- Act I of 1878. The Opium Act, 1878. As modified up to 1st December, 1896, with foot-notes brought down to 1st March, 1903. 5a. 6p. (1a.)
- Act III of 1865. The Carriers Act, 1865. As modified up to 31st May, 1903. 3a. (1a.)
- Act IX of 1897. Amending the law relating to Government and other Provident Funds. As modified up to 1st May, 1896, with foot-notes brought down to 1st January, 1903. 1a. 6p. (1a.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

- The Countess of Dufferin's Fund, 18th Annual Report for the year 1902. Super-Royal. 8vo. Limp cover. Rs 1 or 1s. 6d. (8a.)
- Rajputana Census Report, 1901. In 3 parts. F'cap. Board. Rs 20 or 30s. Complete. (Rs 9a.)
- Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, 1901, with Appendices and Returns of Sickness and Mortality among European Troops, Native Troops, and Prisoners in India, for the year. F'cap. Board. Rs 3 or 4s. 6d. (8a.)
- Fauna of British India—Hymenoptera, Vol. II (Ants and Cuckoo Wasps). By Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Bingham. Super-royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs 15 or 22s. 6d. (8a.)
- Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, April to June and July to September 1903. F'cap. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.) each.

Scientific Memoirs by officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India on the action of the Venoms of the Cobra (*Naja Tripudians*) and of the Daboia (*Daboia Russellii*) on the Red Blood Corpuscles and on the Blood Plasma, by Captain G. Lamb, M.D. New series, No. 4. Super-royal 4to. Limp cover. 8a. or 9d. (3a.)

Scientific Memoirs by officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India. Specificity of Anti-Venomous Sera by Captain G. Lamb, M.D. (Glasg.). New series, No. 5. Super-royal 4to. Limp cover. 3a. or 4d. (2a.)

Berar Census Report and Tables, 1901. Foolscap. Board. Part I, Rs 3 or 4s. 6d. (8a.) Part II, Rs 8a. or 3s. 9d. (7a.) Part III, Rs 1 8a. or 2s. 3d. (6a. 6p.) Complete, Rs 7 or 10s. 6d. (Rs 5a. 6p.) (6a. 6p.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Progress Report of the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, for 1901-1902. F'cap. Paper cover. 12a. or 1s. 2d. (1a. 6p.)

Entomology (Indian Museum Notes)—

(1) Original Communications relating to Insect Pests.

(2) Notes on Insect Pests from Entomological Section, Indian Museum.

Vol. V, No. 3 with plates. Super-royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs 2 or 3s. (4a.)

Vol. V, No. 4 (containing the Title-page, Preface, Table of Contents and Index to the Vol.) Super-royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Progress Report of the Forest Administration in the Andamans for 1901-02. F'cap. Paper cover. Rs 6a. or 2s. 1d. (2a.)

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- Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXV, Part 2. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. R1.
 Memoirs, Geological Survey of India, Palaeontologia Indica, Series XV, Volume IV. By Dr. Victor Uhlig. R2-8.

**LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THE THOMASON CIVIL
ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE, FOR THE QUARTER ENDING
31ST DECEMBER 1903.**

Roorkee Treatise on Water Supply. By D. W. Aikman, Executive Engineer, P. W. D.,
United Provinces. Price Rs 3-8 per copy including packing and postage.

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College Calendar, 1903, Part I. Price Rs 3 a copy, including packing and postage.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th October 1903.

From the 21st November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 14th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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W. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

II A

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 17th December 1903.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 4198 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 12th December 1903 :—

No. 508 of 1903.—Harrie Malcolm Maxwell, major, of the Indian Civil Veterinary Department, Quetta, Baluchistan. *Improvements in horses' bridles.*

No. 509 of 1903.—Charles Laszlo, electrical engineer, resident engineer, Bhowanipore electric supply station, Calcutta. *A device for rendering harmless a broken, falling or fallen wire charged with electricity, whether fed from both ends or from only one end.*

No. 510 of 1903.—Rakhal Dass Khan, rice miller, of 48, Golabaree road, in the town of Sulkea, in the district of Howrah, presidency of Bengal. *Improvements in or relating to machines for hulling, cleaning and polishing paddy or rice, dhal and the like food-grains.*

No. 511 of 1903.—Carlton Cuthbert Collingwood, Bengal Pilot Service, of 29, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta. *Improved means for indexing and keeping gramophone records and the like.*

No. 512 of 1903.—Victor Belanger, gentleman, of Sea View, town of Marshfield, county of Plymouth, state of Massachusetts, United States of America. *Ring spinning machine.*

No. 513 of 1903.—Victor Belanger, gentleman, of Sea View, town of Marshfield, county of Plymouth, state of Massachusetts, United States of America. *Improvements in spindles.*

No. 514 of 1903.—Gerald Edward Holland, C.I.E., D.S.O., commander, Royal Indian Marine, principal port officer, Burma, Rangoon, and Henry Johnston, chief engineer, Royal Indian Marine, government superintending engineer and shipwright surveyor to the port of Rangoon, Burma. *Improvements in driving gear for elevating machinery or the like.*

No. 515 of 1903.—The Ozonised Oxygen Company, Limited, of 20, Mount street, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improved method and apparatus for improving, bleaching or conditioning wheat, flour or other cereals.*

No. 4199 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 108 of 1903.—Peter Cooper Hewitt, scientist, of 11, Lexington Avenue, in the city, county and state of New York, United States of America. *Improved device for producing a gas or vapour path for electric current.* (Specification filed 8 December 1903.)

No. 110 of 1903.—Frank Sidebotham Rippingille, manufacturer, of Plume street, Aston, in the county of Warwick, England. *Improvements relating to punkah and like wheels or pulleys.* (Specification filed 8 December 1903.)

- No. 148 of 1903.—Alfred Joseph Tonge, engineer, of Chequerbent, near Bolton, Lancashire, England, James Tonge, Junior, engineer, of Westhoughton, near Bolton aforesaid, and Elam Eaves, engineer, of 96, Chatham street, Stockport, Cheshire, England. *Improvements in hydraulic presses and pumps for mining purposes.* (Specification filed 8 December 1903.)
- No. 182 of 1903.—George Smith Morison, tramway manager, of White Hills road, Bendigo, in the state of Victoria, Australia. *Improvements in steam engines.* (Specification filed 8 December 1903.)
- No. 184 of 1903.—Walter Bennett Wilson, bobbin maker, of the firm of Wilson and Company, Barnsley Limited, of Beever Works, Barnsley, in the county of York. *Improvements in shields or hoops for spools and bobbins.* (Specification filed 8 December 1903.)
- No. 189 of 1903.—Collinson Shorrocks, manager of the Maneckchock and Ahmedabad Manufacturing Company, Limited, and William Shorrocks, weaving master of the Ahmedabad Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, both of Ahmedabad, in British India. *Improvements in dobbies of looms for weaving.* (Specification filed 10 December 1903.)
- No. 191 of 1903.—David Thomson, engineer, of Gorgie Mains, Slateford road, Edinburgh, Scotland. *Dividing machine for dividing liquid, granular and plastic substances from bulk.* (Specification filed 10 December 1903.)
- No. 247 of 1903.—Charles William Clayton, brewer, of 14, Geraldine road, Wandsworth, London, England. *Improvements in or relating to gas generators for aerating liquids.* (Specification filed 7 December 1903.)
- No. 341 of 1903.—John Henry Patterson, D.S.O., Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding 33rd Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry, Aldershot, in the county of Hampshire, England. *Improved appliances for carrying a rifle or carbine when mounted.* (Specification filed 9 December 1903.)
- No. 433 of 1903.—Willis Herbert Jordan, mechanic, of the city of Boston, in the county of Suffolk (formerly of 136, Winsor street, Cambridge, in the county of Middlesex), commonwealth of Massachusetts, United States of America. *Improvements in coin-controlled lifting machines.* (Specification filed 8 December 1903.)
- No. 436 of 1903.—Frederick Gale, engineer, of Lancefield, in the state of Victoria, commonwealth of Australia, John Keats Gordon, newspaper proprietor, also of Lancefield aforesaid, and Thomas Arnold Parks, farmer of Romsey, in the state of Victoria aforesaid. *Improvements in (and relating to the discharge of toy or game projectiles from) guns.* (Specification filed 7 December 1903.)
- No. 440 of 1903.—Gerald Edward Holland, C.I.E., D.S.O., commander, Royal Indian Marine, principal port officer in Rangoon, Burma, and Henry Johnston, chief engineer, R.I.M., engineer and shipwright surveyor to the port of Rangoon, Burma. *Improvements in ships for facilitating the measurement and discharge of coal, ore, grain or the like.* (Specification filed 4 December 1903.)
- No. 445 of 1903.—Henry D. Perky, manufacturer, of No. 57, Jackson street, Worcester, Worcester county, state of Massachusetts, United States of America. *Improvements in and relating to apparatus for baking biscuits, crackers and the like.* (Specification filed 3 December 1903.)
- No. 449 of 1903.—Joseph Leo Rosenschein, merchant, of 79, High road, Kilburn, London, England, and Henry Manning, engineer, of 46, Gray's Inn road, London, England. *Improvements in and connected with lock-stitch sewing machines.* (Specification filed 4 December 1903.)
- No. 450 of 1903.—William Charles Stephens, engineer, of "Endsleigh," Camborne, Cornwall, England. *Improvements in rock drills.* (Specification filed 4 December 1903.)
- No. 454 of 1903.—Alfred Benjamin Jackson, saddler, of Turparoa, in the colony of New Zealand. *Improved means for preventing dust, draught and rain from entering beneath doors.* (Specification filed 9 December 1903.)
- No. 457 of 1903.—John Joseph Matthews, plumber, of Maldoh, in the state of Victoria, commonwealth of Australia. *Improvements in acetylene generator apparatus.* (Specification filed 8 December 1903.)

No. 4200 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

- No. 260 of 1894.—Freidrich Hermann Schule. *A new or improved machine for sorting cereals and removing stones and grit therefrom.* (From 17 December 1903 to 17 December 1904.)
- No. 292 of 1895.—William R. Aveline. *Improvements in latrines for natives.* (From 11 January 1904 to 11 January 1905.)
- No. 297 of 1895.—Prabhu Lal. *Best blanch pipe-clay for whitening articles of buff or buckskin leather.* (From 28 January 1905 to 28 January 1906.)
- No. 403 of 1897.—William Charles Kipling and Edward Arnold. *Improvements in and relating to water-proofing silk, cotton, wool and other fibrous substances and fabrics made therefrom.* (From 14 December 1903 to 14 December 1904.)
- No. 168 of 1898.—Karl Ludwig Valentin Zimmer. *Improvements relating to paints suitable for coating iron and other surfaces.* (From 21 December 1903 to 21 December 1904.)
- No. 169 of 1898.—Dr. Walther Nernst. *Electrical incandescent lamp.* (From 12 December 1903 to 12 December 1904.)
- No. 316 of 1898.—Alister MacNab. *Improvements in apparatus for pulverising and purifying salt and other substances.* (From 30 December 1903 to 30 December 1904.)
- No. 176 of 1899.—John Miller, senior, and John Miller, junior. *Improvements in the method of and apparatus for rendering textile fabrics water-proof by one treatment or process.* (From 9 December 1903 to 9 December 1904.)
- No. 390 of 1899.—Alfred Savill Tomkins. *Improvements in cooking stoves.* (From 7 December 1903 to 7 December 1904.)
- No. 430 of 1899.—Arthur Ross. *Improvements in circulation devices and separators for use in steam generators and the like.* (From 10 January 1904 to 10 January 1905.)
- No. 448 of 1899.—William McConway. *For coupling mechanisms and draft and buffing apparatus for railway waggons.* (From 13 March 1904 to 13 March 1905.)

No. 4201 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

- No. 36 of 1899.—Mary Glover. *An improved trunk or case for carrying or exhibiting ladies' wearing apparel and other articles.* (Specification filed 4 September 1899.)
- No. 37 of 1899.—James Allen Hill, Alfred Elijah Cole, Allan Davis Cole, William Throop Cole, and Henry Hamilton Remfry. *Serving mechanism for aerial torpedoes.* (Specification filed 4 September 1899.)
- No. 110 of 1899.—Jacques Schiesser. *Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of knitted lining fabrics.* (Specification filed 7 September 1899.)
- No. 144 of 1899.—Edward Maynard and George Maynard. *An improved apparatus for signalling on railways during dark or foggy weather.* (Specification filed 6 September 1899.)
- No. 264 of 1899.—Morland Nicholl Dessau. *Improvements in or relating to pneumatic tyres.* (Specification filed 5 September 1899.)
- No. 265 of 1899.—Norman Rowe. *Improvements relating to the regulation of electro-motive force.* (Specification filed 5 September 1899.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

- 4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of Rs 50 for each of the above inventions.

- No. 140 of 1896.—John Melvill Boustead. *Improved apparatus for desiccating.* (Specification filed 9 September 1896.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (d) After the expiration of the sixth year and before the expiration of the seventh year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs 50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable at Calcutta to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

C. R. WILSON,

Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers
4. Draftsmen.

5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enforced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th December 1903.

PARTICULARS.	10 PER CENT. LOANS						4 PER CENT. LOANS				4½ PER CENT. LOANS			GRAND TOTAL.
	3 PER CENT. OF 1894-97.	of 1893-94.	of 1894-95.	of 1895-96.	of 1896-97.	Total.	of 1893-94.	of 1894-95.	of 1895-96.	of 1896-97.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1896.	Total.	of 1896-97.	Total.
Balance of 30th November 1903	1,01,24,600	1,08,04,800	1,06,41,700	1,06,32,000	1,04,78,000	1,04,78,000	100	21,47,600	16,23,94,800	6,934	1,000	58,734	2,000	34,100
41/- Amount of transferred to London . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enforced at Madras up to 7th December 1903 .	...	...	...	10,000	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enforced at Bombay up to 15th December 1903 .	...	2,000	2,00,000	2,000	400	2,00,400	...	23,000	2,32,400	...	...	...	...	2,32,400
Amount enforced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th December 1903	...	...	9,000	...	31,900	40,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,900
Balance—	1,01,24,600	1,08,04,800	1,06,41,700	1,06,32,000	1,04,78,000	1,04,78,000	100	21,47,600	16,23,94,800	6,934	1,000	58,734	2,000	34,100
Amount written off in the London Registers . . .	6,400	1,08,500	7,11,900	2,000	...	8,69,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balance on 15th December 1903	1,01,18,200	1,07,40,300	1,05,44,100	1,04,34,000	1,04,46,900	1,04,46,900	100	21,70,600	16,16,75,900	6,934	1,000	58,734	2,000	34,500
														17,20,21,334

NOTE.—From 9th June 1897 to 15th Oct. 1903, enforced from India 11,719 lakhs, re-transferred from London 10,801 lakhs.

15th Oct. 1903	11,719	10,801
1st Nov. 1903	11,719	10,801
15th Nov. 1903	11,719	10,801
1st Dec. 1903	11,719	10,801
15th Dec. 1903	11,719	10,801
Total	58,734	58,734

Balance against India 367 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;

Calcutta, the 17th December 1903.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 15th December 1903.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	R	a. p.		R	a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	1,31,00,357	8 0
Reserve Fund	1,21,50,000	0 0	Other authorised Investments	80,02,559	8 0
Public Deposits at Head Office	57,47,100	2 8	Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	3,07,74,463	5 1
Public Deposits at Branches	76,79,549	13 6	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	1,50,47,019	12 3
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	9,69,85,830	7 11	Bills discounted and purchased	2,38,86,254	1 0
Bank Post Bills, etc.	3,33,526	6 11	Balances with other Banks	37,07,535	6 0
Sundries	20,87,504†	10 0	Bullion	18,689	14 0
			Dead Stock	17,88,734	9 8
			Stamps	11,218	10 9
			Sundries	9,93,708	4 1
				9,73,30,540	14 10
			Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	2,39,46,687	14 7
			Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	2,37,06,282	11 7
				4,76,52,970	10 2
RUPRES	14,49,83,511	9 0	RUPRES	14,49,83,511	9 0

* Includes Sovs. and † Sovs. value R 2,20,740 0 0
 † Do. do. do. 1,78,785 0 0
 R 3,99,525 0 0

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 17th December 1903.

By order of the Directors,
 H. F. FRESHWATER, W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
 Offg. Chief Accountant. Secretary and Treasurer.
 Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.
 Percentage 42·23.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 15th December 1903.

No. 315.—The following promotion is made with effect from the 1st December 1903, *vice* Mr. R. C. D. Ewing, Extra Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, retired.

Mr. W. J. Cornelius, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to be Extra Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

The 17th December 1903.

No. 316.—Captain A. H. B. Hume, R. E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, having returned from leave on the afternoon of the 18th November 1903, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, from the 19th November 1903, and the following reversions are made from the same date:—

Captain G. A. Beazeley, R. E., Offg. Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Lieutenant C. P. Gunter, R. E., Offg. Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

ST. G. GORE, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 17th December 1903.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th December 1903.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900.	Gold in transit to England.	TOTAL.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Calcutta . . .	58,50,000	13,75,95,195	14,34,45,195	1,96,13,383	9,46,73,756	18,78,000	...	11,61,65,139
Allahabad . . .	...	2,09,80,315	2,09,80,315	84,33,959	21,82,095	...	...	1,06,16,054
Lahore . . .	...	2,69,10,915	2,69,10,915	45,36,247	8,08,230	...	...	54,04,477
Bombay . . .	84,09,715	9,30,41,015	10,14,51,330	1,69,16,197	3,53,83,812	1,21,37,500	75,00,000	7,21,37,500
Karachi . . .	...	1,01,44,955	1,01,44,955	993,187	11,75,513	...	...	21,68,700
Madras . . .	10,85,795	3,92,05,590	4,11,91,385	57,48,820	1,22,99,490	...	...	1,80,49,310
Calicut . . .	...	11,60,070	11,60,070	3,08,140	37,455	...	...	4,35,595
Rangoon . . .	...	1,45,94,645	1,45,94,645	3,25,41,115	14,34,735	...	...	3,39,75,850
	1,62,45,510	34,36,33,300	35,98,78,810					
Deduct— Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			9,27,230					
TOTAL ₹ . . .			35,89,51,580	8,91,81,048	14,82,55,086	1,40,15,500	75,00,000	25,89,51,634
Deduct— Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another								Nil.
NET TOTAL ₹ . . .								25,89,51,634
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of ₹10,20,81,500 held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882								9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL ₹ . . .								35,89,51,580

O. T. BARROW,

Offg. Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 9th December 1903.

No. 29.—Mr. C. V. Lloyd, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India furlough on medical certificate for three months in extension of the eight months' combined leave sanctioned to him in this Office Notification No. 6, dated 17th February 1903.

S. FINNEY,

Manager, North Western Railway.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India, Price Rs. Forwarded V. P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 15th December 1903.

No. 37.—Under the conditions of Public Works Department Resolution No. 922-T. E., dated the 6th of July 1903, the following permanent promotion in the Superior Establishment of the Telegraph Department is sanctioned, with effect from the 1st of October 1903.

Name.	From	To
S. Babington	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

The 17th December 1903.

No. 39.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct, that from New Year's Day, the 1st of January 1904, the following revised rates for Inland Telegrams shall be introduced:—

(1) For Inland (Private or State) telegrams.

CLASS.	Unit No. of words.	Unit rate.	Each additional word.	ADDRESS.
		<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	
Urgent . . .	16	2 0 0	0 4 0	Charged for.
Ordinary . . .	16	1 0 0	0 2 0	Ditto.
Deferred . . .	4	0 4 0	0 1 0	Six words free.

(2) For Inland Press telegrams.

CLASS.	Unit No. of words.	Unit rate.	Each additional six words.	ADDRESS.
		<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	
Ordinary . . .	48	1 0 0	0 2 0	Charged for.
Deferred . . .	48	0 8 0	0 1 0	Six words free.

Press telegrams, though classed for the purposes of the tariff Schedule as "Ordinary" and "Deferred", will receive the privilege of being despatched as if they were classed "Urgent" and "Ordinary", respectively. Multiple Press telegrams will be charged for as in Rule 109 in Section II of the Telegraph Guide whether all the addressees are in the same town or not. A single Press telegram must not exceed 240 words (5 units of charge). Long news messages must be broken up into separate telegrams, all of which must be numbered and each of which, except the last, must contain the words **More to follow**. These words and the numbers should be written by the Sender in the space left in the telegram for Official Instructions and they will not be charged for.

The address includes the name of the office to which the telegram is to be transmitted, the name, or designation (or both), and the address of the Addressee, and, at the Sender's option, his own name, or designation (or both), and his address. In the case of Deferred telegrams, no other words may be included in the number of words to be allowed free. The name of the office to which the telegram is to be transmitted is to be counted as one word irrespective of the actual number of words, and initials, it may contain. For instance, **Malia Hatina B. G. J. P.** in "Station to" will count as one word.

The Sender's name or designation may be in an abbreviated form or may be omitted altogether.

The name of the office of origin, and the Sender's Special Instructions such as *Reply prepaid one rupee*, *Express paid*, etc., will not be charged for.

G. HUTCHINSON,
Director General of Telegraphs.

The 16th December 1903.

No. 38.—Offices reported opened and closed during the month of November 1903.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Government Telegraph Offices.			
Baira	Eastern Bengal	13th November 1903.	Opened.
Diyatalawa	Ceylon	1st "	Closed.
Ghazar (Chitral)	North-West Frontier	13th "	Opened.
Gnatong (Sikkim)	Sikkim	19th "	Ditto.
Gupis (Chitral)	North-West Frontier	9th "	Ditto.
Lumding	Assam	14th "	Ditto.
Minbya (Akyab)	Burma	20th "	Ditto.
Pakyong (Sikkim)	Sikkim	15th "	Ditto.
Parbatipur (Dinajpur)	Bengal	30th "	Closed.
Sankakhola (Sikkim)	Sikkim	17th "	Ditto.
Shahpura (Mewar)	Rajputana	29th "	Opened.
Sirajganj Bazar	Bengal	3rd "	Ditto.

NOTE.—The following changes in the names of Government Telegraph Offices are notified :—
 "Rungpo (Sikkim)" instead of "Rungpur (Sikkim)."
 "Vanthali Sorath" instead of "Vanthali."

Railway Telegraph Offices.			
Barogh	Kalka-Simla Railway	9th November .	Opened.
Dayshai	Ditto	9th "	Ditto.
Dharmpur	Ditto	9th "	Ditto.
Gamman	Ditto	9th "	Ditto.
Godavery South	Madras Railway	9th "	Closed.
Gulanger	North-Western Railway	25th October .	Opened.
Ichakhali	Assam-Bengal Railway	14th "	Ditto.
Jabli	Kalka-Simla Railway	9th November .	Ditto.
Jhalana	Rajputana-Malwa Railway	1st "	Ditto.
Kairla	Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway	31st October .	Ditto.
Kalka	Kalka-Simla Railway	9th November .	Ditto.
Kandaghat	Ditto	9th "	Ditto.
Kathlighat	Ditto	9th "	Ditto.
Kishingi	North-Western Railway	15th "	Ditto.
Koti	Kalka-Simla Railway	9th "	Ditto.
Kutbal	North-Western Railway	12th "	Ditto.
Mustabada	East Coast Railway	9th "	Closed.
Nangazi	North-Western Railway	30th "	Opened.
Salogra	Kalka-Simla Railway	9th "	Ditto.
Simla	Ditto	9th "	Ditto.
Solan	Ditto	9th "	Ditto.
Sonwara	Ditto	9th "	Ditto.
Taksal	Ditto	9th "	Ditto.
Taradevi	Ditto	9th "	Ditto.

NOTE.—The following change in the name of a Railway Telegraph Office is notified :—
 On the Eastern Bengal Railway.
 "Amritganj" instead of "Balipara."

T. D. BERRINGTON,
 Director, Traffic Branch.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, The "Border" Regiment of Infantry, dated at Meiktila, this 8th day of December 1903.

Number, Rank, and Name.—Border 6264, Private Benjamin Soames.	Place of enlistment.—London.
Age.—26 years 2 months.	Parish and county in which born.—Clerkenwell, Middlesex.
Height.—5 feet 5 inches.	Date of desertion or absence.—1st December 1903.
Colour of—Complexion, medium; hair, brown; eyes, brown.	Place of desertion or absence.—Rangoon.
Trade.—Porter.	Marks.—Scar on right side of head; tattooed and scars left forearm.
Date of enlistment.—27th July 1900.	Under four years' service.

W. F. NASH, Major,
 Commanding Wing, 2nd Border Regiment.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 15th December 1903.

No. 6.—Lieutenant W. K. Russell, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade (temporary), is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from 15th February 1904, or any subsequent date and furlough for seventeen months in continuation thereof under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

H. P. BURT,
 Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 10th December 1903.

No. 6074.—The following draft of rules for the election of Municipal Commissioners in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore which it is proposed to make in supersession of the existing rules, is published for general information as required by section 180 of the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 31st January 1904. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person in respect of the said draft before the date aforesaid will be considered by the Resident in Mysore:—

DRAFT RULES.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 8 (2), 8 (3), 9 (2), 175 (1), clauses (b) to (h) and 175 (2) of the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, and in supersession of the existing rules, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to make the following rules:—

1. Under sections 8 (1) and 19 (2) the Municipal Commission is to consist of a President, a Medical Officer, and twenty-four other Commissioners. Of these twenty-four Commissioners, six will be appointed by the Resident, either by name or by office, one shall be elected by the Bangalore Trades Association in accordance with rule 21, and seventeen shall be elected as hereinafter provided.

Every elected Commissioner shall hold office for a term of two years, and every Commissioner appointed by the Resident by name, shall hold office for a term of three years.

Provided that any member elected or appointed to fill a casual vacancy shall hold his seat for the time for, and subject to the conditions upon, which it was tenable by the person in whose place he has been so elected or appointed, and no longer.

2. For the purposes of these rules, the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore shall be divided into the following wards or divisions, namely:—

No.	Ward or Division.
1.	Alsur.
2.	Southern Division.
3.	East General Bazaar.
4.	West General Bazaar.
5.	Cleveland Town.
6.	High Ground.

3. All the inhabitants of the Station shall, for the purposes of these rules, be divided into the following three classes:—

1. Europeans and Eurasians;
2. Mahomedans;
3. Hindus and others;

and each such class shall elect separately its own representatives.

4. The number of Commissioners to be elected by each class and for each division shall be as follows:—

Division.	CLASSES.			Total No. of Commissioners.
	Europeans and Eurasians.	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	
1. Alsur	1	...	1	2
2. Southern Division	1	1	1	3
3. East General Bazaar	1	1	2	4
4. West General Bazaar	1	1	2	4
5. Cleveland Town	1	...	1	2
6. High Ground	1	...	1	2
TOTAL	6	3	8	17

5. In order to be qualified for election as a Commissioner, a person must:—

- (a) be of the male sex;
- (b) have completed his twenty-fifth year;

- (c) have a sufficient knowledge of the English language to be able to speak to a motion or to follow debates in that language ;
- (d) be, at the time of the preparation of the lists required by rule 14, a resident within municipal limits ; and
- (e) be, at the same time, the occupier, as owner, mortgagee or tenant, of a house within such limits, which is valued for assessment purposes at not less than rupees thirty per mensem ; or have paid, on his own behalf, for the year immediately preceding the same time, municipal taxes of one or more kinds noted in the margin, or Government land revenue, to the aggregate amount not less than twenty rupees.

Provided that when an undivided Hindu family has paid double the taxes or land revenue herein mentioned, any one member thereof, having the other qualifications required, shall be eligible to be elected a Commissioner.

Provided also that no person shall be elected a Commissioner unless his name has been previously entered as a person qualified for election in the lists referred to in rule 19.

6. A person shall be disqualified for election as a Commissioner if he—

- (a) is an officer or servant of the Municipal Commission ; or
- (b) is an uncertificated bankrupt or an undischarged insolvent ; or
- (c) has been convicted of any such offence, or has been subjected by a Criminal Court to any such order as implies, in the opinion of the District Magistrate, a defect of character which unfits him to be a Commissioner ; or
- (d) has been declared by notification in any Government Gazette to be disqualified for employment in, or has been dismissed from, the public service ; or
- (e) is disqualified under section 11, sub-section 2, of the Municipal Law ; or
- (f) is interested, otherwise than as a share-holder in a Joint-Stock Company, in any contract made with, or work done for, the Commission.

A share or interest in a newspaper, in which any advertisement relating to the affairs of the Municipal Commission may be inserted, is not a disqualification within the meaning of this clause.

7. In order to be qualified to vote in the election of Commissioners a person must :—

- (a) be of the male sex ;
- (b) have completed his twenty-first year ;
- (c) be able to read and write his vernacular language ; and
- (d) at the time of the preparation of the lists required by rule 14, fulfil one of the following conditions, namely :—he must
 - (i) be the *bona fide* owner, in his own right, of a house, building or land, situate within the division for the Commissioner of which he desires to vote, and have paid for the preceding year, the municipal tax noted in the margin or Government land revenue, to the aggregate amount of five rupees ; or
 - (a) Tax on houses, buildings or lands according to the annual value thereof whether for general purposes or for water-supply.
 - (ii) be residing within the division for the Commissioner of which he desires to vote, and have paid for the preceding year, municipal taxes of one or more of the kinds noted in the margin to the aggregate amount of not less than five rupees ; or
 - (a) Tax on carriages, horses or other animals.
 - (b) Tax upon arts, professions, trades or callings.
 - (iii) have been for the period of twelve months immediately preceding the said time, the occupier, as owner, mortgagee or tenant, of a house situate within the division for the Commissioner of which he desires to vote, and valued for assessment purposes at not less than eight rupees per mensem ; or
 - (iv) be a graduate of some University in the United Kingdom, or the British Colonies or India, and be resident within the limits of the division for the Commissioner of which he desires to vote ; or
 - (v) be the Secretary of, or some other person duly authorised in that behalf by, any company which is registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, or under any Act of Parliament, which has its registered office or other place of business in the division for the Commissioner of which he desires to vote, and which has for the preceding year paid taxes under the Municipal Law, to the aggregate amount of not less than twenty-five rupees ; or
 - (vi) be a person duly authorised in that behalf by a firm which has its place of business in the division for the Commissioner of which he desires to vote and which

has, for the preceding year, paid taxes under the Municipal Law to the aggregate amount of not less than twenty-five rupees.

Provided that if any dispute arises as to class in which a Company or a firm shall be placed for the purposes of voting, under rule 3, the decision of the President thereon shall be final.

Provided also that no person shall vote unless his name has been previously entered as a person qualified to vote in the lists referred to in rule 19.

8. A general election of Commissioners shall take place every second year on any day or days in the month of November that may be fixed by the Resident.

Every candidate for election shall cause to be delivered to the President, on or before the 24th October, a notice in writing showing his name and the division for which he proposes to stand, together with the names of two voters in such division, and in his own class who respectively propose and second his candidature, and of eight other such voters who approve his nomination.

The President shall publish a list of such candidates in one or more of the local newspapers, and shall also post to each voter the name or names of the candidate or candidates for his division and class.

If the number of candidates for any division in any class exceeds the number of Commissioners thereunto allotted, the election shall be determined by vote in such place and manner as shall from time to time be directed by the Resident.

9. Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any two or more candidates at any election under these rules, and the addition of a vote would entitle one of such candidates to be elected a Commissioner, the President may give such additional vote, and the candidate to whom such additional vote has been given shall thereupon be held to be elected a Commissioner.

10. No person shall be considered as elected unless he has secured the votes of at least one-sixth of the total number of persons entitled to vote for his election.

11. If no candidate presents himself for election in any class of any division, or if no candidate secures the minimum number of votes required, the Resident will appoint a Commissioner to fill the vacant place. The Commissioner so appointed shall, notwithstanding anything contained in rule 1, hold office for a period of two years only.

12. Whoever by any gift or reward, or by any promise or agreement or security for any gift or reward, induces any person to give or forbear to give his vote in any election, shall be deemed to be guilty of corruption; and whoever by threatening another with any injury to his person, reputation or property, or to the person, reputation or property of any one in whom that person is interested, makes that person give or forbear to give his vote in any election, shall be deemed to be guilty of intimidation.

13. Whenever any allegation of corrupt practices or intimidation at an election, is made by a person qualified to vote or to be elected a Commissioner at such election, the same shall be enquired into by the President, who shall submit a report thereof, together with his proceedings in the case, to the Resident. If upon a perusal of such report and proceedings, the Resident finds that the person, against whom the allegation is made, has been guilty of corruption or intimidation, or has connived at or abetted the exercise of corruption or intimidation on his behalf by any other person, he may declare such election to be void.

Any person whose election has been rendered void under this rule, shall be deemed disqualified for election for a period of five years.

14. Lists of persons qualified to be elected and to vote under rules 5, 6 and 7 shall, not later than the 30th day of April preceding each general election, be prepared by the President, printed and published. There shall be one such list for each of the classes referred to in rule 3, and such list shall show separately the names of persons qualified to vote and to stand for election in each division.

15. The President shall publish such lists by affixing copies thereof in some conspicuous place in or near the Municipal Office and in each division. The President shall give notice of such publication in one or more of the local newspapers, and the said lists shall be open to public inspection, at all reasonable times of the day, for fifteen days after the date of publication of such notice. Copies of such lists shall be supplied to the public at the Municipal Office at cost price.

16. (a). Any person whose name is not in the lists so published, and who claims to have it inserted therein may, within 15 days after such publication, give notice in writing of his claim to the President.

(b). Any person whose name is in the lists may object to any other person as not being entitled to have his name retained therein. Every person objecting shall, within fifteen days from the date of publication of the lists, give to the President notice in writing of the objection and of the nature thereof.

17. The President assisted by three or more Commissioners shall hear and determine the claims and objections which have been duly made as aforesaid, in open office, giving three clear days' notice of the holding of the enquiry by written notice served upon each

claimant, person objecting, and person objected to. In the event of a difference of opinion, the matter shall be determined by the opinion of the majority, the President having a casting vote.

The President and the said Commissioners shall insert in the lists the name of every person who has duly claimed to have his name inserted therein, and whose claim is proved to their satisfaction, and they shall expunge from the lists the name of every person proved to be not qualified to be retained therein. They may also correct any clerical error or omission in the lists.

The President and the said Commissioners may adjourn the hearing of any matter under this rule from time to time, but they shall dispose of all claims and objections by the fifteenth day of August.

18. In the event of the President and the said Commissioners rejecting any claim or objection under the last preceding rule, the claimant or objector, and in the event of their accepting any objection, the person aggrieved, may, at any time within fifteen days after such rejection or acceptance, appeal to the officer holding the appointment of District Judge, and such officer shall, within 30 days after receipt of such appeal, and after such enquiry as he deems necessary, make such order for correcting the lists or otherwise as shall seem to him fit, and his order shall be final and binding.

19. The lists thus prepared and amended shall remain in force for a period of two years, and printed copies of such lists shall be obtainable on payment of such reasonable fee as may from time to time be prescribed by the President in this behalf.

20. Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing rules, it shall be open to any person qualified under rules 5, 6 and 7, on the occurrence of a vacancy which is to be filled by a special election, to apply to the President, within a reasonable time before the date fixed for such election, to have his name inserted in the lists referred to in rule 19. The President may pass such order thereon as he thinks fit, and his order shall be final.

21. No person shall be elected a Commissioner by the Bangalore Trades Association unless he is at the time of the election a member of the said Association.

The election shall be made by the members for the time being of the said Association on such day as may be fixed by the Resident and in such manner as shall from time to time be determined at a meeting of the said Association convened in accordance with the rules at the time in force in this behalf.

The Secretary to the said Association shall make a return in duplicate to the First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore setting forth the name in full of the person so elected.

APPOINTMENTS.

BANGALORE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

The 14th December 1903.

No. 6118.—The Hon'ble Mr. James Austin Bourdillon, I.C.S., C.S.I., V.D., to be Honorary Colonel, with effect from 19th November 1903, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Donald Robertson, K.C.S.I., resigned.

By order,

R. M. KING,
First Assistant Resident.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 15th December 1903.

No. 1399-4p.—Mr. C. L. Pigott, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 11th January 1904, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Munshi Salamul Haqq, B.A., is appointed to act as Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. L. Pigott or until further orders.

No. 1405-4p.—Mr. G. O. Hart is appointed Assistant Postmaster, Rangoon, with effect from the date on which he takes charge of that appointment.

The 17th December 1903.

No. 1437-4p.—Mr. J. B. N. James, Postmaster, Agra, is granted an extension of furlough for five months, with effect from the 12th December 1903.

H. M. KISCH,

Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking \geq pounds and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for cash only at the following rates, *vis.* :—

	Government officers.	General public.	Postage extra
	R	R	Annas.
1-pound tin	10	12	8
1/2 "	5	6	6
1/4 "	2-8	3	4

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1903, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R 16,	or post-free,	R 16-8
1/2 "	R 8,	"	R 8-6
1/4 "	R 4,	"	R 4-6

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS STORES.

I. Sealed tenders will be received by the Superintendent of the Cordite Factory, Wellington, up to the 12th January 1904, for the supply of miscellaneous stores to the Cordite Factory from 1st April 1904 to the 31st March 1905.

II. Printed forms of "schedules" of the stores for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of tenders being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable on application in writing to this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., on payment at the rate of R 1 (one) per set of forms.

III. Tenders will only be received on these printed forms, which should be submitted in duplicate and in English, and should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article named in them will be delivered, and should be accompanied by a certificate that the tenderers have inspected the authorized pattern of each article they tender for. Fractional parts of pies in rates will not be accepted. Rates must include the cost of delivering the stores at the Cordite Factory, Wellington, and must be for the same units of number, weight or measures as the stores are accounted for in the schedule.

IV. In the schedules the correct total value of each store should also be entered in the appropriate column, and the grand total of the whole entered at the bottom of the page. Any additions or alterations must be certified by the tenderer's initials, but if these are very numerous, the tender will be rejected.

V. Tenders not complying with the above conditions will be rejected.

VI. The approval or rejection of tenders rests with the Director-General of Ordnance who reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without explanation, or any items in a tender, the rates of which are not approved. The lowest tender will not of necessity be accepted.

VII. Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 noon on Tuesday, the 12th January 1904. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

VIII. In the case of a tender being accepted the tenderer must be prepared to execute a contract deed within seven days of receipt of intimation that his tender or any items therein have been accepted and must also furnish as security 10 per cent. on the total value of his tender for the due performance of his contract.

IX. On failure to carry out the contract fully, it shall be competent for the Director-General of Ordnance at his own discretion to confiscate the whole or any part of the security deposit on behalf of Government.

X. Parties tendering are particularly requested to give their addresses in full.

XI. All articles are subject to examination and test at the risk of the contractor before receipt. No article that is found inferior to the approved pattern either in quality or workmanship will be accepted. The decision of the Superintendent of the Factory as to the acceptance or rejection of any of the articles to be final.

XII. Any further information required can be obtained on application to this office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. (Sundays and holidays excepted).

XIII. Tenders must be sent under a strong cover, securely fastened, sealed with a distinctive device and conspicuously marked "tender," and addressed to the Superintendent, Cordite Factory, Wellington, and not to any officer by name.

Articles.	Number or quantity.	REMARKS.
<i>Oil, Paint, and Chemicals.</i>		
Coal, steam, country Tons.	4,500	
<i>Timber.</i>		
Timber, firewood Cwt.	93,200	
Timber, teak, Burma or Malabar, scantlings of sizes C. ft.	1,000	
Timber, Venteak, scantlings of sizes "	300	
<i>Cartridges and Projectiles.</i>		
Saltpetre grough Cwts.	15,000	
Serge, blue, 36-inch Yds.	1,000	
<i>Barrack and Hospital stores.</i>		
Baskets, bamboo—		
Large No.	50	
Small "	100	
<i>Packages, etc.</i>		
Gunny, single, 29-inch wide Sq. yds.	5,000	
Gunny, single, 27-inch wide "	4,800	

C. A. RADCLIFFE, Major, R.A.,
In charge Cordite Factory.

WELLINGTON;
The 28th November 1903.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND
CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 12th December 1903.

No. 262.—Major C. Gilbert, I.M.S., made over charge of the duties of Superintendent of the Abbottabad Jail to Captain J. L. MacInnes, I.M.S., on the afternoon of the 1st December 1903.

No. 263.—Captain J. L. MacInnes, I.M.S., assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of the Hazara District on the afternoon of the 1st of December 1903, relieving Major C. Gilbert, I.M.S.

EXAMINATION.

The 14th December 1903.

No. 264.—The following candidates are declared to have passed the prescribed tests in Pushtu by the Higher Standard at the examination held at Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan, Mian Mir, and Quetta on the 26th and 27th October 1903 :—

- (1) Lieutenant J. A. Brett, 35th Scinde Horse,—with credit.
- (2) Captain G. E. Stewart, I.M.S.,—with credit.
- (3) Captain C. E. Forestier-Walker, R.G.A.
- (4) 2nd Lieutenant W. Dent, 1st Cheshire Regiment.
- (5) Mr. J. H. Heap, C.E., Personal Assistant to Engineer-in-Chief, North Western Railway, Quetta.
- (6) Lieutenant R. N. Macpherson, 40th Pathans.
- (7) Lieutenant R. J. Ingham, R.G.A.
- (8) Lieutenant R. Garratt, Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar.
- (9) Lieutenant C. Kirkpatrick, "Queen's Own" Corps of Guides.
- (10) Captain A. O. Lash, 113th Infantry.
- (11) Mr. S. E. Peans, Political Agent, Kurram.
- (12) No. 5427, Private T. McPhee, 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers.
- (13) Mr. J. Wilson-Johnston, Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan.
- (14) Lieutenant G. D. Ogilvie, 46th Punjabis.
- (15) Lieutenant R. J. W. Heale, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.
- (16) Captain G. F. Mappin, 4th Dragoon Guards.
- (17) Captain C. B. Loring, 37th Lancers.
- (18) Captain C. Ratray, 26th Punjabis.
- (19) Lieutenant P. A. R. Pritchard, 46th Punjabis.
- (20) Private A. Stephen, 2nd Gordon Highlanders.
- (21) Lieutenant A. H. Moberly, R.A.
- (22) Sergeant A. M. Rose, Supply and Transport Corps.
- (23) Captain F. Fisher, 107 Pioneers, Assistant Enumeration Officer, 3rd Circle.
- (24) Lieutenant A. C. Tancock, Khyber Rifles.
- (25) Captain W. F. Bainbridge, 51st Sikhs.
- (26) Gunner J. Jansen, 3rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery.
- (27) Major F. L. Sharpe, 30th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.
- (28) Lieutenant W. A. Fetherstonhaugh, 8th Lancers.
- (29) Lieutenant D. Munro, I.M.S.
- (30) Mr. M. G. Wall, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Bannu.
- (31) Lieutenant F. R. Teesdale, 25th Cavalry.
- (32) Assistant Surgeon F. H. Gleeson, I.S.M.D.

By order,

H. N. BOLTON,

Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. F. Province.

POWERS.

The 25th November 1903.

No. 249-A.—Captain B. C. Waterfield, I.A., Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, is invested, under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, with power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death.

The 8th December 1903.

No. 259.—Under the provisions of Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Lieutenant D. L. R. Lorimer, I.A., Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, Hazara Settlement, is appointed a Magistrate of the 2nd class in the Hazara District.

No. 260.—Under the provisions of section 58 (1) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No. VII of 1901, Lieutenant D. L. R. Lorimer, I.A., Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, Hazara Settlement, is invested with the powers of a Munsif of the 2nd Class with respect to cases generally within the limits of the Civil District of Hazara.

2. The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Lieutenant Lorimer shall be deemed, for the purposes of the said Regulation, to be a Munsif.

APPOINTMENT.

The 8th December 1903.

No. 261.—On return from the leave granted to him in Notifications Nos. 17 and 235, dated, respectively, the 1st February and 28th October 1902, Captain B. C. Waterfield, I.A., Assistant Commissioner, is appointed Deputy Commissioner of the Kohat District, and assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 25th November 1903.

By Order,

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. F. Province.

REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER—NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated Peshawar, the 10th December 1903.

No. 2019-G.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 93, Sub-Section (2) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901 (VII of 1901), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is pleased hereby to declare that the provisions of the said Section shall cease to have effect with regard to the current re-assessment of the land revenue and the revision of the record-of-rights of the District of Bannu which were notified in the Chief Commissioner's Notifications Nos. 6-H. and 7-H., respectively, dated 26th September 1903.

By order,

A. H. GRANT, Secretary,
for Revenue and Financial Secretary to Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

The 12th December 1903.

No. 2049-G.—The Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is pleased to appoint Mr. H. D. Watson, Settlement Officer, Hazara, to perform all the functions of a Collector under the provisions of Section 101-A, 101-B, and 101-C of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, XVII of 1887, in regard to laying down of a fixed boundary for the villages on the Indus between the Peshawar District on one side and the Hazara District and the Attock Tahrir of the Rawalpindi District on the other.

RAHIM BAKHSH, P. A.,
for Revenue and Financial Secretary to Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

**NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS
DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.****NOTIFICATIONS.**

Lahore, the 9th December 1903.

No. 2217-I.F.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for a drain and embankment round Shahbazgarhi Inspection House on Minor No. 4. Trans-Kalpani Distributary, Swat River Canal, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

Specification of Land.

DISTRICT.	Tahsil.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Places where the plans may be inspected.
Peshawar	Mardan	Bálágarhi	0.76	A strip of land 20 feet wide round the northern, eastern, and southern boundaries of the Inspection House compound and a strip of land 5 feet wide along the left bank of Minor No. 4, from R. D. 8620 to R. D. 11,000.	Office of the Executive Engineer, Swat River Canal Division at Mardan, and of Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar District.

TAKING OVER CHARGE.

The 14th December 1903.

No. 2694-E. I. F.—Mr. R. H. Tickell, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, took over executive charge of the Swat River Canal Division, from Mr. W. E. F. Handcock, Executive Engineer, on the forenoon of the 1st December 1903.

J. BENTON,

Secretary for Irrigation, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing the number of Births registered according to classes in the Districts of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of September 1903.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8	9
Number	Districts.	CHRISTIANS.			HINDUS.			MAHOMEDANS.			OTHER CLASSES.			TOTAL.			Birth-rate per mille per annum.	Number.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Hazára . . . . .	...	...	...	27	27	54	611	515	1,126	3	1	4	641	543	1,184	26	1
2	Pesháwar . . . . .	...	...	...	38	18	56	866	583	1,449	12	14	26	916	615	1,531	25	2
3	Kohát . . . . .	...	...	...	4	5	9	338	254	592	...	...	...	342	259	601	36	3
4	Bannu . . . . .	...	...	...	27	26	53	225	178	403	...	1	1	252	205	457	24	4
5	Dera Ismail Khan . . . . .	...	...	...	69	47	116	367	306	673	...	...	...	436	353	789	39	5
	TOTAL . . . . .	...	...	...	165	123	288	2,407	1,836	4,243	15	16	31	2,587	1,975	4,562	28	

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshawar, the 14th December 1903.

MORTUARY RETURN FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1903.
Deaths registered from different causes in each district of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of September 1903.

Number.	Districts.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.	Deaths.	Birth-rate per mille per annum.	Death-rate per mille per annum.	CAUSE OF DEATH.																TOTAL DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.																								
							CHOLERA.				SMALL-POX.				PLAGUE.		FEVER.		DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA.						RESPIRATORY DISEASE.		INJURIES.								ALL OTHER CAUSES.												
							Children under one year.		One to under ten years.		Ten and over ten years.		Total of Small-pox.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.					Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.			Females.	Total.									
							Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.									Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.									Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	
1	Hazara	585,919	1,184	951	26	21	2	2	4	3	1	2	5	3	2	16	...	1	1	293	314	607	4	6	10	7	19	26	4	1	5	8	3	11	1	...	1	138	132	270	465	486	951	
2	Peshawar	753,437	1,531	1,171	25	19	17	15	32	13	15	20	28	1	1	78	468	431	899	7	2	9	6	9	15	12	...	12	23	2	25	1	1	2	56	43	99	624	5	1,171	
3	Kohat	205,195	661	753	36	45	99	92	191	8	3	10	16	1	...	38	216	212	428	3	4	7	2	2	4	2	1	3	2	...	2	40	36	76	385	368	753	
4	Bannu	227,264	457	428	24	23	26	30	56	284	148	136	284	...	2	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	43	38	81	220	208	428	
5	Dera Ismail Khan.	248,929	789	398	39	19	1	1	...	2	253	131	122	253	7	11	18	8	11	19	1	...	1	...	2	3	5	1	...	1	54	45	99	206	192	398
	TOTAL	1,990,744	4,562	3,701	28	23	144	139	283	25	19	32	49	6	3	134	...	1	1	1,256	1,215	2,471	21	25	46	43	42	65	20	3	23	35	10	45	7	1	8	331	294	625	1,900	1,801	3,701	
	Total in previous month.	...	5,095	3,912	30	23	133	81	214	26	20	91	82	9	6	234	1,264	1,350	2,614	26	23	49	38	49	87	1	17	...	17	41	20	61	7	1	8	355	272	627	2,007	1,905	3,912
	Total in same month of past year	...	5,028	3,326	31	20	11	6	11	23	...	2	53	1,233	1,279	2,512	46	59	75	14	16	30	1	19	...	19	35	10	45	7	2	9	325	257	582	1,702	1,624	3,326

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Four thousand five hundred and sixty-two births were registered in the Province during the month of September 1903, giving a birth-rate of 28 per mille of population. Of the total number of births, 2,587 were boys and 1,975 girls. The total number of deaths registered from all causes in the Province during the month of September 1903 was 3,701 against 3,912 in the previous month and 3,326 in the corresponding month of the past year, giving an annual death-rate of 23, 23, and 20 per mille of population per annum, respectively. There were 283 deaths registered under the head of cholera against 214 in the previous month. From small-pox 134 deaths were registered against 234 in the previous month and 53 in the corresponding month of the past year. There was one death registered from plague in the Hazara District. From fever 2471 deaths were registered against 2,614 in the previous month and 2,512 in the corresponding month of the past year; dysentery and diarrhoea 46 against 49; respiratory disease 65 against 87; suicide nil against 1; wounding 23 against 17; accidents 45 against 61; snake-bite and killed by wild beasts 8 against 8; and from all other causes 625 against 627 in the past month and 582 in the corresponding month of the past year.

Peshawar, the 14th December 1903.

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

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BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,
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Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments to whom the
applicant is subordinate.

Application for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agents of the
particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued.

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.

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LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

- Act I of 1872. The Indian Evidence Act, 1872. As modified up to 1st November, 1902. R1
or 1s. 6d. (2a.)
Act V of 1888. The Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. As modified up to 1st July, 1903. 9a.
or 10d. (1a.)
Act V of 1898. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. As modified up to 1st April, 1903. R3
10a. or 5s. 6d. (8a.)
Act I of 1894. The Land Acquisition Act, 1894, with foot-notes brought down to 1st August
1903. 7a. or 8d. (1a.)
Act VIII of 1894. The Indian Tariff Act. As modified up to 1st October, 1903. 9a. (2a.)
Act VIII of 1899. The Indian Petroleum Act. As modified up to 1st November, 1903. 7a.
(1a.)
Act XIII of 1855. The Indian Fatal Accidents. As modified up to 1st December, 1903.
2a. (1a.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

- Imperial Library list of additions, new series, Nos. 1-8. F'cap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.
The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Census Report, 1901. F'cap. Board. R7 or 10s. 6d.
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Quarterly List of Officers in the departments of the Government of India, October to Decem-
ber, 1903. F'cap. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)
Catalogue of Persian Manuscripts in the Library of the India Office. By Hermann Ethe, Esq.,
Ph. D., M.A., Vol. I, 1903. Demy 4to. Cloth. R42 or 63s. (R1-4a.)

A Manual of Family Medicine and Hygiene for India. By SIR WILLIAM MOORE, K.C.I.E., 7th edition, 1903, revised by Major J. H. Tull-Walsh, I.M.S., F.L.S. Full cloth, 8vo. For sale to Government servants at R2 a copy to those who are in receipt of salaries under R500 per mensem, and R3 a copy to those who are in receipt of salaries of R500 per mensem and over. Packing and postage (8a.)

NOTE.—A certificate should be required to the effect that the book is purchased for the personal use of the officer paying for it.

The above is also available for sale to the public at R5 a copy plus 0-8-0 for packing and postage.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Imperial Forest School Calender, 1903. Demy 4to. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Review of Forest Administration in British India for the year 1901-02. F'cap. Paper cover. R1 11a. or 2s. 6d. (3a.)

Records of the Botanical Survey of India, Vol. II, No. 5. (A census of the Indian Polygons.) Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1 6a. or 2s. (3a.)

Flora of the Upper Gangetic Plain and of the adjacent Sewalik and Sub-Himalyan tracts. By J. F. Duthie, Esq., B.A., F.L.S., Vol. I, Part I. Super Royal 16mo. Paper cover. R6 or 9s. (3a.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Report on the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for 1902. F'cap. Paper cover. 9a. or 10d. (2a.)

History of Services of Officers holding Gazetted appointments under the Foreign Department corrected to 1st July 1903. Royal 8vo. Board. 12a. or 1s. (4a.)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th October 1903.

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Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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W. ROSS,

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£	£	£	£	£	£	£	R	R	R	R	R	R		
38,600	50,600	...	31,000	29,200	8,200	...	11,405,900	12,501,000	6,807,400	8,205,500	1,398,100	...		
3,003,400	2,086,800	7,800	2,287,000	2,279,200	3,993,800	4,784,400	2,072,800	2,124,000	519,000	...		
371,300	190,600	...	190,600	190,600	6,000	...	3,339,300	3,681,300	1,010,000	2,110,700	20,700	...		
551,000	584,800	25,000	207,700	271,700	16,448,850	17,491,200	8,004,400	9,270,900	37,500	...		
2,391,200	2,394,800	...	1,528,000	1,532,800	4,800	...	2,941,18,000	2,768,800	1,586,100	1,591,800	57,000	...		
2,000	300	...	1,700	1,930	17,600	...	15,043,000	15,499,300	8,484,900	8,971,800	486,900	...		
6,538,700	6,642,900	...	4,075,800	4,123,000	48,200	...	15,261,000	15,794,400	8,794,400	8,971,800	177,400	...		
1,000	1,600	...	700	1,500	800	...	2,344,300	2,605,000	1,246,100	1,300,000	54,900	...		
166,500	125,800	...	74,500	82,300	7,500	...	7,423,000	8,094,400	4,590,500	3,395,500	40,000	...		
5,291,100	5,008,800	...	2,500,300	2,543,500	43,200	...	17,947,500	18,000,000	9,677,600	10,574,800	89,200	...		
...	38,000	39,000	...		
18,361,600	18,275,300	...	10,077,200	11,086,700	103,500	...	81,473,000	87,772,300	44,473,300	47,726,800	3,253,500	...		
...		
...	2,071,52,000		
18,561,600	18,275,300	...	10,077,200	11,086,700	103,500	...	81,473,000	85,697,100	44,473,300	47,726,800	3,253,500	...		
1,536,000	1,813,400	...	724,900	728,400	3,500	...	3,320,99,000	3,307,90,000	81,083,000	2,806,500	1,998,67,000	...		
88,900	344,200	828,600	828,600		
1,624,300	2,157,600	...	724,900	1,557,000	832,100	...	1,482,500	1,009,98,000	887,900	67,27,000		
...	4,79,24,000	4,21,68,000	1,707,700	3,47,92,000	1,771,500	...		
...	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000		
26,500	62,400	268,800	145,400	71,02,000	91,35,000		
...	50,47,000	91,35,000		
...	88,18,000	58,70,000	11,33,000		
...	63,41,000	37,66,000	7,85,000		
...	25,00,000	12,24,71,000	2,24,49,000		
...	4,000	4,38,000	3,74,000		
526,500	1,500,000	...	63,400	1,208,800	1,145,400	...	32,60,02,000	28,39,03,000	18,16,02,000	19,38,40,000	1,21,48,000	...		
20,512,400	21,937,900	...	11,765,500	13,846,500	2,081,000	...	1,18,86,56,000	1,18,30,42,000	64,35,02,000	70,59,00,000	6,23,98,000	...		
5,757,500	3,934,600	9,800	5,170,000	5,160,200	18,12,36,000	17,24,44,000	13,39,94,000	11,67,06,000	...	1,72,88,000		
26,279,000	25,867,500	...	16,935,500	19,006,700	2,071,200	...	1,36,98,92,000	1,15,54,86,000	77,74,66,000	82,36,06,000	4,51,10,000	...		
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The 23rd December 1903.

O. T. BARROW,
Offg. Comptroller General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 23rd December 1903.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 4289 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 19th December 1903:—

- No. 516 of 1903.—William Clark Mitchell, work superintendent, and Mark Cummins, engineer, both of Westinghouse Works, Trafford park, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements relating to brakes for vehicles.*
- No. 517 of 1903.—Hans Schnitzer, gentleman, of No. 8, Pfarr Gasse, Dresden, in the kingdom of Saxony, German Empire. *Improvements in methods of and apparatus for warming food and other material.*
- No. 518 of 1903.—Société F. Revel Père et Fils, manufacturers of 5, Rue Pizay, Lyon, in the Republic of France. *Improvements relating to umbrellas, parasols and the like.*
- No. 519 of 1903.—Robert Lew's Proudlock, curator, Government Botanic Gardens and Parks, the Nilgiris, Ootacamund. *An improved rubber tapping knife.*
- No. 520 of 1903.—Thomas Walter Barber, engineer, of 5, Palmer street, Westminster, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in speed gear.*
- No. 521 of 1903.—Thomas Walter Barber, engineer, of 5, Palmer street, Westminster, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in wheels.*
- No. 522 of 1903.—Ernest Armstrong, air brake inspector, of 610, South Fourth street, Camden, Camden county, state of New Jersey, United States of America. *Improvements in lubricating devices for the journals of railway axles, shafts and the like.*
- No. 523 of 1903.—Soda Stream, Limited and William Hucks, junior, engineer, both of James street, Camden town, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in apparatus for aerating liquids or charging them with gas.*
- No. 524 of 1903.—Conrad Regenbogen, engineer, of Westinghouse Works, Trafford park, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in fluid pressure turbines.*
- No. 525 of 1903.—Robert Lewis Proudlock, curator, Government Botanic Gardens and Parks, the Nilgiris, Ootacamund. *An improved simple machine or extractor, designed to be worked by a single cooly, for extracting plantain and other fibres.*
- No. 526 of 1903.—Jatashanker Kuberji, merchant, of Wadhwan city, Kathiawar, British India. *A modified and improved roller for cotton ginning machines.*
- No. 527 of 1903.—William Reginald Ridings, foreman, of Fernside, Steven street, Stretford, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in arc lamps.*
- No. 528 of 1903.—Frank Cotton, gentleman, of Hornsby, in the State of New South Wales, in the Commonwealth of Australia. *An improved apparatus for the utilization of carbonaceous liquids as fuel.*
- No. 529 of 1903.—John Redpath Dougall, manufacturer, of 294, Drummond street, in the city of Montreal, Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada. *Linotype machines.*

No. 4290 P.—THE under-mentioned designs have been registered, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that

Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma. These and other designs are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West), Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying.

No. 16 D of 1903.—Kahn and Kahn, merchants, trading at No. 10, Meadows street, Fort, Bombay. *Design representing Marguerites with stalks woven in silk on silk and cotton mixed ground with water effect.*

No. 17 D of 1903.—Kahn and Kahn, merchants, trading at No. 10 Meadows street, Fort, Bombay. *Design representing Pine with stalks woven in silk on silk and cotton mixed ground with water effect.*

No. 4291 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 247 of 1902.—Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Company, Limited, manufacturing engineers, of Elswick Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. *Improvements in appliances for shipping or transferring coal and the like.* (Specification filed 15 December 1903.)

No. 76 of 1903.—James Hodgkinson, engineer, care of M. C. Rutnagar & Co., 27, Meadows street, Fort, Bombay. *Improvements in automatic stokers.* (Specification filed 14 December 1903.)

No. 127 of 1903.—Edward Lennon Cantwell, consulting engineer and Patent Agent, of 5, Old Post Office street, Calcutta. *Improved culinary utensils principally intended for military purposes but which can also be used by the general public.* (Specification filed 15 December 1903.)

No. 192 of 1903.—William Newton Dumaresq, electrical engineer, of 12, Rylett Crescent, Shepherd's Bush, London, in the county of Middlesex, England. *Improvements in the method of and means for driving motor cars, cycles and other similar vehicles.* (Specification filed 10 December 1903.)

No. 193 of 1903.—George Filewood Dewdney, consulting engineer, of Rowandene, Ely, Glamorgan, Wales. *Improvements in metal drums and the like.* (Specification filed 10 December 1903.)

No. 217 of 1903.—Robert Taylor Rule, engineer, presently of The Kamarbatty Company, Limited, 4, Clive row, Calcutta. *Improvements in bobbins, reels, and spools.* (Specification filed 14 December 1903.)

No. 228 of 1903.—James Eugene Kirkpatrick, analytical and consulting chemist, of the Borough Laboratory, Orient Villa, Taunton, in the county of Somerset, England. *The manufacture of bricks and compositions capable of withstanding very high temperatures and for use in steel and other furnaces.* (Specification filed 17 December 1903.)

No. 327 of 1903.—Walter Foran, merchant, No. 208, Thanaah street, Royapuram, Madras. *Improvements in locks.* (Specification filed 11 December 1903.)

No. 455 of 1903.—Muhamm ad Allauddin. Peerzada, residing at Junjunoo, Zilla Jeypore, Jagirdar. *An improved water list to be called "Miscub Mahommadi Choti."* (Specification filed 14 December 1903.)

No. 461 of 1903.—Adam McCracken, pastoralist, of Greensborough, in the county of East Pourke, in the state of Victoria, in the Commonwealth of Australia. *An improved process of manufacturing a safety explosive.* (Specification filed 14 December 1903.)

No. 467 of 1903.—Allert Edward Waiker, manufacturer, of Norwood Green Mill, near Halifax, in the county of York, England, Arthur Walker, salesman, of Coley Mill House, near Halifax, aforesaid, and George Walker, weaving manager, of Coley Mill House, aforesaid. *Improvements in and connected with shuttle changing mechanism of looms for weaving.* (Specification filed 15 December 1903.)

No. 4292 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

- No. 320 of 1891.—Daniel Kemp West. *Improvements in and connected with presses for baling cotton and other goods.* (From 15 December 1903 to 15 December 1904.)
- No. 3 of 1893.—The Pneumatic Tyre and Booths Cycle Agency, Limited. *Improvements in rubber tyres and metal rims or felloes of wheels for cycles and other light vehicles.* (From 21 February 1904 to 21 February 1905.)
- No. 119 of 1895.—Edward Herbert Stone. *An improved point level apparatus for working coupled points on railways.* (From 31 January 1904 to 31 January 1905.)
- No. 171 of 1896.—The Morris Tube Ammunition and Safety Range Company, Limited. *An improvement in electric primers for firing guns.* (From 5 February 1904 to February 1905.)
- No. 149 of 1897.—Simon Lake. *Submarine vessels.* (From 17 November 1903 to 17 November 1904.)
- No. 119 of 1899.—Handel Beech. *Improvements in apparatus for automatically causing a flow of water or other fluid by the fusion of a suitable joint or connection for fire extinguishing and like purposes.* (From 25 September 1904 to 25 September 1905.)

No. 4293 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

- No. 53 of 1899.—Rooks Evelyn Bell Crompton. *Improvements in electrical meters.* (Specification filed 11 September 1899.)
- No. 112 of 1899.—Charles Kossuth Pickles and the United States Metallic Packing Company, Limited. *Improvements in and in connection with pneumatic chipping hammers.* (Specification filed 11 September 1899.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

- 4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of Rs50 for each of the above inventions.

- No. 9 of 1895.—Minden Hardress Mackenzie and George William Disney. *An improved method for manufacturing kodallies and other agricultural instruments or implements used for digging.* (Specification filed 16 September 1895.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

- 4 (c) After the expiration of the seventh year and before the expiration of the eighth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 23rd December 1903.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd December 1903.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900.	Gold in transit to England.	TOTAL.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Calcutta . . .	86,23,700	13,52,72,925	14,38,96,625	2,12,06,748	9,45,48,986	11,78,000	...	11,69,33,734
Allahabad . . .	...	1,93,81,040	1,93,81,040	97,36,267	20,36,902	...	...	1,17,73,169
Lahore . . .	...	2,65,07,160	2,65,07,160	39,63,939	7,92,173	...	...	47,61,112
Bombay . . .	75,41,155	8,93,54,090	9,68,95,245	1,38,79,320	3,06,52,409	85,22,000	75,00,000	6,65,53,729
Karachi . . .	...	99,39,835	99,39,835	17,14,772	11,73,413	...	...	28,88,185
Madras . . .	18,43,870	3,72,70,770	3,91,14,640	44,32,800	1,17,90,300	...	...	1,62,33,100
Calicut . . .	...	12,49,235	12,49,235	1,87,160	2,58,135	...	...	4,45,295
Rangoon . . .	...	1,57,25,885	1,57,25,885	3,08,45,005	12,83,370	...	...	3,21,28,435
	1,78,08,725	33,47,61,540	35,25,70,265					
Deduct— Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			14,33,560					
TOTAL ₹ . . .			35,11,36,705	8,59,81,071	14,85,35,688	97,00,000	75,00,000	25,17,16,759
Deduct— Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another								5,80,000
NET TOTAL ₹ . . .								25,11,36,759
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of ₹10,30,81,500 held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act XX of 1882								9,99,99,046
GRAND TOTAL ₹ . . .								35,11,36,705

O. T. BARROW,

Offg. Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,

Principal, Thomason College.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India, Price ₹6. Forwarded V.P.P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

**ORDER BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE
OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.**

The undermentioned candidates have passed the 2nd L.M.S. Re-Examination in 1903 :—

<i>(In Alphabetical order.)</i>					
Barori, Rajendrachandra	.	.	.	.	Medical College, Calcutta.
Basu, Atalkumar	.	.	.	.	"
" Satischandra	.	.	.	.	"
Biswas, Mahendranath	.	.	.	.	"
Chattopadhyay, Asutosh	.	.	.	.	"
" Karunakumar	.	.	.	.	"
Das, Charuchandra	.	.	.	.	"
" Guruprasanna	.	.	.	.	"
" Satischandra	.	.	.	.	"
10 Datta, Binodbihari	.	.	.	.	"
" Satischandra	.	.	.	.	"
Debmallik, Srischandra	.	.	.	.	"
Ghosh, Harinath	.	.	.	.	"
" Gobindachandra	.	.	.	.	"
" Jogindranath	.	.	.	.	"
" Kadharaman	.	.	.	.	"
" Upendranath	.	.	.	.	"
Homewell, U.	.	.	.	.	"
Kartik Prasad	.	.	.	.	"
20 Maitra, Jatindranath	.	.	.	.	"
Mallik, Harendrachandra	.	.	.	.	"
" Panchanan	.	.	.	.	"
Mandal, Jaladhar	.	.	.	.	"
Mitra, Nagendranath	.	.	.	.	"
Mukhopadhyay, Atalbihari	.	.	.	.	"
Nandi, Dulalchand	.	.	.	.	"
Ray, Atulchandra	.	.	.	.	"
Sen, Abinaschandra	.	.	.	.	"
" Apurbakumar	.	.	.	.	"
30 Sinha, Kaliprasanna	.	.	.	.	"

K. C. BANURJI,
Registrar, Calcutta University.

SENATE HOUSE ;
The 21st December 1903.

**THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,
RAJPUTANA.**

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 15th December 1903.

No. 5244-311.—Major H. L. Goodenough, I.A., is appointed to be Assistant Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar, with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd December 1903.

By order,

A. B. MINCHIN, Captain,
First Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th December 1903.

No. 18.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India :—

Captain R. E. C. Hall, I.A., Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class (p. a.) for two months.

W. R. L. ANDERSON, Colonel,
Accountant General, Military Department.

**THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN
BALUCHISTAN.**

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 16th December 1903.

No. 6929.—Captain A. L. Tarver, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate at Quetta, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 16th December 1903 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

By order,

H. GOUGH, Captain,
Second Assistant.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 19th December 1903.

No. 30.—Mr. P. V. McInerny, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India leave on medical certificate for three months in extension of the leave notified in Director of Railway Traffic's Notification No. 43, dated 12th October 1903.

S. FINNEY,
Manager, North Western Railway.

REPORTS OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, The King's
(Liverpool) Regiment of Infantry, dated at Rangoon, this 14th day of December 1903.

Number, Rank, and Name,—7533, Pte. Joseph Barnshaw.	Place of enlistment,—Bradford, Yorkshire.
Age,—22 years.	Parish and county in which born,—Bradford, Yorkshire.
Height,—5 feet 8 inches.	Date of desertion or absence,—9th December 1903.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh ; hair, fair ; eyes, grey.	Place of Desertion or absence,—Rangoon.
Trade,—Painter.	Marks,—Nil.
Date of enlistment,—21st March 1901.	Under three years' service.

W. R. RAWLINSON, Capt., for Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding 1st Battalion, The King's (Liverpool) Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 58th Battalion, Royal Field
Artillery, dated at Bangalore, this 18th day of December 1903.

Number, Rank, and Name,—21932, Gunner Rothway, J. B.	Place of enlistment,—London.
Age,—24 years 8 months.	Parish and county in which born,—St. Peters, Portsmouth.
Height,—5 feet 8 inches.	Date of desertion or absence,—13th December 1903.
Colour of—Complexion, medium ; hair, brown ; eyes, blue.	Place of desertion or absence,—Bangalore.
Trade,—Clerk.	Marks,—Moles, both forearms.
Date of enlistment,—8th February 1902.	Under 2 years' service.

E. J. R. PEEL, Capt., for Lieut.-Col., R. F. A.,
Commanding Royal Artillery, Bangalore.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The rates of postage applicable to parcels for the United Kingdom will be reduced with effect from the 1st January 1904, and the rates that will apply to such parcels posted on and after that date are given below :—

Country and Route.	RATES OF POSTAGE (PREPAYMENT COMPULSORY).			
		via Gibraltar.		Overland (via Brindisi).
	For a parcel—	R	s.	R s.
United Kingdom (including the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man).	Not over 3 lbs.	0	12	1 8
	Over 3 lbs. but not over 7 lbs.	1	8	2 4
	Over 7 lbs. but not over 11 lbs.	2	4	3 0
<i>Route—Direct, in connection with the British Post Office.</i>				

2. The other conditions applicable to parcels for the United Kingdom remain unaltered.

H. M. KISCH,

Officiating Director-General of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA :

The 15th December 1903.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 19th December 1903.

No. 55.—Mr. J. H. Chase, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, in class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred from the Eastern Bengal State Railway to the North Western Railway.

No. 56.—Mr. J. S. Trench, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred from the North Western Railway to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

The 22nd December 1903.

No. 57.—Mr. F. K. Cunliffe, Store-keeper in class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred from the Eastern Bengal State Railway to the North Western Railway.

No. 58.—Mr. D. E. Keatinge, Store-keeper in class II, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred from the North Western Railway to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

G. F. WILSON, Colonel, R.E.,
Director of Railway Traffic.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND
CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 20th December 1903.

No. 269.—Whereas by this office Notification No. 208, dated the 13th October 1903, the Chief Commissioner declared his intention to extend the provisions of the Vaccination Act (XIII of 1880) to the Municipality of Kohat, and whereas no objections have been

received to such extension, it is hereby notified that the said Act is extended to the said Municipality.

By order,

H. N. BOLTON,

Asst. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. F. Province.

POWERS.

The 7th December 1903.

No. 258-A.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr. T. B. Copeland, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Kohat District.

No. 258-B.—The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner is pleased, under the provisions of section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to appoint Mr. Theodore Benfey Copeland, Assistant Commissioner, Kohat, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories included in the administration of the North-West Frontier Province.

No. 258-C.—Under the powers conferred by section 54 of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No. VII of 1901, Mr. T. B. Copeland, Assistant Commissioner, Kohat, is appointed a Subordinate Judge, and, under the provisions of section 56 (1) of the said Regulation, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Judge of the 1st class (as defined in Punjab Government Notification No. 730-S., dated 15th October 1884), with respect to cases generally, within the limits of the Civil District of Kohat which the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 57 (1) of the said Regulation, is pleased to define as the local limits of the Subordinate Judgeship of the Kohat District.

2. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Mr. Copeland shall be deemed, for the purposes of the said Regulation, to be a Subordinate Judge.

No. 258-D.—Under the powers conferred by section 81 (1) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No. VII of 1901, Mr. T. B. Copeland, Assistant Commissioner, is invested with the powers of a District Judge for the purpose of hearing appeals within the limits of the Civil District of Kohat.

2. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Mr. Copeland shall be deemed, for purposes connected with the exercise of the powers herein conferred, to be a District Judge.

No. 258-E.—In accordance with the provisions of section 40 of Act II of 1886, Mr. T. B. Copeland, Assistant Commissioner, is hereby appointed, within the limits of the districts to which he may from time to time be posted, to exercise the powers conferred, and to perform the duties imposed, by sections 25, 26, 28, and 32 of the said Act upon a Collector.

EXAMINATION.

The 16th December 1903.

No. 266.—The gentlemen named in the statement below have been declared by the Central Committee of Examination to have passed the Departmental Examination prescribed for Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners in the Punjab, which was held at Lahore on the 12th October 1903 and following days, in the Groups and by the Standards noted :—

Names.	Group A.	Group B.	Group C.
OFFICIATING EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.			
Sardar Sultan Asad Jan . . . .	...	Higher standard	Higher standard.*
CANDIDATES FOR THE POST OF EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.			
Arbab Wali Muhammad Khan . .	Higher standard.		

* Subject to production of certificate required by Rule VIII-A of the Rules published with Punjab Government Notification No. 1932, dated 23rd December 1902.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 17th December 1903.

No. 267.—Mr. T. B. Copeland, I.C.S., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner for employment in the North-West Frontier Province, is posted to the Kohat District as Assistant Commissioner at head-quarters, and assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 7th December 1903.

By order,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

The 18th December 1903.

No. 268.—Khalifa Imad-ud-din, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Lahore Circle, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Inspector of Schools, North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the afternoon of the 10th December 1903, *vice* Maulvi Umr-ud-din, M.A.

By order,

H. N. BOLTON,

Asst. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. F. Province.

REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

BOARDS AND COMMITTEES DEPARTMENT.

BOARDS.

Peshawar, the 17th December 1903.

No. 1382-A.—In accordance with the provisions of section 11 of Act XX of 1883 (The Punjab District Boards Act) and Notification No. 1026-A., dated 25th September 1903, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to notify that the following persons are members of the District Board of the Hazara District.

Members appointed by official designation.

- (1) The Deputy Commissioner.
- (2) The Assistant Commissioner or Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge of Local Funds.
- (3) The Civil Surgeon, Hazara.
- (4) The Garrison Engineer, Hazara Division.
- (5) The Tahsildar, Haripur.
- (6) The Tahsildar, Abbottabad.
- (7) The Tahsildar, Mansehra.
- (8) The District Inspector of Schools, Hazara.

Members appointed by name.

- (1) Muhammad Akram Khan, Swathi, of Garhi Habibulla.
- (2) Muhammad Husain Khan, Swathi, of Mansehra.
- (3) Mozaffar Khan, Swathi, of Bhogarmong.
- (4) Ahmad Khan, Swathi, of Giddarpur.
- (5) Dost Muhammad Khan, Swathi, of Balakote.
- (6) Bahram Khan, Swathi, of Dattal.
- (7) Wali Muhammad Khan, Swathi, of Ogra.
- (8) Hayat Khan, Tanauli, of Sherwan.

- (9) Sultan Muhammad Khan, Tanauli, of Bir.
- (10) Rahmatulla Khan, Tanauli, of Chamhad.
- (11) Mr. Parma Nand, Barrister-at-law, of Abbottabad.
- (12) Sadiq Shah, Sayad, of Malmula.
- (13) Imran Shah, Sayad, of Phagla.
- (14) Ghazi Shah, Sayad, of Kagan.
- (15) Amir Shah, Sayad, of Bela Kawai.
- (16) Said Muhammad Khan, Karral, of Dobran.
- (17) Shahdad Khan, Jadun, of Banda-Pir Khan.
- (18) Abdulla Khan, Jadun, of Bagra.
- (19) Shahzaman Khan, Jadun, of Dhamtaur.
- (20) Ata Muhammad Khan, Dhund, of Lora.
- (21) Hassan Khan, Dhund, of Kalaban.
- (22) Mir Abdulla, Gujar Kote, Najibulla.
- (23) Raja Sher Ahmad Khan, Ghakkar, of Bharreh.
- (24) Khani Zaman Khan, Utmanzai, of Khalabat.
- (25) Muhammad Azim Khan, Utmanzai, of Torbela.
- (26) Mir Afzal Khan, Utmanzai, of Torbela.
- (27) Said Muhammad Khan, Mishwani, of Sirikote.
- (28) Kazi Fazl Ilahi, Awan, of Sikandar pur.
- (29) Mir Alam Khan, Tarkheli, of Jallu.
- (30) Fazal Khan Pathan, of Panian.
- (31) Ilahi Bakhsh Khan, Dilazak, of Serai Saleh.
- (32) Mir Afzal Khan, Tarin, of Darwesh.

The 16th December 1903.

No. 2075-G.—Whereas the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that, in respect of the heritable assignment of land revenue granted by the letter of the Government of India, No. 2468, dated 6th May 1859, and now held by Sarfaraz Khan, son of Mir Alam Khan, of Chamkanni, in the Peshawar District, a rule of descent involving the devolution of the said heritable assignment to a single heir actually prevails in the family, and has been continuously and without breach observed in all successions which have taken place to the said heritable assignment since it was made, the Chief Commissioner, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the North-West Frontier Law and Justice Regulation of 1901, is pleased to declare that in respect to the said heritable assignment, the said rule shall prevail in the family of the said assignee.

No. 2076-G.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 31 of the North-West Frontier Regulation of 1901, the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province hereby directs that the rule of descent declared by Notification No. 2075-G., dated 16th December 1903, to prevail in the family of Sarfaraz Khan, of Chamkanni, in the Peshawar District, shall be subject to the conditions (a) and (b) specified in the said section and the provisos thereof.

No. 2079-G.—Whereas the Government of the Punjab in their letter No. 1027, dated 23rd October 1882, to the Government of India, recommended that the heritable assignment of land revenue now held by Shahzada Sultan Jan, son of Shahzada Jambur of Kohat, should devolve as impartible property to a single heir being a descendant of Shahzada Jambur whom Government may approve in each instance:

And whereas the said recommendation was sanctioned by the Government of India in their letter No. 1862, dated 27th January 1883:

And whereas no succession has hitherto taken place to the said assignment since the said sanction was given:

The Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901, hereby declares that in respect of succession to the said assignment the said rule of descent shall prevail in the family of the said Shahzada Sultan Jan.

No. 2080-G.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 31 of the North-West Frontier Regulation of 1901, the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province hereby directs that the rule of descent declared by Notification No. 2079-G., dated 16th December 1903, to prevail in the family of Sardar Sultan Jan, C.I.E., in the Peshawar and Kohat Districts, shall be subject to the conditions (a) and (b) specified in the said section and the provisos thereof.

No. 2083-G.—Whereas the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that in respect of the heritable assignment of land revenue granted by the letter of the Government of India, No. 215, dated 3rd March 1866, and now held by Khwaja Muhammad Khan of Hamzakote, son of Muhammad Sharif Khan, in the Peshawar District, a rule of descent involving the devolution of the said heritable assignment to a single heir actually prevails in the family, and has been continuously and without breach observed in all successions which have taken place to the said heritable assignment since it was made, the Chief Commissioner, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the North-West Frontier Law and Justice Regulation of 1901, is pleased to declare that, in respect to the said heritable assignment, the said rule shall prevail in the family of the said assignee.

No. 2084-G.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 31 of the North-West Frontier Regulation of 1901, the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province hereby directs that the rule of descent declared by Notification No. 2083-G., dated 16th December 1903, to prevail in the family of Khwaja Muhammad Khan in the Peshawar District shall be subject to the conditions (a) and (b) specified in the said section and the provisos thereof.

No. 2087-G.—Whereas the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that, in respect of the heritable assignment of land revenue granted by the letter of the Government of India, No. 2468, dated 6th May 1859, and now held by K. Abdul Wadud Jan, son of Amir Muhammad Khan, in the Peshawar District, a rule of descent involving the devolution of the said heritable assignment to a single heir actually prevails in the family, and has been continuously and without breach observed in all successions which have taken place to the said heritable assignment since it was made, the Chief Commissioner, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the North-West Frontier Law and Justice Regulation of 1901, is pleased to declare that, in respect to the said heritable assignment, the said rule shall prevail in the family of the said assignee.

No. 2088-G.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 31 of the North-West Frontier Regulation of 1901, the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province hereby directs that the rule of descent declared by Notification No. 2087-G., dated 16th December 1903, to prevail in the family of K. Abdul Wadud Jan in the Peshawar District shall be subject to the conditions (a) and (b) specified in the said section and the provisos thereof.

M. F. O'DWYER,

Revenue and Financial Secretary to Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 28th November 1903.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.			CAUSE OF DEATH.								INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Number.	
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1	{ Hazara	Abbottabad . . .	3,395	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	46	1
2		Nawáshahr . . .	4,114	4	3	7	4	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	1	3	89	50	2
3		Bufia . . .	7,029	4	2	6	5	2	3	5	1	...	1	45	37	3
4		Haripur . . .	5,578	3	1	4	4	2	2	3	1	1	...	1	37	37	4
5	Pesháwar . . .	Pesháwar . . .	73,343	28	19	47	31	21	10	...	...	...	19	2	1	...	9	4	4	8	33	22	5
6	Kohát . . .	Kohát . . .	18,092	11	10	21	14	7	7	...	...	...	12	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	61	40	6
7	{ Bannu	Bannu . . .	10,070	6	1	7	7	2	5	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	2	2	4	36	36	7
8		Lakki . . .	5,218	3	1	4	6	4	2	5	1	1	1	2	40	63	8
9	{ Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan . . .	28,287	18	11	29	94	48	46	...	...	...	63	9	4	...	18	18	14	32	53	173	9
10		Kuláchi . . .	9,125	2	3	5	13	10	3	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	5	4	1	5	29	74	10
		Total . . .	164,251	79	51	130	181	101	80	...	...	...	121	12	6	1	41	35	23	58	41	57	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 28th November 1903.
Births and Deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 10 Municipal Towns, 130 births were registered (79 males and 51 females), giving a birth-rate of 41 per mille of population; 181 deaths were registered (101 males and 80 females) giving a death-rate of 87 per mille of population.
The mortality from fever was very high in Dera Ismail Khan and Kulachi Municipal towns.

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshawar, the 16th December 1903.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing the number of Births registered according to classes in the Districts of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of October 1903.

1 Number.	2 Districts.	3 (CHRISTIANS.)			4 HINDUS.			5 MAHOMEDANS.			6 OTHER CLASSES.			7 TOTAL.			8 Birth-rate per mille per annum.	9 Number.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Hazara			...	18	39	57	636	644	1,280		2	2	654	685	1,339	28	1
2	Peshawar			...	40	23	63	1,111	859	1,970	7	9	16	1,158	891	2,049	32	2
3	Kohat			...	8	7	15	370	288	658	4	2	6	382	297	679	39	3
4	Bannu			...	56	48	104	358	307	665	...	...	...	414	355	769	40	4
5	Dera Ismail Khan			...	106	59	165	552	522	1,074	3	3	6	661	584	1,245	59	5
	Total	...	...	...	228	176	404	3,027	2,620	5,647	14	16	30	3,269	2,812	6,081	36	

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 21st December 1903.

No. 1463-*Ap*.—Babu Dwarka Nath Majumdar, superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for 3 months, with effect from the 3rd November 1903.

Mr. G. W. Love is appointed to act as superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Babu Dwarka Nath Majumdar, or until further orders.

The 23rd December 1903.

No. 1491-*Ap*.—Mr. J. M. Gorman, superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month combined with leave on medical certificate for five months, with effect from the 6th October 1903.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on leave or until further orders :—

Babu Dwarka Nath Majumdar, superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade ;

Babu Amulya Nath Roy to act as superintendent of post offices, 4th grade.

H. M. KISCH,

Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 23rd December 1903.

No. 317.—The following promotion is made with effect from the 18th December 1903, *vice* Mr. E. A. Wainright, Extra Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, retired :—

Mr. P. J. W. Doran, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to be Extra Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 318.—This Department Notification No. 310, dated 26th November 1903, granting three months' privilege leave to Mr. C. George is hereby cancelled.

ST. G. GORE, Colonel, R.E.,

Surveyor General of India.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS STORES.

I. Sealed tenders will be received by the Superintendent of the Cordite Factory, Wellington, up to the 12th January 1904, for the supply of miscellaneous stores to the Cordite Factory from 1st April 1904 to the 31st March 1905.

II. Printed forms of "schedules" of the stores for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of tenders being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable on application in writing to this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., on payment at the rate of Rs 1 (one) per set of forms.

III. Tenders will only be received on these printed forms, which should be submitted in duplicate and in English, and should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article named in them will be delivered, and should be accompanied by a certificate that the tenderers have inspected the authorized pattern of each article they tender for. Fractional parts of pies in rates will not be accepted. Rates must include the cost of delivering the stores at the Cordite Factory, Wellington, and must be for the same units of number, weight or measures as the stores are accounted for in the schedule.

IV. In the schedules the correct total value of each store should also be entered in the appropriate column, and the grand total of the whole entered at the bottom of the page. Any additions or alterations must be certified by the tenderer's initials, but if these are very numerous, the tender will be rejected.

V. Tenders not complying with the above conditions will be rejected.

VI. The approval or rejection of tenders rests with the Director-General of Ordnance who reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without explanation, or any items in a tender, the rates of which are not approved. The lowest tender will not of necessity be accepted.

VII. Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 noon on Tuesday, the 12th January 1904. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

VIII. In the case of a tender being accepted the tenderer must be prepared to execute a contract deed within seven days of receipt of intimation that his tender or any items therein have been accepted and must also furnish as security 10 per cent. on the total value of his tender for the due performance of his contract.

IX. On failure to carry out the contract fully, it shall be competent for the Director-General of Ordnance at his own discretion to confiscate the whole or any part of the security deposit on behalf of Government.

X. Parties tendering are particularly requested to give their addresses in full.

XI. All articles are subject to examination and test at the risk of the contractor before receipt. No article that is found inferior to the approved pattern either in quality or workmanship will be accepted. The decision of the Superintendent of the Factory as to the acceptance or rejection of any of the articles to be final.

XII. Any further information required can be obtained on application to this office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. (Sundays and holidays excepted).

XIII. Tenders must be sent under a strong cover, securely fastened, sealed with a distinctive device and conspicuously marked "tender," and addressed to the Superintendent, Cordite Factory, Wellington, and not to any officer by name.

Articles.	Number or quantity.	REMARKS.
<i>Oil, Paint, and Chemicals.</i>		
Coal, steam, country Tons.	4,500	
<i>Timber.</i>		
Timber, firewood Cwt.	93,200	
Timber, teak, Burma or Malabar, scantlings of sizes C. ft.	1,000	
Timber, Ventek, scantlings of sizes "	300	
<i>Cartridges and Projectiles.</i>		
Saltpetre grough Cwts.	15,000	
Serge, blue, 36-inch Yds.	1,000	
<i>Barrack and Hospital stores.</i>		
Baskets, bamboo—		
Large No.	50	
Small "	100	
<i>Packages, etc.</i>		
Gunny, single, 29-inch wide Sq. yds.	5,000	
Gunny, single, 27-inch wide "	4,800	

C. A. RADCLIFFE, Major, R.A.,
In Charge, Cordite Factory.

WELLINGTON;
The 28th November 1903.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENTS.

COORG AND MYSORE RIFLES.

Bangalore, the 18th December 1903.

No. 6207.—The Hon'ble Mr. James Austin Bourdillon, I.C.S., C.S.I., V.D., to be Honorary Colonel with effect from the 11th November 1903, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Donald Robertson, K.C.S.I., resigned.

The 21st December 1903.

No. 6267.—Under the provisions of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894 as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, it is hereby declared that the land described in the annexed schedule, situated within the limits of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, is required for a public purpose, namely, for a recreation ground for the 69th Punjabis, (9th Madras Infantry):—

Schedule.

Name of owner.	Village.	DESCRIPTION OF LAND.			BOUNDARIES.			
		Survey No.	Area.	Assessment.	North.	South.	East.	West.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				R a. p.				
Mungammah	Black pally.	23	1 acre 23 guntus.	11 0 0	Tank bund	Military lines.	Sepoy's quarters.	Supply channel to tank.

By order,
R. M. KING,
First Assistant Resident.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1903, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R 16, or post-free, R 16-8
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	R 8, " R 8-5
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	R 4, " R 4-6

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking six pounds and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for cash only at the following rates, *vis.*:—

	Government officers.	General public.	Postage extra
	R	R	Annas.
1-pound tin	10	12	8
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	5	6	6
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	2-8	3	4

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Histories of Railway Projects including Tramways corrected up to 30th June 1903. F'cap. Paper cover. R2 or 2s. 8d. (4a.)

Report of the Railway Commission assembled in Madras in February 1903 to consider the question of effecting broad gauge railway communication between India and Ceylon. F'cap. Limp cover. R2 or 3s. (5a.)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 1903.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

- Act XLV of 1860. The Indian Penal Code. As modified up to the 1st April, 1903. With an Index. R2 8a. or 3s. 9d. (5a.)
- Act II of 1882. The Indian Trusts Act. As modified up to 1st June, 1903. 10a. or 1s. (2a.)
- Regulation No. V of 1873. As modified up to 1st July 1903. A Regulation for the peace and government of certain districts on the Eastern Frontier of Bengal. 1a. 9p. (1a.)
- The Punjab and North-West Code consisting of the unrevoked Enactments locally in force in Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province with an Appendix and an Index. 3rd Edition. Super-royal 8vo. Full cloth. R6 or 1s. (10a.)
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- Table shewing effect of legislation in the Governor General's Council during 1902. 2a. (1a.)
- List No. 1 of Addenda *et* corrigenda to the List of General Rules and Orders made under Enactments applying to British India. Edition 1902. 3a. 9p. (1a.)
- The Indian Registration Act, 1877 (III of 1877), as modified up to 1st April, 1900, with foot notes brought down to 1st November, 1902. 11a (2a)
- The Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), as modified up to 1st December, 1902. (11a.)
- Act XXX of 1852. An Act for the Naturalization of Aliens. As modified up to 1st December, 1902. 2a. (1a.)
- Act V of 1861. The Police Act, 1861. As modified up to 7th March, 1903. 7a. 6p. (1a.)
- Act X of 1873. The Indian Oaths Act. As modified up to 1st February, 1903. 3a. 9p. (1a.)
- Act XIX of 1883. The Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883. As modified up to 1st February, 1903. 2a. 6p. (1a.)
- Act XII of 1884. The Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884. As modified up to the 15th December, 1896, and with foot-notes brought down to the 1st February, 1903. 2a. (1a)
- Act IX of 1890. The Indian Railways Act, 1890. As modified up to 1st May, 1896, with foot-notes brought down to 1st January 1903. 15a. (3a.)
- Act XXXIV of 1850. The State Prisoners Act, 1850. As modified up to 30th April, 1903. 2a. 6p. (1a.)
- Act XXXIV of 1858. The Lunacy (Supreme Courts) Act, 1858. As modified up to 30th April, 1903. 4a. 3p. (1a.)
- Act XXXV of 1858. The Lunacy (District Courts) Act, 1858. As modified up to 30th April, 1903. 2a. 3p. (1a.)
- Act V of 1873. The Government Savings Banks Act, 1873. As modified up to 1st April, 1903. 3a. 6p. (1a.)
- Act II of 1886. The Indian Income Tax Act, 1886. As modified up to 1st April, 1903. 8a. (1a. 6p.)
- Act I of 1878. The Opium Act, 1878. As modified up to 1st December, 1896, with foot-notes brought down to 1st March, 1903. 5a. 6p. (1a.)
- Act III of 1865. The Carriers Act, 1865. As modified up to 31st May, 1903. 3a. (1a.)
- Act IX of 1897. Amending the law relating to Government and other Provident Funds. As modified up to 1st May, 1896, with foot-notes brought down to 1st January, 1903. 1a. 6p. (1a.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

- The Countess of Dufferin's Fund, 18th Annual Report for the year 1902. Super-Royal. 8vo. Limp cover. R1 or 1s. 6d. (8a.)
- Rajputana Census Report, 1901. In 3 parts. F'cap. Board. R20 or 30s. Complete. (R1-9a.)
- Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, 1901, with Appendices and Returns of Sickness and Mortality among European Troops, Native Troops, and Prisoners in India, for the year. F'cap. Board. R3 or 4s. 6d. (8a.)
- Fauna of British India—Hymenoptera, Vol. II (Ants and Cuckoo Wasps). By Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Bingham. Super-royal 8vo. Cloth. R15 or 22s. 6d. (8a.)
- Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, April to June and July to September 1903. F'cap. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.) each.

Scientific Memoirs by officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India on the action of the Venoms of the Cobra (*Naja Trupudans*) and of the Daboia (*Daboia Russellii*) on the Red Blood Corpuscles and on the Blood Plasma, by Captain G. Lamb, M.D. New series, No. 4. Super-royal 4to. Limp cover. 8a. or 9d. (3a.)

Scientific Memoirs by officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India. Specificity of Anti-Venomous Sera by Captain G. Lamb, M.D. (Glasg.). New series, No. 5. Super-royal 4to. Limp cover. 3a. or 4d. (2a.)

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Progress Report of the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, for 1901-1902. F'cap. Paper cover. 12a. or 1s. 2d. (1a. 6p.)

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A Manual of Forest Engineering for India by C. G. Rodgers, Esq. Super-royal 8vo. Cloth. Vol. III, 1902. R5 or 7s. 6d. (8a.)

Report of the Indian Irrigation Commission, 1901-03. Foolscap. Board. Part I (General) R1 8a. or 2s. 3d. (5a.) Part II (Provincial) R2 8a. or 3s. 9d. (8a.) Part III (Maps) R3 or 4s. 6d. (5a.) Part IV (Appendix) R3 8a. or 5s. 3d. (10a.) Complete R10 8a. or 15s. 9d. (R1).

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List of Officers in the Survey and other Scientific and Minor Departments subordinate to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, corrected to 1st July 1903 (including History of Services). Royal 8vo. Board. 8a. or 9d. (4a.)

Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines in India under the Indian Mines Act, VIII of 1901, for the year ending 31st December 1902. Foolscap. Board. 8a. or 9d. (3a.)

Report of the Director of the Botanical Survey of India for the year 1902-03. Foolscap. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

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Administration Report on Railways in India for the calendar year 1902. By A. Brereton. Foolscap. Limp cover. R2 or 2s. 8d. (9a.)

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Designs for Wooden Bridges, together with rules for calculating the area of waterway etc., and Plates. By late Rai Bahadur Kanhya Lall. Price per set R4-2.

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- Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XVI, Part I. By Sir John Eliot. Quarto. Paper cover. R3.
 Monthly Weather Review, May 1903. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.
 Monthly Weather Review, June 1903. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.
 Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1902. By Sir John Eliot (illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R3.
 Monthly Weather Review, July 1903. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1ST APRIL TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 1903.

- Monthly Weather Review of India for the months of December 1902 to April 1903. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.
 Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XV, Part I. By Sir John Eliot (illustrated by 12 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.
 Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XV, Part II. By W. L. Dallas. Price R1.

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LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEKS ENDING 31ST OCTOBER AND 21ST NOVEMBER 1903.

- Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXV, Part 2. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. R1.
 Memoirs, Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, Series XV, Volume IV. By Dr. Victor Uhlig. R2-8.

**LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THE THOMASON CIVIL
ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE, FOR THE QUARTER ENDING
31ST DECEMBER 1903.**

Roorkee Treatise on Water Supply. By D. W. Aikman, Executive Engineer, P. W. D.,
United Provinces. Price Rs-8 per copy including packing and postage.

Military Works Hand-book of Specification, 3rd edition (Reprint). Price Rs6 per copy
including packing and postage.

Chapter VII of Roorkee Treatise "Building Materials" (Metals). Price 11a. per
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of Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, 6th edition. Price Rs1-4 per
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Carpentry Course. Price annas 12 a copy, including packing and postage.

Hand-book of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee. Price 8a. a copy,
including packing and postage (unregistered).

College Calendar, 1903, Part I. Price Rs3 a copy, including packing and postage.

" " " II. " Rs3 " " "



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 275867 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 1,000 originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Moulvi Syed Mohammad Tahir, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

Name of the Advertiser—M. S. MUHAMMAD TAHIR.

Residence—PATA-NALA, LUCKNOW.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 022448 and 022266 of the three per cent. loan of 1896-97 for Rs. 500 each, originally standing in the name of Ardesir Jehangir Parukh and last endorsed to the proprietor by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

Name of the Advertiser,—ARDESIR JEHANGIR PARUKH.

Residence—Vanki Bardi Street, Dr. Sorabsha's house, Surat.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note No. 122119 of 1865 of the 3½ per cent. for Rs. five hundred originally standing in the name of Shyama Pada Shreemany and last endorsed to Nil Madhab Ghosh, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

Name of the advertiser—NIL MADHAB GHOSH,

Residence—Jojan, Jojan Post Office, District Murshidabad.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes :—

No. 040106, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1842-43, R1,000	} originally standing in the name of Kasim Ali, Administrator of Mahmudali (minor) under Act, VIII of 1890 to receive interest only;
" 040109 " R1,000	
" 040107 " R1,000	
" 040108 " R1,000	

	} originally standing in the name of Kasim Ali, Administrator of Omaid Ali (minor) under Act VIII of 1890 to receive interest only.

The proprietor by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the Proprietor—S. KASIM ALI & SONS.

Residence.—Aminabad, Lucknow.

Estate Robert Reginald Roddis.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Robert Reginald Roddis who died at Umballa, on the 21st August 1902. Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Frank Roddis of Midnapore, are required to send in the same on or before 10th July next to Messrs. Grindlay & Co, Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,

Attorney to F. Roddis,

Administrator to Estate R. R. Roddis, deceased.

Calcutta, 8th June 1903.

Estate Surgeon-General Graham Auchinleck.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Surgeon-General Graham Auchinleck who died in London on the 12th July 1902, Letters of Administration to whose estate have been granted to Joseph Carstairs Roberts Johnston, Esquire, of the firm of Messrs. Grindlay and Co., are required to send in the same on or before 28th July next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,

Administrator to Estate,
Surgeon-General Graham Auchinleck.CALCUTTA,
The 18th June 1903.**ESTATE CHARLES STEWART MURRAY.**

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Charles Stewart Murray who died at Darjeeling on the 4th May 1903. Probate to whose estate have been granted to Joseph Carstairs Roberts Johnston, of the firm of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., of Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 24th July next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Executor will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Executor whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,

Executor of Estate, Charles Stewart Murray.

CALCUTTA,
The 12th June 1903.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 022448 and 022266 of the three per cent. loan of 1896-97 for Rs 500 each, originally standing in the name of Ardesir Jehangir Parukh and last endorsed to the proprietor by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

Name of the Advertiser,—ARDESIR JEHANGIR PARUKH.
Residence—Vanki Bardi Street, Dr. Sorabsha's house, Surat.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note No. 122110 of 1865 of the 3½ per cent. for Rs. five hundred originally standing in the name of Shyama Pada Shreemany and last endorsed to Nil Madhab Ghosh, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

Name of the advertiser—NIL MADHAB GHOSH.
Residence—Jojan, Jojan Post Office, District Murshidabad.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes :—

No. 040106, 3½ of 1842-43, Rs 1,000	} originally standing in the name of Kasim Ali, Administrator of Mahmudali (minor) under Act VIII of 1890 to receive interest only;
" 040109 " " Rs 1,000	
" 040107 " " Rs 1,000	
" 040108 " " Rs 1,000	

The proprietor by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the Proprietor—S. KASIM ALI & SONS.
Residence.—Aminabad, Lucknow.

Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note No. 014743 of the 3½ per cent. of 1893-94 for rupees one hundred originally standing in the name of Sham Sagor Mookerjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

Name of the Advertiser—SHAM SAGOR MOOKERJEE,
Residence—Utarparah, District Hooghlee.

Estate Surgeon-General Graham Auchinleck.**PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.**

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Surgeon-General Graham Auchinleck who died in London on the 12th July 1902, Letters of Administration to whose estate have been granted to Joseph Carstairs Roberts Johnston, Esquire, of the firm of Messrs. Grindlay and Co., are required to send in the same on or before 28th July next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate,
Surgeon-General Graham Auchinleck.

CALCUTTA,
The 18th June 1903.

ESTATE CHARLES STEWART MURRAY.**PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.**

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Charles Stewart Murray who died at Darjeeling on the 4th May 1903. Probate to whose estate have been granted to Joseph Carstairs Roberts Johnston, of the firm of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., of Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 24th July next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Executor will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Executor whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,
Executor of Estate, Charles Stewart Murray.

CALCUTTA,
The 12th June 1903.

Estate Major-General Hardress Edmond Waller, deceased.**PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.**

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Major-General Hardress Edmond Waller who died at Bombay on 5th December 1902, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Joseph Carstairs Roberts Johnston, Partner in the firm of MESSRS. GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, are required to send in the same on or before 13th August next to the said MESSRS. GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate Major-Genl. H. E. Waller, deceased.

CALCUTTA,
The 29th June 1903.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE FOR THE N.-W. PROVINCES AT
ALLAHABAD.

(Rules 240 and 241.)

APPELLATE CIVIL JURISDICTION.

First Appeal.

NO. 256 OF 1902, FILED ON THE 27TH OF NOVEMBER 1902.

Babu Manmathanath Biswas, Plaintiff Appellant.
Mr. Jogindro Nath Chaudhri, Advocate

VERSUS

Mussammat Rohillimoni Dassi and others, Defendants Respondents.

Appeal from the decree of the Court of the District Judge of Benares dated the 13th day of August 1902, in original suit No. 7 of 1899.

To Babu Ghaneshiam Biswas, guardian of Mussammat Sidheshri Dassi
(widow of Babu Atul Chandra Soor), late of Shambazar, Calcutta,

Defendant Respondent.

Take notice that an appeal from the decree of the District Judge of Benares in this case has been presented by Babu Manmathanath Biswas, Plaintiff, and registered in this Court, that the 27th day of July 1903 has been fixed by this Court for the hearing of this appeal, and that the case will be laid before the Court on such date or as soon thereafter as the same may be heard.

If no appearance is made on your behalf by yourself, your wakil, or by some one by law authorized to act for you in this appeal, it will be heard and decided *ex parte* in your absence.

Given under the seal of the Court, this 18th day of June 1903

J. W. WALSH,
Deputy Registrar.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note No. 122119 of 1865 of the $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for Rs. five hundred originally standing in the name of Shyama Pada Shreemany and last endorsed to Nil Madhab Ghosh, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

Name of the advertiser—NIL MADHAB GHOSH,
Residence—Jojan, Jojan Post Office, District Murshidabad.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes :—

No. 040106,	$3\frac{1}{4}$ of 1842-43,	R1,000	} originally standing in the name of Kasim Ali, Administrator of Mahmudali (minor) under Act VIII of 1890 to receive interest only;
„ 040109	„	R1,000	
„ 040107	„	R1,000	} originally standing in the name of Kasim Ali, Administrator of Omaid Ali (minor) under Act VIII of 1890 to receive interest only.
„ 040108	„	R1,000	

The proprietor by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the Proprietor—S. KASIM ALI & SONS.
Residence.—Aminabad, Lucknow.

Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note No. 014743 of the $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of 1893-94 for rupees one hundred originally standing in the name of Sham Sagor Mookerjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

Name of the Advertiser—SHAM SAGOR MOOKERJEE,
Residence—Utarparah, District Hooghlee.

Estate Major-General Hardress Edmond Waller, deceased.**PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.**

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Major-General Hardress Edmond Waller who died at Bombay on 5th December 1902, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Joseph Carstairs Roberts Johnston, Partner in the firm of MESSRS. GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, are required to send in the same on or before 13th August next to the said MESSRS. GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,

Administrator to Estate Major-Genl. H. E. Waller, deceased.

CALCUTTA,

The 29th June 1903.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note No. 014743 of the 3½ per cent. of 1893-94 for rupees one hundred originally standing in the name of Sham Sagor Mookerjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

Name of the Advertiser—SHAM SAGOR MOOKERJEE,
Residence—Utarparah, District Hooghlee.

Estate Major-General Hardress Edmond Waller, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Major-General Hardress Edmond Waller who died at Bombay on 5th December 1902, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Joseph Carstairs Roberts Johnston, Partner in the firm of MESSRS. GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, are required to send in the same on or before 13th August next to the said MESSRS GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate Major-Genl. H. E. Waller, deceased.

CALCUTTA,
The 29th June 1903.

Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the quarter ending 31st October 1902, being the second quarter of the year 1902-03, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1901-02.

PARTICULARS.	For the quarter ending 31st October 1902.			For the quarter ending 31st October 1901.			Increase.		Decrease.	
	R.	s.	p.	R.	s.	p.	R.	s.	R.	s.
Balance in favour of the Fund at the end of the previous quarter	1,48,14,603	1	11	1,46,37,293	7	8	1,77,399	10	3	.....
ADD RECEIPTS—										
Subscriptions from 1st August to 31st October 1902 in the Widows' Fund	1,24,685	12	6	1,30,781	10	6	.....	.....	6,095	14
Subscriptions from 1st August to 31st October 1902 in the Children's Fund	67,318	4	0	71,351	14	0	.....	.....	4,033	10
Fees and stamps	15	8	0	13	0	0	2	8	0	.....
Amount at credit of subscribers under Ru 55 transferred to divisible surplus	149	2	0	61	14	0	87	4	0	.....
Amount of interest charged on subscriptions in arrear . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	4	1	6	.....	.....	4	1
Income and outlay on office building and grounds	1,813	15	0	1,813	15	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,93,982	9	6	2,04,026	7	0	89	18	0	10,133
GRAND TOTAL	1,50,08,585	11	5	1,48,41,319	14	8	A 1,77,399	6	3	10,133
Deduct Disbursements—										
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Widows' Fund	1,55,404	0	1	1,47,234	6	3	8,169	9	10	.....
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Children's Fund	89,731	15	11	86,436	7	8	3,295	8	3	.....
Establishment including contingencies	10,043	1	6	10,408	11	2	.....	.....	365	9
Loss by exchange on remittances out of India	13,793	15	8	9,244	3	9	4,549	11	11	.....
Commission paid for money-orders	789	10	0	810	6	0	.....	.....	20	12
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	2,69,762	11	2	2,54,134	2	10	B 16,014	14	0	386
Balance in favour of the Fund	1,47,38,823	0	3	1,45,87,185	11	10	C 1,61,384	8	3	9,747
GRAND TOTAL	1,50,08,585	11	5	1,48,41,319	14	8	1,77,399	6	3	10,133
Proportion of divisible surplus payable to qualified members of more than five years' standing	1,27,228	14	0	1,29,694	2	0	.....	.....	2,465	4
	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.
Number of subscribers	1,315	816	1,374	863	...	...	...	...	59	47
Ditto of incumbents	672	873	643	846	20	27	...	...	...	...
Ditto of subscribers sharing abatement	1,212	720	1,232	775	...	...	...	...	20	55

A.—Net increase in grand total of receipts R. a. p.
 B.—Net increase in total disbursements 1,67,265 12 9
 C.—Net increase in balance 15,628 0 4
 1,51,637 4 5

LOVELOCK & LEWES, Chartered Accountants,
 J. C. C. GRAY, Accountant,

} Auditors.

Published by order of the Directors,

RIVERS HOWE,

Secretary and Accountant.

Calcutta, the 4th July 1903.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 037622 and 037623 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1854-55 for Rs. 1,000 each, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bombay, and last endorsed to the Honorary Secretary, Gujarat Vernacular Society, the Proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and the application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the Proprietor—**LALSHANKAR UMIASHANKAR.**
Honorary Secretary, Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

5th May 1903.

Estate Daniel Edward Dane deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Daniel Edward Dane, formerly of the Gun Carriage Factory, Fatehgarh, who died on the 24th December 1902, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Joseph Carstairs Roberts Johnston of MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA, are required to send in the same on or before 5th September next to the said MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate D. E. Dane, deceased.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th July 1903.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 037622 and 037623 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1854-55 for Rs. 1,000 each, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bombay, and last endorsed to the Honorary Secretary, Gujarat Vernacular Society, the Proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and the application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the Proprietor—LALSHANKAR UMIASHANKAR.
Honorary Secretary, Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

5th May 1903.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. B004136 and B004137, of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1879, for Rs. 100 each (one hundred each), originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bombay and last endorsed to J. S. C. Lopes, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

J. S. C. LOPES,
9, Old Sonapur Lane,
Bombay.

Estate Daniel Edward Dane, deceased.**PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866,**

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Daniel Edward Dane, formerly of the Gun Carriage Factory, Fatchgarh, who died on the 24th December 1902, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Joseph Carstairs Roberts Johnston of MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA, are required to send in the same on or before 5th September next to the said MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,

Administrator to Estate D. E. Dane, deceased.

CALCUTTA,

The 27th July 1903.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 037622 and 037623 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1854-55 for Rs. 1,000 each, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bombay, and last endorsed to the Honorary Secretary, Gujarat Vernacular Society, the Proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and the application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the Proprietor—**LALSHANKAR UMIASHANKAR,**
Honorary Secretary, Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

5th May 1903.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. B004136 and B004137, of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1879, for Rs. 100 each (one hundred each), originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bombay and last endorsed to J. S. C. Lopes, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

J. S. C. LOPES,
7, Old Sonapur Lane,
Bombay.

Lost.

The lower half of the Government Promissory Note, No. 078595 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1842-43 for Rs. 500 originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Jnanendra Chandra Bagchi, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor after six months from the date of last advertisement.

JNANENDRA CHANDRA BAGCHI
3 and 4 Hare Street.

CALCUTTA,
10th August 1903.

Estate Daniel Edward Dane, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866,

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Daniel Edward Dane, formerly of the Gun Carriage Factory, Fatehgarh, who died on the 24th December 1902, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Joseph Carstairs Roberts Johnston of MESSRS. GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, are required to send in the same on or before 5th September next to the said MESSRS. GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,

Administrator to Estate D. E. Dane, deceased.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th July 1903.

I, James Reid Lamont, heretofore called and known by the name of James Lamont Reid of Ramkistopore in Bengal in the Empire of India, Mill Engineer, DO HEREBY GIVE PUBLIC NOTICE that on the first day of this present month of August I did for and on behalf of myself and my heirs lawfully begotten, formally, wholly, absolutely and utterly renounce, relinquish and abandon the use of my said surname of Reid and then assumed and adopted and determined thenceforth in all records, deeds, documents and writings, in all actions, suits and proceedings, in all dealings, transactions, matters and things, and upon all other occasions whatsoever, to use and subscribe the name of "JAMES REID LAMONT" instead of the said name of JAMES LAMONT REID and so as that I and my heirs, lawfully begotten, might at all times thereafter, be called, known and distinguished by the said name of JAMES REID LAMONT and of JAMES REID, LAMONT only. And I give further notice that by a deed poll, bearing date on the said first day of August instant, duly executed and authenticated by HERBERT WESTON SHEPPARD SPARKES, Notary Public, Calcutta, on the said first day of the said month of August 1903, I formally, wholly, absolutely and utterly renounced, relinquished and abandoned the said name of "REID" as a surname, and declared that I had assumed, adopted, determined and intended thenceforth, upon all occasions whatsoever, to use and subscribe myself by the name of "JAMES REID LAMONT" instead of "JAMES LAMONT REID," and so as to be at all times thereafter called known described and distinguished by the name of "JAMES REID LAMONT" exclusively.

Dated Ramkistopore in Bengal, this first day of August 1903.

JAMES REID LAMONT.

Late

JAMES LAMONT REID.

WITNESS—H. W.—SPARKES.
Notary Public, Calcutta.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. B004136 and B004137, of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1879, for Rs100 each (one hundred each), originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bombay and last endorsed to J. S. C. Lopes, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

J. S. C. LOPES,
7, Old Sonapur Lane,
Bombay.

Lost.

The lower half of the Government Promissory Note, No. 078595, of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1842-43, for Rs500, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Jnanendra Chandra Bagchi, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor after six months from the date of last advertisement.

JNANENDRA CHANDRA BAGCHI
3 and 4, Hare Street.

CALCUTTA,
10th August 1903.

Lost.

The upper half of Government Promissory Note, No. 144289, of the 3½ per cent. of 1st May 1865, for Rs200, originally standing in the name of Raj Krishna Mukerji and last endorsed to Sital Chandra Chatterji, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

W. RATTRAY,
for Deputy Commissioner, Manbhum.

Purulia, the 24th July 1903.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The lower half of the Government Promissory Note, No. 078595, of the $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. loan of 1842-43, for Rs 500, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Jnanendra Chandra Bagchi, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor after six months from the date of last advertisement.

JNANENDRA CHANDRA BAGCHI,
3 and 4, Hare Street.

CALCUTTA,
10th August 1903.

Lost.

The upper half of Government Promissory Note, No. 144289, of the $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of 1st May 1865, for Rs 200, originally standing in the name of Raj Krishna Mukerji and last endorsed to Sital Chandra Chat erji, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

W. RATTRAY,
for Deputy Commissioner, Manbhum.

Purulia, the 24th July 1903.

Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Notes—

No 025899	of the 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97 for	Rs 1,000
" 025900	"	1,000
" 025902	"	1,000
" 025903	"	1,000
" 025904	"	1,000
" 030671 to 74	"	500 each

originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Sarat Kumar Das, the proprietor by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payments of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the Proprietor—SARAT KUMAR DAS,
Residence—Village Sabajpore,
Police Station Thakurgon,
Zila Dinajpur

DINAJPUR;
The 16th August 1903.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The upper half of Government Promissory Note, No. 144289, of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of 1st May 1865, for Rs200, originally standing in the name of Raj Krishna Mukerji and last endorsed to Sital Chandra Chatterji, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

W. RATTRAY,
for Deputy Commissioner, Manbhum.

Purulia, the 24th July 1903.

Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Notes—

No. 025899	of the 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97 for	Rs1,000
„ 025900	„ „	1,000
„ 025902	„ „	1,000
„ 025903	„ „	1,000
„ 025904	„ „	1,000
„ 030671 to 74	„ „	500 each

originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Sarat Kumar Das, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payments of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the Proprietor—SARAT KUMAR DAS,

Residence—Village Sabajpore,
Police Station Thakurgon,
Zila Dinajpur.

DINAJPUR ;
The 16th August 1903.

Lost or Stolen.**The Government Promissory Notes—**

No. 079425 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1842-43 for Rs7,000
No. 079426 do. do. Rs500

originally standing in the name of Girish Chander Mitter, deceased, and last endorsed by him to Behary Lall Mitter, his minor son, the proprietor by whom they were never endorsed to any other person.

And the Government Promissory Notes—

No. 135976 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs1,000
No. 135975 do. do. Rs2,000

originally standing in the name of the said Girish Chander Mitter, deceased, the proprietor by whom they were never endorsed to any other person.

Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

PRASANNA KUMAR MITTER,

Guardian of

BEHARY LALL MITTER,

Sarangabad, Thana Budge Budge,
24-Pergunnas



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Notes—

No. 025899	of the 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97 for	R1,000
" 025900	" "	1,000
" 025902	" "	1,000
" 025903	" "	1,000
" 025904	" "	1,000
" 030671 to 030674	" "	500 each

originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Sarat Kumar Das, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payments of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the Proprietor—SARAT KUMAR DAS,

Residence—Village Sabajpore,
Police Station Thakurgon,
Zila Dinajpur.

DINAJPUR;

The 16th August 1903.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. B 000645—B 6879 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1854-55 for Rs500, originally standing in the name of J. L. Menezes and Romualdo do Rozario Pereira, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the Proprietor—ROMUALDO DO ROZARIO PEREIRA.

Residence—C/o Mr. T. M. PEREIRA,
District Staff Office,
Karachi.

Lost or Stolen.**The Government Promissory Notes—**

No. 079425 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1842-43 for R7,000
 No. 079426 do. do. R500

originally standing in the name of Girish Chander Mitter, deceased, and last endorsed by him to Behary Lall Mitter, his minor son, the proprietor by whom they were never endorsed to any other person.

And the Government Promissory Notes—

No. 135976 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for R1,000
 No. 135975 do. do. R2,000

originally standing in the name of the said Girish Chander Mitter, deceased, the proprietor by whom they were never endorsed to any other person.

Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

PRASANNA KUMAR MITTER,

Guardian of

BEHARY LALL MITTER,

Sarangabad, Thana Budge Budge,
 24-Pergunnas.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 054952 to 054957 of the 3½ per cent. of 1854-55, for R1,000 each, originally standing in the name of Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Bagala Sundari Debi, the proprietress by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress after two years from the date of last advertisement.

BAGALA SUNDARI DEBI,

By Prasanna Nath Mukerjee, Attorney.
 Residence—Kutwa, District Burdwan.

THE HINDU FAMILY ANNUITY FUND.

Abstract Statement of the Audited Accounts of the Hindu Family Annuity Fund for the quarters, ended 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December 1902.

RECEIPTS.	Quarter ended 30th June 1902.	Quarter ended 30th Septem- ber 1902.	Quarter ended 31st December 1902.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Quarter ended 30th June 1902.	Quarter ended 30th Septem- ber 1902.	Quarter ended 31st December 1902.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
General Sub- scription .	8,840 4 5	9,167 13 6	9,547 14 4	Annuity .	6,805 3 6	7,303 2 0	7,115 7 9
Interest .	14,121 10 1	0 4 8	14,262 10 0	Government of India for			
Mis. Receipts .	211 4 3	3 1 0	4 2 0	Deposit .	24,272 6 1	9,353 2 8	23,907 7 7
Government of India .	8,100 0 0	9,100 0 0	14,800 0 0	Deposit .	23 10 0	...	5 8 3
Abatement Fund .	2,234 11 5	...	...	Interest on Reserve Fund	3,178 4 0	...	...
Guarantee Fund .	297 15 4	...	...	Relief Fund .	217 15 3	...	8 3 0
Relief Fund .	446 15 0	...	...	Abatement Fund .	...	1,114 14 9	5,848 4 9
Deposit .	1,078 9 9	54 14 9	99 5 6	Management charges .	817 14 6	770 13 9	998 0 3
Entrance Fees Advances Reco- verable .	12 0 0	30 0 0	14 0 0				
Building Ac- count .	140 15 7	...	...		
	...	...	26 8 9	Closing Balance	1,626 15 9	1,526 8 3	2,376 9 3
Opening Bal- ance .	1,457 15 3	1,712 7 6	1,505 0 3				
TOTAL RUPEES	36,942 5 1	20,068 9 5	40,259 8 10	TOTAL RUPEES	36,942 5 1	20,068 9 5	40,259 8 10

Published by order of the Directors agreeably to Rule 90.

SHAMA CHURN MUKERJI,
 NOGENDRA KRISHNA BOSE,
 Auditors.

PRAN KISSEN BOSE,
 Secretary.

No. 1, MIRZAPUR STREET,
 CALCUTTA;
 The 12th September 1903.

Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the quarter ending 31st January 1903, being the third quarter of the year 1902-03, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1901-02.

PARTICULARS.	For the quarter ending 31st January 1903.	For the quarter ending 31st January 1902.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Balance in favour of the Fund at the end of the previous quarter	1,47,38,823 0 3	1,45,87,185 11 10	1,51,637 4 5	.....
ADD RECEIPTS—				
Subscriptions from 1st November 1902 to 31st January 1903 in the Widows' Fund	1,23,479 13 6	1,28,593 5 6	.....	5,113 8 0
Subscriptions from 1st November 1902 to 31st January 1903 in the Children's Fund	66,622 13 0	69,900 9 0	.....	3,277 12 0
Fees and stamps	11 8 0	27 5 0	.....	15 13 0
Amount at credit of subscribers under Rule 55 transferred to divisible surplus	84 0 0	794 7 0	.....	710 7 0
Income and outlay on office buildings and grounds Amount of fines imposed on subscriptions in arrears	1,813 15 0	1,813 15 0	.....	.....
	41 14 10	.....	41 14 10	.....
TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,92,054 0 4	2,01,129 9 6	41 14 10	9,117 8 0
GRAND TOTAL	1,49,30,877 0 7	1,47,88,315 5 4	A 1,51,679 3 3	9,117 8 0
DEDUCT DISBURSEMENTS—				
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Widows' Fund	1,56,997 4 2	1,49,634 2 4	7,363 1 10	.....
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Children's Fund	89,184 3 0	87,580 10 0	1,603 9 0	.....
Establishment including contingencies	14,751 12 2	17,761 0 8	.....	3,009 13 6
Loss by exchange on remittances out of India	14,095 0 8	9,897 10 2	4,197 6 6	.....
Commission paid on account of money-orders	801 8 0	803 14 0	.....	3 6 0
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	2,75,829 12 0	2,65,677 14 2	B 13,164 1 4	3,012 3 6
Balance in favour of the Fund	1,46,55,047 4 7	1,45,22,637 7 2	C 1,38,515 1 11	6,185 4 6
GRAND TOTAL	1,49,30,877 0 7	1,47,88,315 5 4	1,51,679 3 3	9,117 8 0
Proportion of divisible surplus payable to qualified members of more than five years' standing	1,27,228 14 0	1,29,694 2 0	.....	2,465 4 0

	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.
Number of subscribers	1,300	808	1,355	854	...	...	55	46
Ditto of incumbents	681	868	655	851	26	17	...	...
Ditto of subscribers sharing abatement	1,212	720	1,232	775	...	...	20	55

A.—Net increase in grand total of receipts R a. p.
B.—Net increase in total disbursements 1,42,561 11 3
C.—Net increase in balance 10,151 13 10
1,32,409 13 5

LOVELOCK & LEWES, Chartered Accountants,
J. C. C. GRAY, Accountant, } Auditors.

A. E. MEDLYCOTT,
Accountant.

Published by order of the Directors,
RIVERS HOWE,
Secretary.

Calcutta, the 20th August 1903.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost or Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes—

No. 079425	of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1842-43 for	₹7,000
No. 079426	do. do.	₹500

originally standing in the name of Girish Chander Mitter, deceased, and last endorsed by him to Behary Lall Mitter, his minor son, the proprietor by whom they were never endorsed to any other person.

And the Government Promissory Notes—

No. 135976	of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for	₹1,000
No. 135975	do. do.	₹2,000

originally standing in the name of the said Girish Chander Mitter, deceased, the proprietor by whom they were never endorsed to any other person.

Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

PRASANNA KUMAR MITTER,

Guardian of

BEHARY LALL MITTER,

Sarangabad, Thana Budge Budge,
24-Pergunnas.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 054952 to 054957 of the 3½ per cent. of 1854-55 for ₹1,000 each, originally standing in the name of Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Bagala Sundari Debi, the proprietress by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress after two years from the date of last advertisement.

BAGALA SUNDARI DEBI,

By Prasanna Nath Mukerjee, Attorney.
Residence—Kutwa, District Burdwan.

Lost.

The upper halves of the Government Promissory Notes Nos. 072161, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1854-55 for R3,000 and 013946, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1879 for R7,000, originally standing in the name of Koonj Behari Lall. The first note bears a blank endorsement by Banku Behari Lall and the second a rubber stamp of Joynarain. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietors.

Name of the Advertiser—**GOLAL CHAND,**
 Manager, **BANKU BEHARI LAL** and **JOYNARAIN'S** Estate.
 Residence—26, Burtola Street, Barabazar, Calcutta.

In the matter of Messrs. Dods Ker & Co. and Ker Dods & Co.

The creditors of the abovenamed firms who carry on business as merchants at Manchester under the style of "Dods Ker & Co." and at Calcutta under the style of "Ker Dods & Co." who have not already sent in their claims are required on or before the 31st day of October 1903 to send in their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims to Mr. Andrew A. Gillies, of No. 46 Brown Street, Manchester aforesaid, chartered accountant, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the dividend proposed to be declared. Dated this 22nd day of August 1903.

SALE & CO.,
 Solicitors,
 29, Booth Street, Manchester.

Estate Colonel R. C. Eaton, deceased.**PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.**

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Robert Coleman Eaton, a Colonel in the Royal Army Medical Corps, who died at Spezia, Italy, on the 15th March 1902, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Joseph Carstairs Roberts Johnston, of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 18th October next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,
 Administrator to Estate Col. R. C. Eaton, deceased.

CALCUTTA ;
 The 18th September 1903.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 054952 to 054957 of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of 1854-55 for Rs. 1,000 each, originally standing in the name of Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Bagala Sundari Debi, the proprietress by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress after two years from the date of last advertisement.

BAGALA SUNDARI DEBI,
By Prasanna Nath Mukerjee, Attorney,
Residence—Kutwa, District Burdwan.

Lost.

The upper halves of the Government Promissory Notes Nos. 072161, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1854-55 for Rs. 3,000 and 013946, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1879 for Rs. 7,000, originally standing in the name of Koonj Behari Lall. The first note bears a blank endorsement by Banku Behari Lall and the second a rubber stamp of Joynarain. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietors.

Name of the Advertiser—GOLAL CHAND,
Manager, BANKU BEHARI LAL and JOYNARAIN'S Estate.
Residence—26, Burtola Street, Barabazar, Calcutta.

Estate Colonel R. C. Eaton, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Robert Coleman Eaton, a Colonel in the Royal Army Medical Corps, who died at Spezia, Italy, on the 15th March 1902, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Joseph Carstairs Roberts Johnston, of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 18th October next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate Col. R. C. Eaton, deceased.

CALCUTTA:
The 18th September 1903.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Destroyed by fire.

The Government Promissory Note No. 318745 of the 4 per cent. of 15th May 1865 for Rs 2,000, originally standing in the name of Bhagirathibai Bhosekar, wife of Anant Abaji, and last endorsed to her only, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and an application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietress.

Name of the Advertiser,—GOVIND ANANT, BHOSEKAR,
the son and legal heir to Bhagirathibai Bhosekar,
Residence,—Wai Dharmपुरi, District Satara.

NOTICE.

I, Putrevu Vencata Rau, son of Putrevu Rama Chendrudu Garu, do hereby give notice to the public that I am carrying on the law publication business under the name of King & Co., Law Publishers, Vizagapatam.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Destroyed by fire.

The Government Promissory Note No. 318745 of the 4 per cent. of 15th May 1865 for Rs. 2,000, originally standing in the name of Bhagirathibai Bhosekar, wife of Anant Abaji, and last endorsed to her only, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and an application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietress.

Name of the Advertiser,—GOVIND ANANT, BHOSEKAR,
the son and legal heir to Bhagirathibai Bhosekar,
Residence,—Wai Dharpuri, District Satara.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 053524 of the Four per cent. Loan of 1842-43 for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Yeshwant Moroba, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

Name of advertiser—BANABAI WARADKAR, wife and constituted attorney of
YESHWANT MOROBA WARADKAR,
Residence—Bombay, Girgaum near the Portuguese Church,
Vishnu Ghanesham's Chawl.

NOTICE.

If any person in any way related to Anna Mookerjee, deceased, who was the wife of Koylash Chunder Mookerjee, and died as his widow on the 21st day of June 1862 at Chinsurah, will communicate with the undersigned, he or she will hear something to his or her advantage under the Will of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Preonath Mookerjee, deceased, who was the son of the said Koylash Chunder Mookerjee and Anna Mookerjee, his wife, and who died at Sagaing in Upper Burma on the 13th day of July 1898.

OPURBA COMAR GANGOOLY,
Attorney-at-Law and Attorney for the Plaintiffs in suit No. 423 of 1902
of the High Court, Calcutta (Juggut Chunder Mukerjee and
another versus The Administrator General of Bengal and another).

OLD POST OFFICE STREET:
Calcutta, 24th October 1903.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 053524 of the Four per cent. Loan of 1842-43 for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Yeshwant Moroba, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

Name of advertiser—BANABAI WARADKAR, wife and constituted attorney of

YESHWANT MOROBA WARADKAR,

Residence—Bombay, Girgaum near the Portuguese Church,
Vishnu Ghanesham's Chawl.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 118652, 118653, 118654 and 118655 of the 3½ per cent. of 1865, for Rs. 500 each, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Rakal Mani Dassee, the proprietress by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—SATIS CHANDRA KUMAR,

Residence—181-5 Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 022512 and 022658 of the 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97, for Rs. 500 each, originally standing in the name of Maheshari Debi, administratrix of Mutty Lall Banerjee, to receive interest only the proprietress by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the certificate holder after two years from the date of last advertisement.

PANCHANAND BANERJI,

Care of

DR. M. N. GANGULI,
Cawnpore, U. P. of A. and O.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 053524 of the Four per cent. Loan of 1842-43 for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Yeshwant Moroba, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

Name of advertiser—BANABAI WARADKAR, wife and constituted attorney of

YESHWANT MOROBA WARADKAR,

Residence—Bombay, Girgaum near the Portuguese Church,
Vishnu Ghanesham's Chawl.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 118652, 118653, 118654 and 118655 of the 3½ per cent. of 1865, for Rs. 500 each, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Rakal Mani Dasse, the proprietress by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—SATIS CHANDRA KUMAR,
Residence—181-5 Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 022512 and 022658 of the 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97, for Rs. 500 each, originally standing in the name of Maheshari Debi, administratrix of Mutty Lall Banerjee, to receive interest only the proprietress by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the certificate holder after two years from the date of last advertisement.

PANCHANAND BANERJI,

Care of

DR. M. N. GANGULI,
Cawnpore, U. P. of A. and O.

Estate Mrs. Mary Palmer deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claim against the late Mrs. Mary Palmer who died at Norwood on the 3rd March 1903, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to J. C. R. Johnston of the firm of MESSRS. GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, are required to send in the same on or before 19th December next to the said MESSRS. GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,

Administrator to Estate Mrs. Mary Palmer deceased.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 118652, 118653, 118654 and 118655 of the 3½ per cent. of 1865, for Rs500 each, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Rakal Mani Dassee, the proprietress by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—SATIS CHANDRA KUMAR,
Residence—181-5 Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 022512 and 022658 of the 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97, for Rs500 each, originally standing in the name of Maheshari Debi, administratrix of Mutty Lal Banerjee, to receive interest only the proprietress by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the certificate holder after two years from the date of last advertisement.

PANCHANAND BANERJI,

Care of

DR. M. N. GANGULI,
Cawnpore, U. P. of A. and O.

Estate Mrs. Mary Palmer, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claim against the late Mrs. Mary Palmer who died at Norwood on the 3rd March 1903, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to J. C. R. Johnston of the firm of MESSRS. GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, are required to send in the same on or before 19th December next to the said MESSRS. GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,

Administrator to Estate Mrs. Mary Palmer, deceased.

**SUIT NO. 616 OF 1901 (REMANDED UNDER SECTION 562, CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE).
IN THE COURT OF THE MUNSIF AT BENARES.**

Mussammut-Manmohini Dasi, *Plaintiff,*

versus

Surat Kumari Dasi and others, *Defendants.*

(1) Binod Behari Haldar, 86, Pathura Ghatta Street, Calcutta.

(2) Hari Dass Basate, Naloon Bazar, Calcutta.

Whereas the abovenamed plaintiff has instituted a suit in this Court against you for recovery of Rupees nine hundred and sixty-five only, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a duly authorized pleader of the Court, duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on the 17th (seventeenth) day of August 1903 at 7-30 (half past seven) o'clock, in the forenoon, to answer the abovenamed plaintiff; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses on that day; and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you or send by your pleader any documents on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 17th day of July 1903.

M. M. SANVAL,
Munsif.

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDGE, SMALL CAUSE COURT, AT HARDOI.

SUIT No. 488 of 1902.

(Section 82, Act XIV of 1882.)

Present :

Pandit Tribhuvan Nath Sopori, B.A., Judge, Small Cause Court.

Madar Bakhsh and Yar Muhammad of Hardoi *Plaintiffs,*

versus

Jwala Prasada and Gaya Prasada, merchants of Bombay, Mohala Kalba Debi, Road Tamba, Kanta, adjacent to the shops of Chuha-mal Mahatab Rai and Bana Mul Gulzari Lal *Defendants.*

To JWALA PRASADA and GAYA PRASADA.

Whereas the abovenamed plaintiffs have instituted a suit against you for recovery of Rs 116 and the summonses issued to you twice have been returned unserved, you are therefore ordered to appear in this court personally or through a duly authorised agent or pleader at 10-30 A.M. on the 30th day of November 1903, the date fixed for the final disposal of the case, or in default the suit will be heard and decided *ex-parte*.

Given under my hand and the seal of the court this 20th day of August 1903.

By order,

CHANDER SEKHER MISRA,
Munsarim,
Subordinate Judge's Court, Hardoi

Estate Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Cornelius John McKenna, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. McKenna who died at St. Léon, Bayonne, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Mr. J. C. R. Johnston of the firm of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 28th December next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. J. MCKENNA.

CALCUTTA,
The 26th November 1903.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The upper half of Government Promissory Note No. Bo 20908 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865, for Rs. 1,000 (one thousand only), originally standing in the names of George Alfred Barnett and Alexander Muirhead, and last endorsed to Bai Jarbai, widow of Shapoorji Framji Mehta, the present proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person.

Payment of the said note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor after six months from the date of last advertisement.

Name of proprietor,—BAI JARBAI,
Widow of SHAPOORJI FRAMJI MEHTA.
Residence,—Grant-Road—Karanjia Building, opposite
Moos Building, 4th floor—Bombay.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes, No. 130584 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for Rs. 1,000 and Nos. 005636 and 026190 of the 3 per cent. Loan of 1896-97 for Rs. 500 each. The first originally standing in the name of Nistarini Dabee and the last two in that of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Nistarini Dabee, the proprietress by whom none of the three notes was ever endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of Proprietress—Nistarini Dabee.
Residence Chamohema Coowa, Benares city.

BENARES CITY ;
Dated the 18th November 1903.

Estate Mrs. Mary Palmer, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claim against the late Mrs. Mary Palmer who died at Norwood on the 3rd March 1903, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to J. C. R. Johnston of the firm of MESSRS. GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, are required to send in the same on or before 19th December next to the said MESSRS. GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate Mrs. Mary Palmer, deceased.

Estate Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Cornelius John McKenna, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. McKenna who died at St. Léon, Bayonne, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Mr. J. C. R. Johnston of the firm of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 28th December next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate
SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. J. MCKENNA.

CALCUTTA,
The 26th November 1903.

Estate Major General P. A. Carnegy, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Patrick Alexander Carnegy, a Major-General in His Majesty's Force, who died at Painswick, Gloucestershire, on 11th December 1902, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Mr. Joseph Carstairs Roberts Johnston of the firm of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 28th December next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate,
MAJOR-GENERAL P. A. CARNEGY, DECEASED.

CALCUTTA,
28th November 1903.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The upper half of Government Promissory Note No. Bo 20908 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865, for Rs1,000 (one thousand only), originally standing in the names of George Alfred Barnett and Alexander Muirhead, and last endorsed to Bai Jarbai, widow of Shapoorji Framji Mehta, the present proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person.

Payment of the said note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor after six months from the date of last advertisement.

Name of proprietor,—BAI JARBAL,

Widow of SHAPOORJI FRAMJI MEHTA.

Residence,—Grant-Road—Karanjia Building, opposite
Moos Building, 4th floor—Bombay.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes, No. 130584 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for Rs1,000 and Nos. 005636 and 026190 of the 3 per cent. Loan of 1896-97 for Rs500 each. The first originally standing in the name of Nistarini Dabee and the last two in that of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Nistarini Dabee, the proprietress by whom none of the three notes was ever endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of Proprietress—Nistarini Dabee.

Residence—Chamohema Coowa, Benares city

BENARES CITY ;
Dated the 18th November 1903.

Estate Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Cornelius John McKenna, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. McKenna who died at St. Léon, Bayonne, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Mr. J. C. R. Johnston of the firm of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 28th December next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate,
SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. J. MCKENNA.

CALCUTTA,
The 26th November 1903.

Estate Major General P. A. Carnegie, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Patrick Alexander Carnegie, a Major-General in His Majesty's Force, who died at Painswick, Gloucestershire, on 11th December 1902, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Mr. Joseph Carstairs Roberts Johnston of the firm of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 28th December next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate,
MAJOR-GENERAL P. A. CARNEGIE, DECEASED.

CALCUTTA,
28th November 1903.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The upper half of Government Promissory Note No. Bo 20908 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865, for Rs1,000 (one thousand only), originally standing in the names of George Alfred Barnett and Alexander Muirhead, and last endorsed to Bai Jarbai, widow of Shapoorji Framji Mehta, the present proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person.

Payment of the said note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor after six months from the date of last advertisement.

Name of proprietor,—BAI JARBAI,

Widow of SHAPOORJI FRAMJI MEHTA.

Residence,—Grant-Road—Karanjia Building, opposite
Moos Building, 4th floor—Bombay.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes, No. 130584 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for Rs1,000 and Nos. 005636 and 026190 of the 3 per cent. Loan of 1896-97 for Rs500 each. The first originally standing in the name of Nistarini Dabee and the last two in that of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Nistarini Dabee, the proprietress by whom none of the three notes was ever endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of Proprietress—Nistarini Dabee.

Residence—Chamohema Coowa, Benares City.

BENARES CITY ;

Dated the 18th November 1903.

Estate Major General P. A. Carnegie, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Patrick Alexander Carnegie, a Major-General in His Majesty's Force, who died at Painswick, Gloucestershire, on 11th December 1902, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Mr. Joseph Carstairs Roberts Johnston of the firm of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 28th December next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate,
MAJOR-GENERAL P. A. CARNEGIE, DECEASED.

CALCUTTA,
28th November 1903.

Estate B. Allen, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Bernard Allen of the Indian Civil Service who died at Monghyr on the 15th May 1902, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Mr. J. C. R. Johnston of the firm of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 14th January next to the said MESSRS. GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate B. Allen, deceased.

CALCUTTA,
14th December 1903.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.**NOTICE.**

The Sixty-sixth Annual General Meeting of subscribers to the above Fund will be held in the Town Hall on Saturday, the 30th January 1904, at 3 P. M., to receive the Report of the Directors, to lay before the Meeting the Books of the Fund, together with an abstract statement of the accounts and a list of subscribers and incumbents in accordance with Fund Rule 58, and to fill by election, under Rule 5, the three vacancies caused by the retirement by rotation of three Directors, also to elect Auditors for the ensuing year as required by Rule 8.

By order of Directors,
RIVERS HOWE,
Secretary.

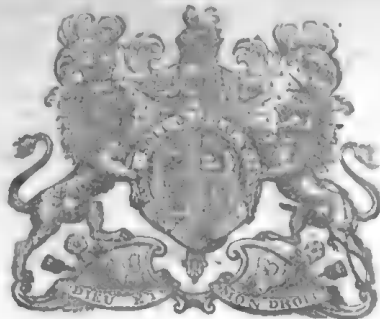
UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Result of votes on the proposal to amend Rule 55 submitted with circular No. 2, dated 18th September 1903.

Subject,	For	Against
Whether Rule 55 shall be amended, as proposed in the circular.	524	299

By order of the Directors,
RIVERS HOWE,
Secretary, U. S. F. P. Fund.

CALCUTTA:
The 22nd December 1903.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 28th August, 1903, and is hereby promulgated for general information:

ACT NO. XII OF 1903.

An Act further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894; It is hereby enacted as follows:

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1903.

(2) Section 3 shall remain in force until the thirty-first day of March, 1904.

2. In section 8A, sub-section (1), of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, as amended by section 2 of the Indian Tariff Amendment Act, 1894, as amended by section 2 of the Indian Tariff Amendment Act, 1902, VIII of 1902, the following section shall be added, namely:

Act, 1899, before the words "the exportation XIV of 1899. therefrom" the words "the production therein or" shall be inserted.

3. After section 8B of the Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894, as amended by section 2 of the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1902, VIII of 1902, the following section shall be added, namely:

"8C. Notwithstanding that the condition precedent to the imposition of a duty under section 8A may have ceased to exist, and notwithstanding anything in section 1, sub-section (2), of the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1902, any duties which VIII of 1902. may have been imposed and are chargeable under section 8A or section 8B on the thirty-first day of August, 1903, shall continue to be chargeable in accordance with any rules in force on the said date:

Provided that the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, reduce the rate at which any such duty is levied, and amend or vary any such rules as aforesaid."

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 18th September, 1903, and is hereby promulgated for general information:

ACT NO. XIII OF 1903.

An Act further to amend the Lepers Act, 1898.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Lepers Act, 1898, by providing for the segregation and medical treatment in British India of lepers belonging to Native States; It is hereby enacted as follows:

1. This Act may be called the Lepers (Amendment) Act, 1903.

Short title.

2. After section 18 of the Lepers Act, 1898 III of 1898, the following section shall be added, namely:
Addition of new section after section 18, Act III, 1898.

" 19. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that any leper or class of lepers, with respect to whom an order for segregation and medical treatment has been made by a Magistrate having jurisdiction within the territories of any Native Prince or State in India, may be sent to any leper-asylum specified in such order; and thereupon the provisions of this Act and of any rules made thereunder shall, with such modifications not affecting the substance as may be reasonable and necessary to adapt them to the subject-matter, apply to any leper sent to a leper-asylum in pursuance of such notification as though he had been sent by the order of a Magistrate having jurisdiction under this Act "

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 4th August, 1903:

NO. 10 OF 1903.

A Bill to provide for the regulation of the possession and sale of all poisons in certain local areas, and the importation, possession and sale of white arsenic generally.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the regulation of the possession and sale of all poisons in certain local areas, and the importation, possession and sale of white arsenic throughout the whole of British India; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Short title and extent. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Poisons Act, 1903; and

(2) It extends to the whole of British India.

Poisons generally.

2. (1) Subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may, by rule, regulate within the limits of any municipality or cantonment the possession for sale and the sale, whether wholesale or by retail, of any poison.

Power to regulate possession for sale and sale of any poison in certain areas.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the power conferred by subsection (1), rules made thereunder may provide for, amongst other matters,—

(a) the grant of licenses to possess any poison for sale, wholesale or by retail;

(b) the classes of persons to whom alone such licenses may be granted;

(c) the classes of persons to whom alone any poison may be sold;

(d) the maximum quantity of any poison which may be sold to any one person;

(e) the maintenance by vendors of any poison of registers of sales, the particulars to be entered in such registers, and the inspection of the same; and

(f) the labelling of packets in which any poison is sold or possessed for sale.

White Arsenic.

3. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, prohibit, except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license, the importation of white arsenic into British India, and may, by rule, regulate the grant of licenses and prescribe the conditions to be imposed thereby under this section.

Power to prohibit importation into British India of white arsenic except under license.

4. (1) Subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may, by rule, regulate within the whole or any part of the

Power to regulate possession for sale and sale of white arsenic throughout province.

territories under its administration the possession for sale and the sale, whether wholesale or by retail, of white arsenic.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the power conferred by sub-section (1), rules made thereunder may provide, amongst other matters, for all or any of the matters specified in section 2, sub-section (2).

(3) Rules made under sub-section (1) may further provide that no person shall sell any powdered white arsenic unless the same is, before the sale thereof, mixed with soot, indigo or Prussian blue in the proportion of half an ounce of soot, indigo or Prussian blue at least to one pound of the white arsenic, and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity :

Provided that, where such arsenic is stated by the purchaser to be required for some purpose for which such admixture would, according to the representation of the purchaser, render it unfit, such arsenic may be sold, without such admixture, in a quantity of not less than ten pounds at any one time.

5. (1) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may further, by rule, regulate the possession of white arsenic in any local area in which murder by poisoning with that drug or the offence of mischief by poisoning cattle therewith appears to it to be of such frequent occurrence as to render restrictions on the possession thereof desirable.

(2) In making any rule under sub-section (1), the Local Government may direct that any breach thereof shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both, together with confiscation of the white arsenic in respect of which the breach has been committed, and of the vessels, packages or coverings in which the same is found.

Other Poisons.

[Cf. VII 1 of 1899, s. 22 (1).]

6. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, apply to any poison other than white arsenic all or any of the provisions of this Act relating exclusively to white arsenic.

Penalties and Procedure.

Penalty for unlawful importation, etc.

7. (1) Whoever,—

- (a) commits a breach of any rule made under section 2 or section 4, or
- (b) imports into British India, without a license, white arsenic the importation of which is for the time being restricted under section 3, or
- (c) breaks any condition of a license for the importation of white arsenic granted to him under section 3,

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

(2) Any poison in respect of which an offence has been committed under this section, together with the vessels, packages or coverings in which the same is found, and any animals and conveyances used in carrying it, shall be liable to confiscation.

8. (1) The District Magistrate, the Sub-divisional Magistrate and, in a Presidency-town, the Commissioner of Police, respectively, may issue a warrant for the search of any place in which he has reason to believe or to suspect that any poison is possessed for sale or sold in contravention of this Act or any rule thereunder or that any poison liable to confiscation under this Act is kept or concealed. [Cf. XI, 1896, s. 1.]

(2) The person to whom the warrant is directed may enter and search the place in accordance therewith, and the provisions of sections 47 to 49 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall, as far as may be, be deemed to apply to the execution of the warrant. V of 18

9. (1) Every power to make rules conferred by this Act is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication. [Cf. VI, 1899, s. 1.]

(2) All rules made by the Governor General in Council or by the Local Government under this Act shall be published in the Gazette of India or the local official Gazette, as the case may be, and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted by this Act.

Savings.

10. (1) Nothing in this Act or in any license granted or rule made thereunder shall extend to or interfere with anything done in good faith in the exercise of his profession or business as such—

- (a) by a medical practitioner, or
- (b) by a chemist or druggist duly qualified to act as such under the law for the time being in force in the United Kingdom, or
- (c) by a chemist or druggist dispensing or compounding in compliance with the prescription of a medical practitioner, or
- (d) by a manufacturer of pharmaceutical preparations, sheep-dips or weed-killers, or
- (e) by a tanner or hide-merchant.

(2) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the Local Government may in its discretion, by general or special order, declare that all or any of the provisions of this Act shall not be deemed to apply to any article, or class of articles, of commerce specified in such order or to any poison, or class of poisons, used for any purpose so specified, and may, from time to time, alter or vary any such declaration.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE question of restricting by legislation the sale and possession of poisons in India has been under the consideration of the Government for many years. It was at one time thought that the working of a general law on the subject would be attended with such difficulties as to render its enforcement all but impracticable. Among the reasons for this conclusion were the facts that some mineral poisons are largely used for legitimate purposes connected with trade, and that, since plants from which vegetable poisons can be extracted grow all over the country and are readily accessible, any restriction on the sale and possession of mineral poisons might result in inducing criminals to have recourse to the more subtle and less easily detected vegetable poisons, which could in no case be placed beyond their reach. On further consideration, however, it seems to the Government of India to be an extraordinary anomaly, which should be removed with the least practicable delay, that a deadly poison, such as arsenic, which is without taste or smell, which produces effects very similar to those of cholera, and which is known to be the agent most frequently employed for homicidal purposes, should be procurable in unlimited quantities in every part of India. There is, so far as the Government of India are aware, no other civilized country in the world in which the sale and possession of poisons is not carefully restricted, and it is thought that, notwithstanding the special conditions prevailing in India, a beginning at least in the direction of legislation should be made. This view is supported by the great mass of opinion which has been obtained from Local Governments and Administrations and from the several Chambers of Commerce and Trades Associations.

2. The only measure in the Indian Statute-book dealing with poisons generally is Bombay Act VIII of 1866; but that enactment extends only to the Province of Bombay, and even there, owing to defects in its form and limitations in its scope, it has produced but little effect. No provision is made in it for the inspection or searching of vendors' shops, and it places no restriction on the amount of poison which may be possessed or sold. In the United Provinces the matter is regulated by rules under section 128 (r) of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1900; but these have not been rigidly enforced and seem to have been virtually inoperative. The experience of the United Provinces seems, indeed, to show that the matter is one which cannot with safety be left to municipal control.

3. The present Bill provides in the first place (clause 2) for the control of the sale of poisons generally within municipalities and within cantonments, which often adjoin municipalities. It also (clause 3) authorises the prohibition of the importation of white arsenic into British India except under license, and (clauses 4 and 5) empowers the Local Government to regulate the sale of that poison within the whole or any part of the Province, and its possession in any area in which murder by poisoning with that drug, or the offence of mischief by poisoning cattle, is of frequent occurrence. It further (clause 6) takes power for the Governor General in Council to apply to any other poison the provisions relating to white arsenic, and thus there will be an immediate remedy at hand should it be found that other poisons are beginning to take the place of white arsenic for criminal purposes. Finally protection is secured (clause 10) for acts done in good faith by members of the medical profession and by chemists and others who deal with poisons in the ordinary course of their business. The measure will be permissive, and its effectiveness will depend entirely upon the extent to which it is applied, and upon the success attained in framing and enforcing rules under it.

DENZIL IBBETSON.

The 4th July, 1903.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 4th August, 1903:

NO. 11 OF 1903.

A Bill further to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882; It is hereby enacted as follows:

1. This Act may be called the Transfer of Property (Amendment) Act, 1903.
Short title.
2. In the fourth paragraph of section 1 of the said Act, after the words "extend this Act" the words "or any part thereof" shall be inserted.
Amendment of section 1, paragraph 4, Act IV of 1882.
3. In the second paragraph of section 59 of the said Act, for the words "an instrument" the words "a registered instrument" shall be substituted, and to the same paragraph the following proviso shall be added, namely:
Amendment of section 59, Act IV of 1882.
"Provided that the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time, by notifi-

cation in the local official Gazette, direct that all or any mortgages made within the territories under its administration or any part thereof, shall be effected only by such instruments as aforesaid."

4. In the last paragraph of section 59 and in clause (c) of section 69 of the said Act, for the words "and Rangoon" and for the words "or Rangoon" the words "Rangoon, Moulmein, Bassein and Akyab" and the words "Rangoon, Moulmein, Bassein or Akyab" shall be respectively substituted.
Amendment of last paragraph of section 59 and of section 69, Act IV of 1882.

5. For the second paragraph of section 107 of the said Act the following paragraph shall be substituted, namely:
Substitution of new paragraph for second paragraph of section 107, Act IV of 1882.

"All other leases of immoveable property may be made either by a registered instrument or by oral agreement accompanied by delivery of possession:

Provided that the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct that leases of immoveable property, other than leases from year to year, or for any term exceeding one year, or reserving a yearly rent, may be made by unregistered instrument or by oral agreement without delivery of possession."

6. In section 117 of the said Act, after the words "to be so applicable" the words "in the case of all or any of such leases" shall be inserted.
Amendment of section 117, Act IV of 1882.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to make certain amendments in the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, which the Government of India have decided to undertake for the following reasons.

1. Under the Indian Registration Act, 1877, registration is compulsory in the case of certain documents and merely optional in that of others. Documents of the first class are practically of no effect unless registered, but those belonging to the latter are equally effective, whether registered or not, subject to this limitation, that, if unregistered, they are liable to be superseded by subsequent registered documents. Among the documents the registration of which is optional are those relating to the transfer of rights in immoveable property of less than Rs. 100 in value, and it is in consequence of the questions that have

arisen in connection with this latter class of documents that the present Bill has been prepared.

3. There was at one time a diversity of opinion as to the effect of section 50 of the Registration Act, which postpones all unregistered documents relating to land of which the registration is optional to a subsequent registered one of the same character. But it has recently been decided by all the chartered High Courts as well as by the Chief Court of the Punjab, that the section should be read subject to the equitable doctrine of notice, or, in other words, that an unregistered document should not be postponed to a registered one where it can be shown that the transferee under the latter had notice of the transfer evidenced by the former at the time when the latter was executed. These rulings did not appear to the Government of India to leave the law on a satisfactory footing. They learnt that in England there had been divergence of opinion with regard to the propriety of the recognition of the equitable doctrine of notice in connection with the construction of the English Registry Acts, and that that doctrine had in 1884 been deliberately abolished by Parliament in the case of the Yorkshire Registry, whilst past experience in this country had shown that the application of that doctrine in India was open to very grave objection. The Indian Registration Law prior to Act I of 1843 expressly provided for notice, and, as stated in the preamble to that Act, it was in consequence of the "forgeries, perjuries, fraudulent concealments and other practices" to which the application of the doctrine gave rise that that Act, which ignored the doctrine, was passed.

4. After giving the whole question very careful consideration the Government of India came to the conclusion that, instead of attempting to amend the provisions of the Registration Law as to priority between registered and unregistered instruments relating to the transfer of land in order to meet the difficulties to which the existing law gives rise, the better course would be so to amend the law on the subject of transfer of immoveable property as to make it impossible for such difficulties to arise in the case of future transfers of such property. It seemed to them that this result could be obtained if the law required all transfers of such property throughout India, when effected by written instruments, to be registered. They accordingly asked the opinion of Local Governments on the following proposals designed to carry out this intention :

- (1) that the whole or certain sections of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, should be extended to the parts of British India to which that Act had not yet been extended under the powers conferred by section 1, namely, the Punjab, and Lower Burma outside Rangoon ;
- (2) that section 59 of the Act (relating to mortgages) should be amended so as to require all mortgages effected by written instruments to be registered, whatever the amount secured ; and
- (3) that section 107 of the Act (relating to leases) should be amended so as to require all instruments of lease to be registered and all leases made by oral agreement to be accompanied or followed by possession.

5. With regard to the first point the Government of the Punjab objected strongly to the extension of the Act to that Province, and, as the arguments advanced by the Local Government against this proposal seemed to the Government of India to be of much force, this proposal has been abandoned in so far as the Punjab is concerned. The Government of Burma desired (1) to extend the whole of the Act to the towns of Moulmein, Bassein and Akyab, and to include those towns in the list of towns contained in sections 59 and 69 ; (2) to extend sections 54, 59, 107, 117, 118 and 123 to the whole of Lower Burma with the exception of areas to which the Registration Act does not apply and of specially backward tracts ; and (3) to take power to extend from time to time any part of the Act which may appear to it to be suitable to any part of the province. The amendments of the Act proposed in clauses 2 and 4 of the Bill are designed to enable the Local Government to give effect to its wishes in this respect.

6. Apart from the Punjab, all Local Governments accepted the second proposal which is given effect to by the amendment of the second paragraph of section 59 of the Act contained in clause 3 of the Bill. The proviso which it is further proposed to add to the same section of the Act is intended to give effect to a suggestion of the Government of Bengal that Local Governments should have power to require mortgages made within their territories, even when securing a less sum than Rs. 100, to be effected by registered instrument.

7. The third proposal was accepted by all Local Governments except the Governments of Bombay and Bengal, in deference to whose objections the Government of India have, while amending the second paragraph of section 107 of the Act, as originally proposed, in clause 5 of the Bill, added at the same time to the revised section a proviso reserving power to Local Governments to adopt or not to adopt, as they may think fit, the revised section in their respective provinces.

8. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces made a further suggestion that a proviso should be added to section 107 of the Act on the lines of the proviso to section 17 of the Indian Registration Act in order to encourage the application of Chapter V of the latter Act to agricultural leases. Though the principle of the suggestion is accepted by the Government of India, it appears to them that it will be more simply and conveniently given effect to by amending section 117 of the Act as proposed in clause 6 of the Bill, so as to give power to Local Governments to limit the scope of any notification issued under that section to particular classes of agricultural leases.

The 24th July, 1903.

DENZIL IBBETSON.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 4th August, 1903:

NO. 12 OF 1903.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.

VIII of 1894. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894; It is hereby enacted as follows:

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1903.

(2) Section 3 shall remain in force until the thirty-first day of March, 1904.

VIII of 1894. 2. In section 8A, sub-section (1), of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, as amended by section 2 of the Indian Tariff Amendment Act, 1902, VIII of 1902.

Act, 1899, before the words "the exportation thereof" the words "the production therein or" shall be inserted.

3. After section 8B of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, as amended by section 2 of the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1902, VIII of 1902, the following section shall be added, namely:

"8C. Notwithstanding that the condition precedent to the imposition of a duty under section 8A may have ceased to exist, and notwithstanding anything in section 1, sub-section (2), of the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1902, any duties which may have been imposed and are chargeable under section 8A or section 8B on the thirty-first day of August, 1903, shall continue to be chargeable in accordance with any rules which may have been in force on the said date:

Provided that the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, reduce the rate at which any such duty is levied, and amend or vary any such rules as aforesaid."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

SECTION 8A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, provides for the levy of an additional duty on articles on which a bounty is given directly or indirectly by a foreign State, and section 8B provides for the levy of additional duties in certain cases in which high protective duties render possible the creation of bounties by private trade combinations or cartels. The majority of the chief sugar-producing countries of Europe have agreed to arrangements designed to secure the abolition of all bounties and high protective duties on sugar on the 1st of September, 1903. Large stocks of sugar exist in those countries on which bounties have been paid and which have been produced under the cartel system. The object of this Bill is to continue the present additional duties on sugar until the 31st of March, 1904, when it is expected that the greater part of the stocks which have received bounties will have been consumed.

The opportunity has been taken to make it clear that section 8A of the Act of 1894, as amended in 1899, extends to bounties or grants paid or bestowed upon production as well as upon exportation.

The 3rd August, 1903.

E. FG. LAW.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 28th August, 1903:

No. 13 OF 1903.

A Bill to amend the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1889.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1889; It is hereby enacted as follows:

1. This Act may be called the Indian Official Secrets (Amendment) Act, 1903.

2. In section 3 of the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1889, the following alterations shall be made, namely:

(a) in sub-section (1), sub-head (a), for the words "for the purpose of wrongfully obtaining information" the words "without lawful authority or permission (the proof whereof shall be upon him)" shall be substituted;

(b) in clause (ii) of the same sub-section and sub-head,—

(i) after the words "obtains" and "obtain" the words "or attempts to obtain" and "or any copy of any such document, sketch, plan or model," respectively, shall be inserted, and

(ii) the words "without lawful authority" shall be omitted;

(c) in clause (iii) of the same sub-section and sub-head, the words "without authority given by or on behalf of Her Majesty" shall be omitted; and

(d) in sub-head (c) of the same sub-section and in sub-section (2), for the words "naval or military" the words "naval, military or civil" shall be substituted.

3. For section 5 of the said Act the following Substitution of sections shall be substituted, namely:

"5. Notwithstanding anything in the Code of Offences under Act Criminal Procedure, 1898, V of 1898, cognizable and non-cognizable every offence against this Act shall, for the purposes of the said Code, be deemed to be cognizable and non-bailable.

"6. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 59 or section 60 of the said Code, any private person or police-officer who has arrested any person on a charge of an offence under section 3, sub-section (1), sub-head (a), and any police-officer to whom any person arrested on any such charge has been made over, may, instead of making over the person so arrested to a police-officer or taking him to the nearest police-station or taking or sending him before a Magistrate having, subject to the provisions of section 7, jurisdiction in the case or before the officer in charge of a police-station, as the case may be, take or send him before the commanding officer for the time being of the nearest military station or such other officer as the Local Government or the Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, direct in this behalf.

(2) Where any person has been taken or sent before the commanding or other officer in accordance with sub-section (1), such officer may, if he thinks fit, discharge such person, but, if he does not discharge him, shall, without unnecessary delay, take or send him to the nearest police-station or to any Magistrate having, subject to the provisions of section 7, jurisdiction in the case.

(3) Where any person has been taken or sent to a police-station or to a Magistrate under sub-section (2), the provisions of the Code of Criminal

Procedure, 1898, shall, save as otherwise provided by section 7, apply to him as though he had been taken to such police-station or Magistrate without being taken or sent before the officer commanding the station or other officer. V of 1898

"7. No Magistrate or Court shall proceed to the trial of any person for an offence against this Act except with the consent of the Local Government or the Governor General in Council."

Restriction on trial of offences.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE present Bill is designed to remedy certain defects disclosed by experience in the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1889 (XV of 1889), and tending to render it less effective for the objects which it had in view.

Clause 2.—The criminality of the acts specified in section 3 should be made to depend less on the purpose with which they are done—which is hardly susceptible of proof—than on the fact that they are committed "without lawful authority or permission"; the burden of proof as to the grant of such authority or permission being placed on the person charged as a matter especially within his knowledge. It should also be made clear that the section applies to the divulging of secret information connected with the civil administration as well as naval and military affairs, and it is proposed to extend it so as to cover attempts, and further to apply to copies of documents the provisions at present limited to originals.

Clause 5 introduces certain amendments which are necessary to permit of offenders being arrested without delay and to authorise Courts to take preliminary action in cases brought before them in anticipation of Government sanction being obtained to a prosecution. At the same time facilities are introduced by which a person who is arrested may be taken at once before some superior and responsible officer, who will discharge him unless he sees reason for taking the matter into Court.

A. T. ARUNDEL.

The 7th August, 1903.

J. M. MACPIHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 28th August, 1903:

NO. 14 OF 1903.

A Bill to give effect to the Foreign Marriages Order in Council, 1903.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give effect to the Foreign Marriages Order in Council, 1903; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Short title, extent and application.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Foreign Marriage Act, 1903.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of British Baluchistan, the Santhal Parganas, the Shan States, and the Pargana of Spiti; and

(3) It applies also to all British subjects and to all servants of the King, whether British subjects or not, in the territories of any Native Prince or State in India.

2. (1) Notice in writing of a marriage which it is intended to solemnize under the Foreign Marriage Act, 1892, may be given by one of the parties intending such marriage, to—

(a) a Marriage Registrar appointed under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, where either of such parties is a person professing the Christian religion;

(b) a District Magistrate, Chief Presidency Magistrate or Political Agent, where

neither of such parties is a person professing the Christian religion:

Provided that the party giving such notice as aforesaid shall have had his usual place of abode for not less than three consecutive weeks immediately preceding the giving of notice within the local limits of the area for which the Marriage Registrar, Magistrate or Political Agent to whom the notice is given, is appointed.

(2) Every notice given under this section shall state—

(a) the name and description of each of the parties intending marriage;

(b) the residence of each of them;

(c) the time during which each of them has dwelt there; and

(d) the place in which the intended marriage is to be solemnized;

and it shall contain a declaration by the party giving the notice to the effect that he believes that there is no impediment of kindred or affinity or other lawful hindrance to the solemnization of the said intended marriage.

(3) A copy of every notice given under this section shall be published by being affixed in some conspicuous place in the office of the officer to whom the notice is given.

(4) On the expiration of four clear days after such notice as aforesaid has been published in the manner prescribed by sub-section (3), the officer to whom the notice is given, unless he is aware of any impediment of kindred or affinity or other lawful hindrance to the solemnization of the said intended marriage, shall, on payment of such fee (if any) as the Governor General in Council may fix in this behalf, furnish the party by whom the notice was given, with a certificate, under his hand and seal, to the effect that the notice has been so given and published.

55 Vict.,
& 56 Vict., c. 23.

1872.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Foreign Marriages Order in Council, 1903, directs that, if a marriage officer proceeding under the Foreign Marriage Act, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict., c. 23), is satisfied that such notice of an intended marriage has been given by a party dwelling in India as may be required by any law of the Governor General in Council giving effect to that Order, such notice shall be sufficient for the purposes of the Statute; and it is further explained that a law of the Indian Legislature shall be deemed to give effect to the Order if it provides—

- (1) that notice of a marriage intended to be solemnized under the Statute referred to may be given by one of the parties intending such marriage, who has had his or her usual place of abode for three consecutive weeks immediately preceding in some place in India, to such marriage registrar or other officer as may be designated by the law in this behalf;
- (2) that such notice shall be published either by proclamation of banns or in such other manner as the law may provide; and
- (3) that such marriage registrar or other officer, unless he is aware of any impediment or objection which should obstruct the solemnization of the marriage, shall, on payment of such fee, if any, as the law may fix, give a certificate that the said notice has been so given and published as aforesaid.

The present Bill is intended to give effect to this Order in Council.

The 21st August, 1903.

A. T. ARUNDEL.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 28th August, 1903:

NO. 15 OF 1903.

A Bill further to amend the Lepers Act, 1898.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Lepers Act, 1898, by providing for the segregation and medical treatment in British India of lepers belonging to Native States; It is hereby enacted as follows:

1. This Act may be called the Lepers (Amendment) Act, 1903.

Short title.

2. After section 18 of the Lepers Act, 1898, III of 1898, the following section shall be added, namely:

Addition of new section after section 18, Act III, 1898.

" 19 The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that any leper or class of lepers, with respect to whom an order for segregation and medical treatment has been made by a Magistrate having jurisdiction within the territories of any Native Prince or State in India, may be sent to any leper-asylum specified in such order; and thereupon the provisions of this Act and of any rules made thereunder shall, with such modifications not affecting the substance as may be reasonable and necessary to adapt them to the subject-matter, apply to any leper sent to a leper-asylum in pursuance of such notification as though he had been sent by the order of a Magistrate having jurisdiction under this Act "

Lepers from Native States.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is, as stated in the preamble, to provide, by an amendment of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), for the segregation and medical treatment of lepers belonging to Native States. The Act extends as a territorial law only to British India, a person brought from a Native State in police custody is not a "pauper leper" within the meaning of section 2, and a Local Government cannot, under section 3 as it stands, specify local areas in Native States from which lepers may be sent, for the purposes of the Act, to a British Indian leper-asylum.

The 22nd August, 1903.

T. RALEIGH.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



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SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1903.

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PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Extradition and Rendition of Criminals was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 18th September, 1903:

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the

From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1055, dated 23rd May, 1901 [Paper No. 1].
From Government, Burma, No. 924-L-9 (Judicial), dated 23rd May, 1901, and enclosure [Papers No. 2].
From Government, Bombay, No. 4344, dated 19th June, 1901, and enclosures [Papers No. 3].
From Chief Commissioner, British Baluchistan, No. 525-C, dated 27th June, 1901 [Paper No. 4].
From Resident, Hyderabad, No. 294, dated 27th June, 1901, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].
From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 46-L & L, dated 27th June, 1901 [Paper No. 6].
From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 6239, dated 29th June, 1901, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].
From High Court, Calcutta, No. 2843, dated 4th July, 1901 [Paper No. 8].
From Government, Bengal, No. 1597-J-D, dated 6th July, 1901 [Paper No. 9].
From Government, Punjab, No. 795, dated 13th July, 1901, and enclosures, and extracts from letter from Foreign Department, to Government, Punjab, No. 663-L-A, dated 18th February, 1897 [Papers No. 10].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, No. 869-690, dated 17th July, 1901, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].
From Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 2222, dated 13th July, 1901, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].
From Government, Madras, No. 1119, dated 29th July, 1901, and enclosures [Papers No. 13].
Endorsement by Foreign Department, No. 1293-L-A, dated 16th March, 1903, and enclosures [Papers No. 14].
Office Memorandum from Foreign Department, No. 2888-L-B, dated 20th June, 1903, and enclosures [Papers No. 15].
Memorandum by Foreign Department, No. 2295-L-A, dated 21st May, 1903, and enclosures [Papers No. 16].

Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Extradition and Rendition of Criminals was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

2. We have suggested considerable alterations in

the form of the Bill, having re-arranged its main provisions under different Chapters relating respectively to (1) fugitive criminals in the case of Foreign States, *i.e.*, States to which the provisions of the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, apply; (2) fugitive criminals in the case of States other than Foreign States; and (3) fugitive offenders in His Majesty's dominions.

With regard to (1), these fugitive criminals are dealt with in Chapter II of our revised Bill, which we propose should be declared, by means of an Order in Council to be issued under section 18 of the Extradition Act, 1870, to have effect as if it were part of that Act. In this Chapter, which is intended to substitute an Indian procedure for that contained in sections 7 to 12 of the Extradition Act, 1870, we have included the substance of clauses 3, 4 and 10 of the Bill as introduced with such modifications and with the addition of such further provisions as seem to us to be necessary in order to make the Chapter a sufficiently complete reproduction of the provisions of the Statute which it is designed to replace.

As to (2), Chapter III of the Bill as revised by us is generally speaking a reproduction of the provisions of clauses 3 to 6 and clauses 8 to 13 of the Bill as introduced, with such modifications as have been suggested to us by the criticisms contained in the papers.

Lastly, as to (3), Chapter IV of our revised Bill represents clause 15 of the Bill as introduced. This Chapter also requires, in our opinion, to be confirmed by an Order in Council, to be issued under section 32 of the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881, directing that it shall take effect as if it were part of that Act.

The remaining Chapters V, VI and VII of our revised Bill deal respectively with crimes committed at sea (clause 7 of the Bill as introduced), execution of commissions issued by Criminal Courts outside British India (clause 14 of the Bill as introduced), and supplemental matters, including rules and repeals (clauses 16 and 18 of the Bill as introduced).

3. With reference to the details of our revised Bill, we would call attention to the following points :

CHAPTER I.

Clause 2.—We have omitted the definitions of “conviction” and “convicted person” because, as the provisions of the Bill which relate to extradition to Foreign States are to form part of the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, from which these definitions have been taken, the definitions, which have no application save in the case of such States, are no longer necessary. The definition of “Foreign States” is new but requires no explanation.

CHAPTER II.

Throughout the Chapter we have used the expressions “fugitive criminal” and “extradition crime” instead of “the accused” and “extradition offence” in order to attract the definitions in section 26 of the Statute of 1870. We think it better not to attempt to substitute, in connection with cases governed by the Statutes, the equivalent offences under Indian law for the list of crimes contained in those Statutes.

Clause 3, sub-clause (3).—Following the provisions of section 9 of the Extradition Act, 1870, which this sub-clause will represent in this country, we have provided for the Magistrate taking evidence as to whether the crime of which the prisoner is accused or alleged to have been convicted is an offence of a political character as well as to whether it is an “extradition crime.”

Clause 3, sub-clause (5).—We have provided in this sub-clause for the taking of bail when a *prima facie* case is not made out in support of a requisition or if the case is one which is bailable under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Clause 3, sub-clauses (6) and (7).—The provisions made in these sub-clauses for the submission by the fugitive criminal of a written statement for the consideration of the Government and for a reference to the High Court by the Government of any important question of law raised in such written statement (which provisions are reproduced from clause 3, sub-clauses (5) and (6), of the Bill as introduced) are intended as the Indian substitute for the right to apply for a writ of *habeas corpus* given to a fugitive criminal by section 11 of the Statute.

Clause 3, sub-clause (9).—This sub-clause is a reproduction of clause 10 of the Bill as introduced. Having regard to the limited powers of the Indian Legislature, it seems doubtful whether it would be permissible to reproduce the wider provisions of the last paragraph of section 11 of the Statute.

Clause 3, sub-clause (10).—This sub-clause reproduces for India the provisions of section 12 of the Statute, which requires the discharge of a fugitive criminal committed to prison if not surrendered within two months of such committal.

Clause 4.—The object of this clause, which is based on clause 4 of the Bill as introduced, is to provide for the exercise, by Magistrates in India, of the power to issue warrants for the arrest of fugitive criminals of their own motion, which is conferred on Police Magistrates and Justices of the Peace in the United Kingdom by section 8 (2) of the Statute.

Clause 5 is designed to confer on the authorities in British India the power to refuse to order a Magistrate to issue a warrant for the apprehension of a fugitive criminal where the crime is of a political character, and to discharge any fugitive criminal from custody at any time.

Clause 6 is new. Its object is simply to prevent any difficulty being raised as to the construction of the terms "Police Magistrate" and "the Secretary of State" used in section 3 of the Statute of 1870 which will be applicable to proceedings for extradition from India under this Chapter when it becomes law. The clause preserves so much of the Extradition (India) Act, 1895, as is now necessary.

CHAPTER III.

Clause 7.—In order to legalise what we are informed is the common practice of handing over direct to the Native State Court a person who is arrested and conveyed into a Native State in pursuance of a warrant issued by the Political Agent, we have substituted for the words "an officer to be named in the warrant" the words "a person or authority indicated in the warrant", which are, we think, sufficiently wide to cover all possible cases.

Clause 8, sub-clause (3).—As it may not always be convenient that a person re-arrested under a warrant issued by the Magistrate under this sub-clause should be handed over to the "officer named in the bond" as provided in the Bill as introduced, we have enabled the Magistrate to direct in the warrant for re-arrest that he shall be handed over to "any person authorized by the Political Agent to take him into custody."

Clause 9.—In order to meet the case of other than Foreign States we have by this clause applied to such States the provisions of clause 3 of our revised Bill, which were of general application in the Bill as introduced. The clause further makes it a condition [sub-clause (2)] that, where there is a Political Agent in or for any such State, the requisition for the surrender of the accused person must be made through the Agent.

Clause 10.—This clause corresponds to clause 4 of the Bill as introduced. We have limited the power of issuing warrants to Magistrates of the first class or Magistrates empowered by the Local Government in this behalf. We have also in sub-clause (3) conferred power on the Local Government to sanction the detention of an arrested person for more than two months, as it seems to us desirable that it should possess this power in special cases.

Clause 11.—This clause is new. It has been substituted for clause 9 (1) of the Bill as introduced, to which exception has been taken in many quarters. It provides for the surrender of a person accused of, or undergoing sentence for, offences committed in British India to a Native State when such State undertakes to re-surrender such person on the termination of his trial for the offence for which his surrender was asked, but it provides that no such condition shall be deemed to prevent or postpone the execution of a sentence of death.

Sub-clause (2) is designed to meet certain legal difficulties which have been thought to stand in the way of surrender in such cases by providing for the suspension of the British sentence while the accused is under trial in the Native State and for its revival on his re-surrender to the British Government for the portion which was unexpired at the date of his surrender.

Clause 13.—We have extended the operation of this clause, which corresponds to clause 8 (2) of the Bill as introduced, to attempts to commit, as well as abetment of, offences.

CHAPTER IV.

We have proposed no alteration in this Chapter, which reproduces clause 15 of the Bill as introduced.

CHAPTER V.

We have limited the provisions of this Chapter, which relates to offences committed at sea (clause 7 of the Bill as introduced), to requisitions made by the Governments of States outside India, and we have restricted the exercise of powers under the clause to Magistrates authorized by the Local Government in this behalf.

CHAPTER VI.

We have altered sub-clause (2) of clause 14 of the Bill as introduced, which is reproduced in this Chapter, so as to make it clear that it is only where the evidence is required by a Foreign Court or tribunal outside India that the fact of the offence being of a political character is to be treated as a bar to proceedings under the section. We have also omitted sub-clause (3), as we think that the question whether an offence is of a political character should be left to the decision of the Court.

CHAPTER VII.

Clause 22.—We have omitted sub-head (a) of sub-clause (2) of this clause, which corresponds to clause 16 of the Bill as introduced, as the matter for which that sub-head proposed to give power to make rules was one concerned with foreign jurisdiction rather than with extradition. We have also omitted the reference to the Thagi and Dakaiti Department

from sub-head (c) [formerly sub-head (d)] of the same sub-clause and have generalized the language so that all officers of Government can be authorised under the sub-head.

Clause 23 is a reproduction of section 17A of Act XXI of 1879, which appears to have been inadvertently omitted from the Bill as introduced.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

For the reasons given by us above, the operation of the Schedule, containing the list of extradition offences, is now limited to the case of States other than Foreign States (see Chapter III of our revised Bill). We have re-arranged the offences in accordance with the order of sections in the Penal Code, and we have modified the power of specifying new extradition offences so as to enable the Government to specify such offences either for all States or for particular States as it may desire.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

We have proposed the repeal of the whole of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, as the portion of that Act which relates to foreign jurisdiction has, since the Bill was introduced, been superseded by the India (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902.

4. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :

In English.

<i>Gazette.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
Gazette of India	9th February, 1901.
Fort Saint George Gazette	19th February, 1901.
Bombay Government Gazette	14th February, 1901.
Calcutta Gazette	13th February, 1901.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh Government Gazette	16th February, 1901.
Punjab Government Gazette	21st February, 1901.
Burma Gazette	23rd February, 1901.
Central Provinces Gazette	16th February, 1901.
Assam Gazette	23rd February, 1901.
Coorg District Gazette	1st March, 1901.
Sind Official Gazette	21st February, 1901.

In the Vernaculars.

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Language.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
Bombay	Marathi	25th April, 1901.
	Gujarathi	
	Kanarese	
Bengal	Bengali	7th May, 1901.
	Hindi	2nd April, 1901.
	Uriya	21st March, 1901.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh Gazette	Urdu	13th April, 1901.
Punjab	Urdu	11th April, 1901.
Central Provinces	Hindi	8th May, 1901.
Assam	Bengali	18th May, 1901.
Sindh	Sindhi	4th April, 1901.

5. We think that the Bill has not been in substance so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

T. RALEIGH.

A. T. ARUNDEL.

DENZIL IBBETSON.

C. L. TUPPER.

The 16th September, 1903.

No. II.

THE INDIAN EXTRADITION BILL.

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The Indian Extradition Bill.

(Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Sections 1-2. Chapter II.—Surrender of Fugitive Criminals in case of Foreign States.—Section 3.)

[The portions printed in antique type denote the alterations proposed by the Select Committee.]

No. II.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Extradition and Rendition of Criminals.

33 & 34 Vict., c. 52; 36 & 37 Vict., c. 60; 44 & 45 Vict., c. 69. WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the more convenient administration in British India of the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, and of the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881;

and whereas it is also expedient to amend the law relating to the extradition of criminals in cases to which the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, do not apply;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

Preliminary.

1. (1) This Act may be called the *Indian Extradition Act, 1903.*
Short title, extent and commencement.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India (including British Baluchistan, the Santhal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti).

(3) It shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council, by notification in the Gazette of India, may direct.

[XXI of 1879, s. 3.] 2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—
Definitions.

(a) "European British subject" means a European British subject as defined by the Code of Criminal Procedure for the time being in force:

[161d.] (c) "extradition offence" means any such offence as is described in the first schedule:

33 & 34 Vict., c. 52; 36 & 37 Vict., c. 60. (d) "Foreign State" means a State to which, for the time being, the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, apply:

[New.] (e) "High Court" means the High Court as defined by the Code of Criminal Procedure for the time being in force:

[New.] (f) "offence" includes any act wheresoever committed which would, if committed in British India, constitute an offence: and

[New.] (g) "rules" include prescribed forms.

CHAPTER II.

Surrender of Fugitive Criminals in case of Foreign States.

[XXI of 1879, s. 14.] 3. (1) Where a requisition is made to the Government of India or to any Local Government by the Government of any Foreign State for the surrender of a fugitive criminal of that State, who is in or who is suspected of being in British India, the Government of India or the Local Government, as the case may be, may, if it thinks fit, issue an order to any Magistrate who would have had jurisdiction to inquire into the crime if it had been an offence committed within the local limits of his jurisdiction, directing him to inquire into the case.

(2) The Magistrate so directed shall issue a Summons or warrant for arrest, the arrest of the fugitive criminal according as the case appears to be one in which a summons or warrant would ordinarily issue. [cf. 33 Vict., c. 5, s. 8 (1).]

(3) When such criminal appears or is brought before the Magistrate, the Magistrate shall inquire into the case in the same manner and have the same jurisdiction and powers, as nearly as may be, as if the case were one triable by the Court of Session or High Court, and shall take such evidence as may be produced in support of the requisition and on behalf of the fugitive criminal, including any evidence to show that the crime of which such criminal is accused or alleged to have been convicted is an offence of a political character or is not an extradition crime. [cf. 33 Vict., c. 5, s. 9.]

(4) If the Magistrate is of opinion that a prima facie case is made out in support of the requisition, he may commit the fugitive criminal to prison to await the orders of the Government of India or the Local Government, as the case may be. [cf. 33 Vict., c. 5, s. 10.]

(5) If the Magistrate is of opinion that a prima facie case is not made out in support of the requisition, or if the case is one which is bailable under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Magistrate may release the fugitive criminal on bail. [cf. 33 Vict., c. 5, s. 10.]

(6) The Magistrate shall report the result of his inquiry to the Government of India or the Local Government, as the case may be, and shall forward, together with such report, any written statement which the fugitive criminal may desire to submit for the consideration of the Government. [cf. 33 Vict., c. 5, s. 10, words.]

(7) If the Government of India or the Local Government, as the case may be, is of opinion that such report or written statement raises an important question of law, it may make an order referring such question of law to such High Court as may be named in the order, and the fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered until such question has been decided. [cf. 33 Vict., c. 5, s. 11.]

(8) If, upon receipt of such report and statement or upon the decision of any such question, the Government of India or the Local Government, as the case may be, is of opinion that the fugitive criminal ought to be surrendered, it may issue a warrant for the custody and removal of such criminal and for his delivery at a place and to a person to be named in the warrant. [cf. 33 Vict., c. 5, s. 11, para.]

(9) It shall be lawful for any person to whom a warrant is directed in pursuance of sub-section (8), to receive, hold in custody and convey the person mentioned in the warrant, to the place named in the warrant, and, if such person escapes out of any custody to which he may be delivered in pursuance of such warrant, he may be re-taken. [New.] [cf. 33 Vict., c. 5, s. 11, para.]

The Indian Extradition Bill.

(Chapter II.—Surrender of Fugitive Criminals in case of Foreign States.—Sections 4-6. Chapter III.—Surrender of Fugitive Criminals in case of States other than Foreign States.—Sections 7-8.)

as a person accused of an offence against the law of British India may be re-taken upon an escape.

(10) If such a warrant as is prescribed by sub-section (8) is not issued and executed in the case of any fugitive criminal, who has been committed to prison under sub-section (4), within two months after such committal, the High Court may, upon application made to it on behalf of such fugitive criminal, and upon proof that reasonable notice of the intention to make such application has been given to the Government of India or the Local Government, as the case may be, order such criminal to be discharged, unless sufficient cause is shown to the contrary.

4. (1) Where it appears to any Magistrate of the first class or any Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf that a person within the local limits of his jurisdiction is a fugitive criminal of a Foreign State, he may, if he thinks fit, issue a warrant for the arrest of such person, on such information or complaint and on such evidence as would, in his opinion, justify the issue of a warrant if the crime of which he is accused or has been convicted had been committed within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

(2) The Magistrate shall forthwith report the issue of a warrant under this section to the Local Government.

(3) A person arrested on a warrant issued under this section shall not be detained more than two months unless within that period the Magistrate receives an order made with reference to such person under section 3, sub-section (1).

(4) In the case of a person arrested or detained under this section the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the time being in force relating to bail shall apply in the same manner as if such person were accused of committing in British India the crime of which he is accused or has been convicted.

5. (1) If the Government of India or any Local Government is of opinion that the crime of which any fugitive criminal of a Foreign State is accused or alleged to have been convicted is of a political character, it may, if it think fit, refuse to issue any order under section 3, sub-section (1).

(2) The Government of India or the Local Government may also at any time stay any proceedings taken under this Chapter, and direct any warrant issued under this Chapter to be cancelled and the person for whose arrest such warrant has been issued to be discharged.

6. The expressions "the Police Magistrate" and "the Secretary of State" in section 3 of the Extradition Act, 1870, shall be read as referring respectively to the Magistrate directed to inquire into a case under section 3 of this Act, and to the Government of India or the Local Government, as the case may be.

CHAPTER III.

Surrender of Fugitive Criminals in case of States other than Foreign States.

7. (1) Where an extradition offence has been committed or is supposed to have been committed by a person, not being a European British subject, in the territories of any State not being a Foreign State, and such person escapes into or is in British India, and the Political Agent in or for such State issues a warrant, addressed to the District Magistrate of any district in which such person is believed to be, for his arrest and delivery at a place and to a person or authority indicated in the warrant, such Magistrate shall act in pursuance of such warrant and may give directions accordingly.

(2) A warrant issued as mentioned in sub-section (1) shall be executed in the manner provided by the law for the time being in force with reference to the execution of warrants, and the accused person, when arrested, shall, unless released in accordance with the provisions of this Act, be forwarded to the place and delivered to the person or authority indicated in the warrant.

(3) The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the time being in force in relation to proclamation and attachment in the case of persons absconding shall, with any necessary modifications, apply where any warrant has been received by a District Magistrate under this section as if the warrant had been issued by himself.

8. (1) Where a Political Agent has directed Release on giving by endorsement on any such warrant that the person for whose arrest it is issued may be released on executing a bond with sufficient sureties for his attendance before a person or authority indicated in this behalf in the warrant at a specified time and place, the Magistrate to whom the warrant is addressed shall on such security being given release such person from custody.

(2) Where security is taken under this section, the Magistrate shall certify the fact to the Political Agent who issued the warrant, and shall retain the bond.

(3) If the person bound by any such bond does not appear at the time and place specified, the Magistrate may, on being satisfied as to his default, issue a warrant directing that he be

*The Indian Extradition Bill.**(Chapter III.—Surrender of Fugitive Criminals in case of States other than Foreign States.—Sections 9-15.)*

re-arrested and handed over to any person authorized by the Political Agent to take him into custody.

[*Ibid.* s. 12C.]

(4) In the case of any bond executed under this section, the Magistrate may exercise the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure for the time being in force in relation to taking a deposit in lieu of the execution of a bond and with respect to the forfeiture of bonds and the discharge of sureties.

[*Ibid.* s. 15.]

9. (1) Where a requisition is made to the Government of India or to any Local Government by or on behalf of any State not being a Foreign State, for the surrender of any person accused of having committed an offence in the territories of such State, such requisition shall (except in so far as relates to the taking of evidence to shew that the offence is of a political character or is not an extradition crime) be dealt with in accordance with the procedure prescribed by section 3 for requisitions made by the Government of any Foreign State as if it were a requisition made by any such Government under that section.

(2) If there is a Political Agent in or for any such State as is referred to in sub-section (1), the requisition shall be made through such Political Agent.

[XXI of 1879, s. 15.]

10. (1) If it appears to any Magistrate of the first class or any Magistrate empowered by the Local Government in this behalf that a person within the local limits of his jurisdiction is accused or suspected of having committed an offence in any State not being a Foreign State and that such person may lawfully be surrendered to such State, or that a warrant may be issued for his arrest under section 7 of this Act, the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, issue a warrant for the arrest of such person on such information or complaint and on such evidence as would, in his opinion, justify the issue of a warrant if the offence had been committed within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

(2) The Magistrate shall forthwith report the issue of a warrant under this section, if the offence appears or is alleged to have been committed in the territories of a State for which there is a Political Agent, to such Political Agent and in other cases to the Local Government.

[XXI of 1879, s. 15.]

(3) A person arrested on a warrant issued under this section shall not, without the special sanction of the Local Government, be detained more than two months, unless within such period the Magistrate receives an order made with reference to such person in accordance with the procedure prescribed by section 9, or a warrant for the arrest of such person under section 7 of this Act.

(4) In the case of a person arrested or detained under this section, the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the time being in force relating to bail shall apply in the same manner as if such person were accused of committing in British India the offence with which he is charged.

Bail.

11. (1) A person accused of an offence committed in British India, not being the offence for which his surrender is asked, or undergoing sentence under any conviction in British India, shall not be surrendered in compliance with a warrant issued by a Political Agent under section 7 or a requisition made by or on behalf of any State not being a Foreign State under section 9, except on the condition that such person be re-surrendered to the Government of India or the Local Government, as the case may be, on the termination of his trial for the offence for which his surrender has been asked:

Provided that no such condition shall be deemed to prevent or postpone the execution of a sentence of death lawfully passed.

(2) On the surrender of a person undergoing sentence under a conviction in British India his sentence shall be deemed to be suspended until the date of his re-surrender, when it shall revive and have effect for the portion thereof which was unexpired at the time of his surrender.

12. The provisions of this Chapter with reference to accused persons shall, with any necessary modifications, apply to the case of a person who, having been convicted of an offence in the territories of any State not being a Foreign State, has escaped into or is in British India before his sentence has expired.

13. Every person who is accused or convicted of abetting or attempting to commit any offence shall be deemed, for the purposes of this Chapter, to be accused or convicted of having committed such offence, and shall be liable to be arrested and surrendered accordingly.

14. It shall be lawful for any person to whom a warrant is directed in pursuance of the provisions of this Chapter, to receive, hold in custody and convey the person mentioned in the warrant, to the place named in the warrant, and, if such person escapes out of any custody to which he may be delivered in pursuance of such warrant, he may be re-taken as a person accused of an offence against the law of British India may be re-taken upon an escape.

15. The Government of India or the Local Government may, by order, stay any proceedings taken under this Chapter, and may direct any warrant

The Indian Extradition Bill.

(Chapter III—Surrender of Fugitive Criminals in case of States other than Foreign States.—Sections 16-18. Chapter IV.—Rendition of Fugitive Offenders in His Majesty's dominions.—Section 19. Chapter V.—Offences committed at sea.—Section 20. Chapter VI.—Execution of Commissions issued by Criminal Courts outside British India.—Section 21.)

issued under this Chapter to be cancelled, and the person for whose arrest such warrant has been issued to be discharged.

16. The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to an offence or to an extradition offence, as the case may be, committed before the passing of this Act, and to an offence in respect of which a Court of British India has concurrent jurisdiction.

17. (1) In any proceedings under this Chapter, exhibits and depositions (whether received or taken in the presence of the person against whom they are used or not) and copies thereof, and official certificates of facts and judicial documents stating facts, may, if duly authenticated, be received as evidence.

(2) Warrants, depositions or statements on oath which purport to have been issued, received or taken by any Court of Justice outside British India, or copies thereof, and certificates of, or judicial documents stating the fact of, conviction before any such Court, shall be deemed duly authenticated,—

(a) if the warrant purports to be signed by a Judge, Magistrate or officer of the State where the same was issued or acting in or for such State;

(b) if the depositions or statements or copies thereof purport to be certified, under the hand of a Judge, Magistrate or officer of the State where the same were taken, or acting in or for such State, to be the original depositions or statements or to be true copies thereof, as the case may require;

(c) if the certificate of, or judicial document stating the fact of, a conviction purports to be certified by a Judge, Magistrate or officer of the State where the conviction took place or acting in or for such State;

(d) if the warrants, depositions, statements, copies, certificates and judicial documents, as the case may be, are authenticated by the oath of some witness or by the official seal of a minister of the State where the same were respectively issued, taken or given.

(3) For the purposes of this section, "warrant" includes any judicial document authorizing the arrest of any person accused or convicted of an offence.

18. Nothing in this Chapter shall derogate from the provisions of any treaty for the extradition of offenders, and the procedure provided by any such treaty shall be followed in any case to which it applies, and the provisions of this Act shall be modified accordingly.

CHAPTER IV.

Rendition of Fugitive Offenders in His Majesty's dominions.

19. For the purpose of applying and carrying into effect in British India the provisions of the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881, the following provisions are hereby made:—

(a) the powers conferred on "Governors" of British possessions may be exercised by any Local Government:

(b) the powers conferred on a "Superior Court" may be exercised by any Judge of a High Court:

(c) the powers conferred on a "Magistrate" may be exercised by any Magistrate of the first class or by any Magistrate empowered by the Local Government in that behalf:

(d) the offences committed in British India to which the Act applies, are piracy, treason and any offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code with rigorous imprisonment for a term of twelve months or more or with any greater punishment.

CHAPTER V.

Offences committed at Sea.

20. Where the Government of any State outside India makes a requisition for the surrender of a person accused of an offence committed on board any vessel on the high seas which comes into any port of British India, the Local Government and a Magistrate having jurisdiction in such port and authorized by the Local Government in this behalf may exercise the powers conferred by this Act.

CHAPTER VI.

Execution of Commissions issued by Criminal Courts outside British India.

21. (1) The testimony of any witness may be obtained in relation to any criminal matter pending in any Court or tribunal in any country or place outside British India in like manner as it may be obtained in any civil matter under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure for the time being in force with respect to commissions, and the provisions of that Code relating thereto shall be construed as if the term "suit" included a criminal proceeding.

(2) Where the evidence is required for a Court or tribunal in any State outside India other than a British Court and the offence is of a political character, no proceeding shall be taken under this section.

*The Indian Extradition Bill.**(Chapter VII.—Supplemental.—Sections 22-24. The First Schedule.—Extradition Offences.)*

CHAPTER VII.

Supplemental.

[XXI of 1879, s. 18] 22. (1) The Governor General in Council may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) *In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—*

(a) *the removal of prisoners accused or in custody under this Act, and their control and maintenance until such time as they are handed over to the persons named in the warrant as entitled to receive them:*

(b) *the seizure and disposition of any property which is the subject of, or required for proof of, any alleged offence to which this Act applies:*

(c) *the pursuit and arrest in British India, by officers of the Government or other persons authorized in this behalf, of persons accused of offences committed elsewhere: and*

(d) *the procedure and practice to be observed in extradition proceedings.*

(3) *Rules made under this section shall have effect as if enacted by this Act.*

23. Notwithstanding anything in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, any person arrested without an order from a Magistrate and without a warrant, in pursuance of the provisions of section 54, clause seventhly, of the said Code, may, under the orders of a Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such arrest was made, be detained in the same manner and subject to the same restrictions as a person arrested on a warrant issued by such Magistrate under section 10.

24. The Acts mentioned in the second schedule are repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

EXTRADITION OFFENCES.

[See section 2, clause (c), and Chapter III (Surrender of Fugitive Criminals in case of States other than Foreign States).]

[The sections referred to are the sections of the Indian Penal Code.]

Frauds upon creditors (section 206).

Resistance to arrest (section 224).

Offences relating to coin and stamps (sections 230 to 263A).

Culpable homicide (sections 299 to 304).

Attempt to murder (section 307).

Thagi (sections 310, 311).

Causing miscarriage, and abandonment of child (sections 312 to 317).

Causing hurt (sections 323 to 333).

Wrongful confinement (sections 347, 348).

Kidnapping and slavery (sections 360 to 373).

Rape and unnatural offences (sections 375 to 377).

Theft, extortion, robbery, etc. (sections 378 to 414).

Cheating (sections 415 to 420).

Fraudulent deeds, etc. (sections 421 to 424).

Mischief (sections 425 to 440).

Lurking house-trespass (sections 443, 446).

Forgery, using forged documents, etc. (sections 463 to 477A).

Desertion from any body of Imperial Service Troops.

Piracy by law of nations.

Sinking or destroying a vessel at sea or attempting or conspiring to do so.

Assault on board a ship on the high seas with intent to destroy life or to do grievous bodily harm.

Revolt or conspiracy to revolt by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master.

Any offence against any section of the Indian Penal Code or against any other law which may, from time to time, be specified by the Governor General in Council by notification in the Gazette of India either generally for all States or specially for any one or more States.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 24)

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1879	XXI	The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879.	So much as is unrepealed.
1895	IX	The Extradition (India) Act, 1895.	The whole Act.
1896	V	The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (1879) Amendment Act, 1896.	The whole Act.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for the organization and administration of municipalities in the Central Provinces was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 18th September, 1903:

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to make better provision for the organization and administration of municipalities in the Central Provinces was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

2. We have suggested a number of modifications in the provisions of the Bill as introduced. Most of these are unimportant, being of a formal nature, and only the following appear to call for any explanation.

Clause 14.—We do not think it desirable that the power to remove a president, vice-president or member of a committee should ever be delegated to a Commissioner, and we have therefore limited this clause accordingly.

Clause 35.—In accordance with the suggestion of the Chief Commissioner, we have amplified sub-clause (a) (ix) so as to make it clear that a tax can be levied in respect of cess-pools cleansed by municipal servants, and, in order to prevent any question being raised as to the nature of the additional taxes contemplated by sub-clause (b), we have expanded that clause so as to cover "any tax not authorized under clause (a)."

Clause 44.—We have modified sub-clause (3) so as to make the absence of sufficient moveable property of the defaulter, and not the absence of the defaulter himself, the ground for authorizing the Magistrate having jurisdiction within the limits of a municipality to grant a certificate enabling the arrears due to be recovered within the jurisdiction of another Magistrate where such property exists.

Clause 50.—We have specifically included veterinary dispensaries among the institutions for the construction, establishment and maintenance of which the municipal fund may be applied.

Clause 51.—In view of an objection raised by the Chief Commissioner to the provision in sub-clause (a) which requires a private banker with whom the municipal fund is deposited to give security in every case, we have by the addition of the words "if any" after "security" conferred a discretion on the Local Government to take security or not in any particular case as it may think fit.

Clause 66.—The alteration suggested by us in sub-clause (4) is designed to make it clear that fresh sanction for the erection or re-erection of any building is not required when a building which has been so sanctioned is begun within six months of the date of the sanction.

Clause 81.—We have modified the last portion of sub-clause (1), *firstly*, by making it include the bringing before a Magistrate of articles for human consumption and animals, as well as drugs, thus providing for the case in which the owner or person in charge does not consent to their immediate destruction or disposal; and, *secondly*, by omitting the words which relate to the nature of the enquiry before the Magistrate, as we consider that this is a matter which can more appropriately be provided for in clause 133. We have also expanded sub-clause (2) so as to include cases in which a committee applies to purchase any drug as well as any article intended for human consumption.

Clause 98.—We have added the words "at any time" before the words "during the five years next preceding" in the proviso to this clause in order to prevent any question being raised as to its intention.

Clause 102.—We have added words in sub-clause (1) (a) to make it clear that by-laws may be made to regulate the exposure for sale of any articles of food, and we have in the proviso limited the requirement of notice in the case of existing shop-keepers to premises which have been used for a period of not less than one year prior to the making of new by-laws.

Clause 105.—As the words "under the control of unlicensed agents" in sub-clause (1) (f) appear to us to be ambiguous as well as unnecessary, we have omitted them, and thus generalised the sub-clause so as to provide for the regulation of all buildings occupied by coolies. In accordance with the suggestion of the Chief Commissioner, we have added new clauses giving power to make by-laws [sub-clause (g)] as to the stationing of carts and picketing of animals and as to encamping on ground under the control of the committee and as to the causing or permitting any animal to stray and [sub-clause (r)] as to regulating traffic in the streets.

Clause 108.—In order to remove a doubt to which reference has been made by the Chief Commissioner, we have added a new sub-clause enabling sub-committees to give any notice required to be given under the terms of Chapter VI by the committee, where the by-laws so provide.

Chapter VII (Offences and Penalties).—We have omitted clauses 114 (keeping animals so as to be injurious to health) and 125 (picketing animals and collecting carts), as these matters can be provided for by by-laws under the powers conferred by clause 105.

Clause 133 (clause 135 of Bill as introduced).—The alterations we have suggested in this clause are consequential on those we have proposed in clause 81. As modified by us the clause empowers the Magistrate to dispose of adulterated drugs as well as of articles or animals unfit for human consumption when the owner or person in charge has objected to their destruction by the municipal officer.

Clause 156 (clause 158 of Bill as introduced).—We have recast sub-clause (5), which in the Bill as introduced provided that nothing in the clause shall affect any contract between an owner and occupier, because it seems to us to be undesirable that the owner and occupier of property should have the right of contracting that the latter shall not be entitled to deduct from the rent any amount due by the former which may have been recovered from him by a municipality.

Clause 159 (clause 161 of Bill as introduced).—At the suggestion of the Chief Commissioner, we have provided for the institution of prosecutions by sub-committees as well as by committees.

Clause 165 (clause 167 of Bill as introduced).—We have inserted words in sub-clause (a) and added a new sub-clause (c), in order to give effect to a proposal made by the Chief Commissioner that power should be taken to impose restrictions (subject to the payment of compensation) on the use of property in the vicinity of reservoirs.

3. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

<i>Gazette.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
Gazette of India	14th March, 1903.
Central Provinces Gazette	21st March, 1903.

In the Vernaculars.

<i>Province.</i>	<i>Language.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
Central Provinces	Hindi	2nd May, 1903.

4. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

DENZIL IBBETSON.

T. RALEIGH.

C. L. TUPPER.

The 16th September, 1903.

No. II.

THE 'CENTRAL' PROVINCES
MUNICIPAL BILL.

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[The marginal references are, unless the contrary appears, to the sections of the Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1889 (XVIII of 1889).]

[The portions printed in antique type denote the alterations proposed by the Select Committee.]

No. II.

A Bill to make better provision for the organization and administration of municipalities in the Central Provinces.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for the organization and administration of municipalities in the Central Provinces, it is hereby enacted as follows:

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

- 1. (1) This Act may be called the Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1903; and [1.]

(2) It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

- 2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,— [3.]

Definitions.

(a) "municipality" means a local area declared by or under this Act to be a municipality;

(b) "committee" means a municipal committee established by or under this Act;

(c) "street" includes any way, road, lane, square, court, alley, passage or open space, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way, and also the roadway and footway over any public bridge or causeway;

(d) "owner", used with reference to any building or land, includes the person who is receiving the rent of the building or land, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee, or who would so receive the rent if the building or land were let to a tenant;

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*(Chapter II.—Constitution of Municipalities.—Sections 3-7.—Chapter III.—
Organization of Committees.—Section 8.)*

(e) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made by the Local Government under this Act;

(f) "tax" includes any toll, rate, cess, fee or other impost leviable under this Act; and

(g) "explosive" and "petroleum" have the meanings assigned to them in the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899, respectively.

[Bom. Act III of 1901, s. 3 (4).]

IV of 1884, VII of 1899.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION OF MUNICIPALITIES.

[Burma Act III of 1898, s. 3.] **3.** The Local Government may, by notification *Proposal to create, in the local official Gazette alter the limits of, or and by such other means abolish, municipality. as it may determine, signify its intention—*

[Cl. 4 (1).] (a) to declare any town, or any group of towns, in the immediate neighbourhood of one another, a municipality under this Act;

[Cf. 134 (b).] (b) to include within a municipality any local area in the vicinity of the same;

[Cf. 134 (a).] (c) to exclude from a municipality any local area comprised therein; or

[Cf. 146 (1).] (d) to withdraw the whole area comprised in any municipality from the operation of this Act:

[Cf. 4 (2) & 134.] *Provided that, where any part of a local area affected by any such notification is a military cantonment or part of a military cantonment, such notification shall not be published without the previous consent of the Governor General in Council.*

[4 (2)] **4.** Every notification published under section *Contents of notification under section 3.* 3 shall define the limits of the local area to which it refers.

[Burma Act III of 1898, s. 4.] [Cf. 5 and 135.] **5.** (1) Any inhabitant of any part of a local *Creation, alteration of limits, or abolition, of municipality.* area defined in a notification published under section 3 may, if he objects to anything therein contained, submit his objection in writing to the Local Government within six weeks from the date of the publication of the notification, and the Local Government shall take his objection into consideration.

(2) When six weeks from the date of the publication of the notification have expired, the Local Government may, by a further notification in the local official Gazette,—

(a) declare the local area or any specified part thereof to be a municipality under this Act, or

(b) include the local area or any part thereof in the municipality or exclude it therefrom, or

(c) withdraw the whole area comprised in the municipality from the operation of this Act, as the case may be.

[Burma Act III of 1898, s. 6.] [Cf. 137.] **6.** When a local area is included in a municipality by a notification published under section 5, sub-section (2), all rules

and by-laws made, orders, directions and notices issued, and powers conferred and in force throughout the municipality at the time when the local area is so included, shall apply thereto unless the Local Government, in and by the notification, otherwise directs.

7. (1) When a local area is excluded from a municipality by a notification published under section 5, sub-section (2),—
Effect of excluding local area from municipality or withdrawing whole area of municipality from Act.

(a) this Act and all rules and by-laws made, orders, directions and notices issued, and powers conferred thereunder shall cease to apply thereto; and

(b) the Local Government shall, after consulting the committee, frame a scheme determining what portion of the balance of the municipal, school and hospital funds and other property vested in the committee shall vest in His Majesty for the benefit of the inhabitants of the local area, and in what manner the liabilities of the committee shall be apportioned between the committee and the Secretary of State for India in Council; and, on the publication of such scheme in the local official Gazette, such property and liabilities shall vest and be apportioned accordingly.

(2) When the whole area comprised in any municipality is withdrawn from the operation of this Act by a notification published under section 5, sub-section (2), this Act and all rules and by-laws made, orders, directions and notices issued, and powers conferred thereunder, shall cease to apply thereto; and the balance of the municipal fund and all other property at the time of the issue of the notification vested in the committee shall vest in His Majesty, and the liabilities of the committee shall be transferred to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

(3) All property vested in His Majesty under this section shall be applied, under the orders of the Local Government, to the discharge of the liabilities imposed on the Secretary of State for India in Council thereby or for the promotion of the safety, health, welfare or convenience of the inhabitants of the area affected.

CHAPTER III.

ORGANIZATION OF COMMITTEES.

Constitution of Committees.

8. (1) There shall be established for each municipality a committee *Number and appointment of members of committee.* having authority over that municipality and consisting of such number of members, not less than five, as may be prescribed.

(2) Such members may be appointed, in the prescribed manner, by nomination or by election, or some by nomination and some by election.

*The Central Provinces Municipal Bill.**{Chapter III.—Organization of Committees.—Sections 9-18.}*

(3) Not less than two-fifths of the members of a committee shall be persons other than salaried officers of the Government.

(4) Every appointment of a member shall be notified in the local official Gazette.

of 1891, 9. (1) Where a member of a committee is appointed by virtue of office, the person for the time being holding the office shall be a member until the Local Government otherwise directs.

(2) Every member of a committee appointed otherwise than by virtue of office shall be a member for the prescribed term, which may be so fixed as to provide for the retirement of members by rotation, but shall not exceed three years.

(3) An outgoing member shall, if otherwise qualified, be eligible for re-appointment.

of 1891, (4) Any member of a committee wishing to resign shall forward his written resignation through the president of the committee to the Deputy Commissioner, and he shall be deemed to have vacated his seat when the acceptance of his resignation by the Local Government has been communicated to the committee.

10. Every committee shall be a body corporate by the name of the municipal committee of its municipality, shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, both moveable and immoveable, to transfer any property held by it, and to contract and to do all other things necessary for the purposes of its constitution, and may sue and be sued in its corporate name:

Act of 1898, Provided that no committee shall transfer any immoveable property except in pursuance of a resolution passed at a special meeting and approved by the Local Government.

11. Every member of a committee shall be deemed to be a municipal commissioner within the meaning of any enactment for the time being in force.

12. (1) There shall be a president and vice president of every committee.

(2) The Local Government may appoint any person, whether a member of the committee or not, to be president or vice-president, or may authorize any committee to elect, in the prescribed manner, its president or vice-president, or both.

(3) The election of a president or vice-president shall not be valid until it has been confirmed by the Local Government and has been notified in the local official Gazette.

(4) A president and vice-president shall hold office for the prescribed term.

(5) Where a person not already a member of the committee is appointed or elected president or vice-president, he shall, notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections become a member of the committee by virtue of his appointment or election, and shall continue to be a member so long as he holds office as president or vice-president.

13. The Local Government may, at any time, remove the president, vice-president and any member of a committee—

[10.]

(a) if he refuses to act or becomes incapable of acting, or is declared insolvent, or is convicted of any such offence, or subjected by a Criminal Court to any such order as implies, in the opinion of the Local Government, a defect of character which unfits him to be the president or vice-president or a member of the committee;

(b) if he, without an excuse sufficient in the opinion of the Local Government, absents himself for more than three consecutive months from the meetings of the committee or of a sub-committee of which he is a member; or

(c) if his continuance in office is, in the opinion of the Local Government, undesirable in the interests of the public or of the municipality.

14. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, delegate to the Commissioner in respect of any specified municipality or municipalities in his division all or any of the powers and functions of the Local Government in respect of the appointment or resignation of a president, vice-president or any member of a committee. [XX of 1891, 41.]

Conduct of business.

15. (1) A meeting of a committee shall be either ordinary or special.

[11.]

(2) Any business may be transacted at an ordinary meeting unless it is required by or under this Act to be transacted at a special meeting.

16. (1) Every committee shall meet for the transaction of business at least once in every month at such time and place as may, from time to time, be fixed by by-laws made under section 21.

[12.]

(2) The president or, in his absence or during the vacancy of his office, the vice-president may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall on a requisition made in writing by not less than one-fifth of the members of the committee, convene either an ordinary or a special meeting at any other time.

17. (1) At every meeting of a committee the president, if present, shall preside as chairman.

[13.]

(2) If, when any meeting is held, the office of president is vacant or the president is absent from the meeting and the vice-president is present, the vice-president shall preside as chairman.

(3) In any case not provided for by sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), the members present shall elect one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

18. (1) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at a special meeting of a committee shall be one-half of the members of the committee.

[14.]

*The Central Provinces Municipal Bill.**(Chapter III.—Organization of Committees.—Sections 19-25.)*

(2) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at an ordinary meeting of a committee shall be such number or proportion of the members of the committee as may, from time to time, be fixed by by-laws made under section 21, but shall be not less than three :

Provided that, if at any ordinary or special meeting of the committee a quorum is not present, the chairman shall adjourn the meeting to such other day as he thinks fit, and the business which would have been brought before the original meeting, if there had been a quorum present, shall be brought before, and transacted at, the adjourned meeting, whether there is a quorum present thereat or not.

[15.] 19. Save as otherwise provided by or under Vote of majority this Act, all questions brought before any meeting of a committee shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present, and, in the case of an equality of votes, the chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

[16.] 20. (1) Minutes of the proceedings at each Record and publica- meeting of a committee tion of proceedings. shall be recorded in a book to be kept for the purpose, shall be signed by the chairman of the meeting or of the next ensuing meeting, shall be published in the manner prescribed, and shall, at all reasonable times and without charge, be open to the inspection of any inhabitant of the municipality.

(2) A copy of every resolution passed by a committee at a meeting shall, within six days from the date of the meeting, be forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner.

[17.] 21. (1) A committee may, from time to By-laws for conduct time, at a special meeting of business. make by-laws, consistent with this Act and the rules thereunder, for regulating—

- (a) the time and place of its meeting ;
- (b) the conduct of its business ;
- (c) the quorum necessary for the transaction of business at ordinary meetings ;
- (d) the division of duties among its members, the formation of sub-committees, and the powers to be exercised by sub-committees or by such members as are primarily responsible for the current executive administration, whether presidents, vice-presidents, members of sub-committees or individual members ;
- (e) the duties and salaries of its officers and servants ;
- (f) the persons by whom receipts may be granted on its behalf for money received under this Act ; and
- (g) other similar matters.

[Cf. U. P. Act I of 1900, s. 36 (1) (d).]

[Burma Act 11 of 1898, s. (2).] (2) No by-law made under this section shall take effect until it has been confirmed by the Local Government.

[X of 1891, 26.]

22. In cases of emergency the president, or, in his absence or during the vacancy of his office, a vice-president, may direct the execution of any work or the doing of any act which the committee is empowered to execute or do, and

the immediate execution or doing of which is, in his opinion, necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing such work or doing such act shall be paid from the municipal fund :

Provided that—

(a) he shall not act under this section in contravention of any order of the committee ; and

(b) every direction given under this section shall be reported to the next following meeting of committee.

Joint Committees.

23. (1) A committee may, from time to time, Joint committees. concur with any other committee, or with a district council, or with an independent local board, or with a cantonment authority, or with more than one such committee, council, board or authority, in appointing, out of their respective bodies, a joint committee for any purpose in which they are jointly interested, and in appointing a chairman of the joint committee and in delegating to any such joint committee any power which might be exercised by either or any of the committees, councils, boards or authorities and in framing and modifying regulations as to the proceedings of any such joint committee, and as to the conduct of correspondence relating to the purpose for which the joint committee is appointed.

(2) Where any difference of opinion arises between committees, councils, boards or authorities acting under this section, the decision thereon of the Commissioner if the areas under the committees, councils, boards or authorities are in the same division or of the Local Government if those areas are in different divisions, shall be final.

Defects in Constitution and Irregularities.

24. Anything done or any proceedings taken Vacancies and irregularities not to invalid- under this Act shall not be questioned on account of ate proceedings. any vacancy in a committee or joint committee, or on account of any defect or irregularity not affecting the merits of the case.

Officers and Servants.

25. (1) Every committee shall, from time to Appointment of time, at a special meeting of secretary. and subject to the approval of the Local Government appoint one or more of its members, or, with the sanction of the Local Government, any other person or persons, to be its secretary or secretaries, and may, at a like meeting and subject to the like approval, remove any person so appointed.

(2) A committee may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, assign to a secretary such salary as the committee thinks fit :

Provided that, where a member of the committee is appointed to be secretary, he shall receive no remuneration in respect of his services.

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[21.] 26. Subject to the other provisions of this Act and to the qualifications prescribed in the case of persons appointed to offices requiring professional skill, a committee may employ, in addition to its secretary, such other officers and servants as may be necessary or proper for the efficient execution of its duties, and may assign to such officers and servants such salaries as it thinks fit.

[22.] 27. (1) If, in the opinion of the Commissioner, the number of persons employed by a committee as officers or servants, or whom the committee propose to employ as such, or the salaries assigned by the committee to those persons or any of them, are excessive, the committee shall, on the requisition of the Commissioner, within such time as may be fixed by the Commissioner in this behalf, reduce the number of those persons or their salaries, as the case may be.

(2) If, in the opinion of the Commissioner, any person employed by a committee as an officer or servant is by reason of bad character, incompetence or idleness, or for any other sufficient reason, not fit to be retained in the service of the committee, the committee shall, on the requisition of the Commissioner, within one month from the date of receipt of such requisition, dispense with the services of such person:

Provided that, before making any such requisition, the Commissioner shall call upon the officer or servant concerned to show cause why such requisition should not be made.

(3) The committee to whom a requisition is made under sub-section (1), and any person whose services are dispensed with in compliance with a requisition under sub-section (2), may appeal to the Local Government, whose decision shall be final:

Provided that no person removed in compliance with a requisition made under sub-section (1) shall have any right of appeal.

[23.] 28. In the case of a Government official a committee may,—

Pensions, gratuities and leave-allowances of Government officials serving committees.

(i) where his services are wholly lent to it, subscribe for his pension or gratuity and leave-allowances in accordance with the Civil Service Regulations for the time being in force; and,

(ii) where he devotes only a part of his time to the performance of duties in behalf of the committee, make a contribution on account of his pension or gratuity and leave-allowances in such proportion as may be determined by the Government.

[24.] 29. In the case of an officer or servant not being a Government official, a committee may—

Leave-allowances, pensions, gratuities, and annuities of officers or servants other than Government officials.

(a) grant him leave-allowances, and, where his monthly pay is less than ten rupees, a gratuity; and,
(b) with the general or special sanction of the Local Government,—

(i) subscribe on his behalf for pension or gratuity under the Civil Service Regulations for the time being in force; or

(ii) purchase for him from the Government or otherwise an annuity on his retirement;

Provided that no leave-allowance, pension, gratuity or annuity shall exceed the sum to which, under the Civil Service Regulations for the time being in force, the officer or servant would be entitled if the service had been service under Government.

Contracts.

30. (1) A committee may delegate to one or more of its members or to a secretary the power of entering on its behalf into any particular contract whereof the value or amount does not exceed two hundred rupees or into any class of such contracts.

(2) A contract whereof the value or amount exceeds two hundred rupees shall not be entered into until it has been sanctioned by the committee at a meeting.

31. (1) Every contract made by or on behalf of a committee whereof the value or amount exceeds fifty rupees shall be entered into in writing.

(2) Every such contract shall be signed by the president or vice-president and a secretary:

Provided that the committee may delegate to one or more of its members or to a secretary the power of signing any contracts which he or they is or are empowered to enter into under section 30, sub-section (1).

(3) If a contract to which this section applies is entered into otherwise than in conformity therewith, it shall not be binding on the committee.

32. (1) If any member, officer or servant of a committee is, otherwise than with the written permission of the Commissioner, directly or indirectly interested in any contract made with the committee, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 168 of the Indian Penal Code.

(2) A person shall not, by reason of being a shareholder in, or member of, any incorporated or registered company, be deemed to be interested in any contract entered into between the company and the committee, but he shall not take part in any proceedings of the committee relating to any such contract.

Privileges and Liabilities.

33. (1) No suit shall be instituted against a committee or any of its officers or servants or any

[25.]

[26.]

[27.]

XLV of 1860.

[27.]

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(Chapter III.—Organisation of Committees.—Section 34. Chapter IV.—
Taxation and Municipal Fund.—Sections 35-37.)

person acting under its direction for anything done or purporting to be done under this Act, until the expiration of two months next after notice in writing, stating the cause of action, the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff, and the relief which he claims, has been, in the case of a committee, delivered or left at its office, and, in the case of any such officer, servant or person as aforesaid, delivered to him or left at his office or usual place of abode.

(2) Every such suit shall be dismissed unless it is instituted within six months from the date of the accrual of the alleged cause of action and service of such notice as aforesaid is admitted or proved.

(3) Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that before the suit was instituted tender of sufficient amends had been made to the plaintiff, the plaintiff shall not recover his costs nor any relief not included in such tender, and shall defray the costs of the defendant in the suit.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to any suit instituted under section 54 of the Specific Relief Act, 1877.

[28.]

34. Every person shall be liable for the loss, waste or misapplication of any money or other property belonging to, or under the control of, the committee, if such loss, waste or misapplication is a direct consequence of his neglect or misconduct while a member of the committee, and a suit for compensation for the same may be instituted against him by the committee, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, or by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

CHAPTER IV.

TAXATION AND MUNICIPAL FUND.

Taxation.

[29.]

35. Subject to any general rules or special orders which the Governor General in Council may make in this behalf, a committee may, for the purposes of this Act, impose, with the sanction hereinafter specified in each case and in the manner required by section 39, any of the following taxes, namely:

(a) with the previous sanction of the Local Government,—

(i) a tax on houses, buildings or lands situate within the limits of the municipality, not exceeding seven and a half per centum of the gross annual letting value of the houses, buildings or lands;

(ii) a tax on persons occupying houses, buildings or lands within the limits of the municipality according to their circumstances and property within those limits;

(iii) a tax on persons exercising any profession or art, or carrying on any trade or calling, within the limits of the municipality;

(iv) a tax on all or any vehicles or animals used for riding, driving, draught or burden, or on dogs, where such vehicles, animals or dogs are kept within the limits of the municipality;

(v) a tax on vehicles and animals used as aforesaid entering the limits of the municipality, and on boats moored within those limits;

(vi) an octroi on goods or animals brought within the limits of the municipality for consumption or use within those limits;

(vii) market-dues on persons using any building, structure, market, bazar or ganj belonging to or under the control of the committee, or exposing goods for sale in any place belonging to or under the control of the Government or the committee;

(viii) fees on the registration of cattle sold within the limits of the municipality;

(ix) a latrine or conservancy tax upon private latrines or cess-pools or upon premises or compounds cleansed by municipal servants, or a tax for the maintenance of public latrines; and

(x) a water-rate where water is supplied by the committee;

(b) with the previous sanction of the Local Government and of the Governor General in Council, any tax not authorized under clause (a).

36. For the purposes of any tax imposed under section 35, clause (a), sub-head (i), or under clause (b), the annual letting value of any house or building, not erected for letting purposes and not ordinarily let, shall be deemed to be five per centum on the aggregate sum resulting from the addition of—

(a) the estimated present cost of erecting the house or building after deduction of a reasonable amount on account of depreciation (if any), and

(b) the estimated present value of the land valued with the house or building as part of the same premises;

Provided, first, that, in the determination of the annual value, no account shall be taken of any machinery;

Provided also that, where any house or building is occupied in such circumstances as to render a valuation of five per centum unreasonable, the committee may, in its discretion, reduce the percentage accordingly.

37. (1) In any municipality in which any tax is imposed under section 35, clause (a), sub-head (ii), no tax shall be assessed on any person in respect of his occupation of any houses, buildings or lands, the property of His Majesty; but a rate not exceeding seven and a half per centum may be assessed on the annual value of such houses, buildings or lands, and such rate, shall be payable by the Government.

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(2) For the purposes of sub-section (1), the annual value shall be deemed to be the gross annual rental at which the houses, buildings or lands may be reasonably expected to let:

Provided that, where the actual cost of erecting any such house or building can be ascertained or estimated, the annual value of such house or building shall, in no case, be deemed to exceed an amount which would be equal to seven and a half per centum on such cost, in addition to a reasonable ground-rent for the land on which such house or building has been erected.

38. In assessing the amount of any latrine or conservancy tax upon private latrines or cess-pools or upon premises or compounds cleansed by municipal servants or a water-rate, under section 35, clause (a), sub-head (ix) or sub-head (x), regard shall be had to what is actually expended on the service rendered, or on the water supplied, as the case may be.

[30.] 39. (1) A committee may resolve at a special meeting to propose the imposition of any tax for the purposes of this Act.

(2) Where a resolution has been passed under sub-section (1), the committee shall publish, in the prescribed manner, a notice defining the class of persons or description of property proposed to be taxed, the amount or rate of the tax to be imposed, and the system of assessment to be adopted.

(3) Any inhabitant of the municipality objecting to the proposed tax may, within one month from the publication of the notice, submit his objection in writing to the committee, and the committee shall, at a special meeting, take his objection into consideration.

(4) Where no objection is submitted as aforesaid, or where the objections so submitted, having been considered by the committee, are deemed insufficient, the committee may forward its proposals to the Local Government with the objections (if any) so submitted.

(5) The Local Government may, on receiving the proposals of the committee, sanction the same, or refuse to sanction them, or sanction them subject to such modifications as it may think fit, or return them to the committee for further consideration.

(6) Where the Local Government sanctions any proposals which, under section 35, clause (b), require the further sanction of the Governor General in Council, it shall submit them to the Governor General in Council, with the objections (if any) received through the committee; and the Governor General in Council may sanction them, or refuse to sanction them, or sanction them subject to such modifications as he may think fit, or return them to the Local Government for further consideration.

(7) No modification affecting the substance shall be made under sub-section (5) or sub-section (6) unless and until the modification has been accepted by the committee at a special meeting.

[31.] (8) Where any proposals for taxation have been sanctioned under sub-section (5) or sub-section (6) by the Local Government or by the

Local Government and the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct the imposition of the tax as sanctioned from such date as may be specified in the notification, and thereupon the tax shall come into effect as from the date so specified.

40. A tax imposed under this Act shall not be invalid for defect of form; and, where any property is described for the purpose of assessing any such tax, it shall be sufficient to describe it so that it shall be generally known, and it shall not be necessary to name the owner or occupier. [31.]

41. A committee, by a resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by the Local Government, may abolish or reduce any tax imposed under this Act, or suspend the operation of any tax within any part of the municipality for any specified period, or exempt in whole or in part from the payment of any tax any person or class of persons or any property or description of property. [33.]

42. The Local Government may, for reasons to be recorded, exercise the powers conferred on a committee by section 41. [34.]

43. (1) A committee may, by notice, call upon any inhabitant of the municipality to furnish such information as may be necessary in order to ascertain— [U. P. Act I of 1900, s. 67.]

(a) whether such inhabitant is liable to pay any tax imposed under this Act; and

(b) the amount at which he should be assessed.

(2) Where any inhabitant called upon to furnish information in pursuance of sub-section (1) omits to furnish it, or furnishes information which is untrue, and which he knows or believes to be untrue or which he does not believe to be true, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

44. (1) Arrears of any tax may, on the application of the committee or of some person authorized generally or specially by the committee in this behalf to a Magistrate having jurisdiction within the limits of the municipality, be recovered, with any sum leviable on account of court-fees or the prescribed process-fees, and with interest at the rate of twelve and a half per centum per annum, by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the defaulter within the limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction:

Provided that no interest shall be so recovered in any case in which the Magistrate, for reasons to be recorded in writing, considers it inexpedient that interest should be charged.

(2) Where the arrears are due in respect of immovable property, they shall, subject to any claim on behalf of His Majesty, be a first charge on the property, and shall be recoverable, on the application of the committee or of some

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person authorised generally or specially by the committee in this behalf to the Deputy Commissioner, as if the property were land assessed to land-revenue and the arrear were an arrear of such revenue due thereon :

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be deemed to authorize the arrest of a defaulter.

(3) Where there is no sufficient moveable property belonging to the person from whom any money is claimable on account of any arrears of any tax within the jurisdiction of any Magistrate having jurisdiction within the limits of the municipality, any such Magistrate may, on the application of the committee or of some person authorised generally or specially by the committee in this behalf, grant a certificate of the amount due on account of arrears, with court-fees, process-fees and interest (if any), by the person from whom the money is claimable, and shall forward the certificate so granted to the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction any such property belonging to such person is or is believed to be ; and the Magistrate receiving such certificate shall proceed to recover, by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the defaulter within the limits of his jurisdiction, the amount certified, with any further sum leviable on account of court-fees or process-fees, and shall remit the amount recovered under such certificate to the Magistrate by whom the certificate was granted.

[Bom. Act
III of 1901, s.
70.]

45. (1) Where any license is granted by a committee under this Act, or where permission is given by a committee for making any temporary erection or for putting up any projection or for the temporary occupation of any street, the committee may charge a fee for such license or permission.

(2) The committee may also charge such fees as may be fixed by by-laws made under section 105 for the use of any places belonging to, or under the control of, the committee.

[XX of
1891, s. 52.]

46. (1) An appeal from the assessment or levy of any tax under this Act shall lie to the Deputy Commissioner or to such other officer as may be empowered by the Local Government in this behalf :

Provided that, where the Deputy Commissioner or such other officer as aforesaid is a member of the committee, the appeal shall lie to the Commissioner.

(2) Where, on the hearing of an appeal under this section, any question as to the liability to, or the principle of assessment of, a tax arises, on which the officer hearing the appeal entertains a reasonable doubt, he may, either of his own motion or on the application of any person interested, draw up a statement of the facts of the case and the point on which the doubt is entertained, and refer the statement with his own opinion on the point for the decision of the Judicial Commissioner.

(3) On a reference being made under sub-section (2), the subsequent proceedings in the case shall be, as nearly as may be, in conformity with the rules relating to references to the High

Court contained in Chapter XLVI of the Code of Civil Procedure.

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(4) In every appeal the costs shall be in the discretion of the officer deciding the appeal.

(5) Costs awarded under this section to the committee shall be recoverable by a committee as though they were arrears of a tax due from the appellant.

(6) Where a committee fails to pay any costs awarded to an appellant within ten days after the date of the order for payment thereof, the officer awarding the costs may order the person having the custody of the balance of the municipal fund to pay the amount.

47. (1) No appeal shall lie in respect of any assessed tax unless it is preferred—

- (a) within one month after the publication of an assessment-list or notice, where such publication is provided for in the system of assessment framed under section 39, sub-section (2) ; or
- (b) within one month after the final decision of the committee on any objection received, where an opportunity for submitting objections to the committee is allowed and any objection has been duly submitted.

(2) Except as provided in sub-section (1), no appeal shall lie in respect of any tax, unless the appeal is preferred within one month from the time when the demand for the tax is made.

48. No objection shall be taken to any valuation or assessment, nor shall the liability of any person to be assessed or taxed be questioned, in any other manner or by any other authority than is provided in this Act.

[XX of
s. 54.]

Municipal Fund and Property.

49. There shall be formed for each municipality a municipal fund, and there shall be placed to the credit thereof—

- (a) all sums received by or on behalf of the committee ;
- (b) all fines recovered from persons convicted of offences committed within the municipality against this Act or any rules or by-laws made thereunder or against section 34 of the Police Act, 1861, or against the Public Gambling Act, 1867 ;
- (c) the balance (if any) standing at the commencement of this Act at the credit of the municipal fund under the control of the committee.

V of
III of

50. (1) The committee shall set apart and apply annually out of the municipal fund—

- (a) first such sum as may be required for the payment of any amounts falling due on any loan legally contracted by it ;
- (b) secondly, such sum as may be required to meet the charges of its own establishment, including such subscriptions and contributions as are referred to in sections 28 and 29, and such

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sum as may be required for the maintenance of a police-establishment under Chapter V;

(c) thirdly, such sum as may be required to pay the expenses of pauper lunatics sent to public asylums from the municipality, the expenses incurred in auditing the accounts of the committee, and such portion of the cost of the Provincial Departments for education, sanitation, vaccination, medical relief and public works as may be held by the Local Government to be equitably debitable to the committee in return for services rendered to it by these departments; and

(d) fourthly, the cost of the construction and maintenance of buildings for the offices of the committee.

(2) Subject to the charges specified in subsection (1) and to such priority in respect of the several duties of the committee as may be prescribed, the municipal fund shall be applicable to the payment, in whole or in part, of the charges and expenses incidental to the following matters within the limits of the municipality, and, with the sanction of the Commissioner, to the payment of the like charges and expenses without those limits where such an application of the fund is for the benefit of the inhabitants of the municipality, namely:

- (a) the construction, maintenance, improvement, cleansing and repair of streets and public bridges, embankments, drains, latrines, cesspools, tanks and water-courses;
- (b) the watering and lighting of the streets or any of them;
- (c) the construction, establishment and maintenance of schools, hospitals and dispensaries, including veterinary dispensaries and other institutions for the promotion of education or for the benefit of the public, and of rest-houses, sarais, poor-houses, markets, encamping-grounds, recreation-grounds, gardens, parks, pounds and other works of public utility, and the control and administration of public institutions of any of these descriptions;
- (d) grants-in-aid to schools, hospitals, dispensaries, including veterinary dispensaries, poor-houses, leper-asylums and other educational or charitable institutions;
- (e) the training of teachers and the establishment of scholarships;
- (f) the giving of relief and the establishment and maintenance of relief-works in time of famine or scarcity;
- (g) the supply, storage and preservation from pollution of water for the use of men or animals;
- (h) the planting and preservation of trees;
- (i) the taking of a census, and the registration of births, marriages and deaths;
- (j) public vaccination and any other sanitary measure;
- (k) the holding of fairs and industrial exhibitions;
- (l) all acts and things likely to promote the safety, health, welfare or convenience of the inhabitants; and

(m) any other matter expenditure whereon may be declared by the committee, with the sanction of the Local Government, to be an appropriate charge on the municipal fund.

51. (1) In places where there is a Government treasury or sub-treasury, or a bank to which the Government treasury business has been made over, the municipal fund shall be kept in the treasury, sub-treasury or bank.

(2) In places where there is no such treasury or sub-treasury or bank, the municipal fund may be deposited with any banker or person acting as a banker, who has given such security, if any, for the safe custody and repayment on demand of the fund so deposited as the Local Government may in each case think sufficient.

(3) A committee may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, invest any portion of its municipal fund in securities of the Government of India or in such other securities as the Governor General in Council may approve in this behalf, and may vary such investments for others of the like nature; and the income resulting from the securities and proceeds of the sale of the same shall be credited to the municipal fund.

52. (1) Subject to any special reservation of property vested in which may be made by the Local Government, all property of the nature hereinafter in this section specified and situated within the limits of the municipality shall be vested in and belong to the committee, and shall, with all other property which may become vested in the committee, be under its direction, management and control, and shall be held and applied by it for the purposes of this Act, that is to say: [39. Cf. XX of 1891, s. 76.]

- (a) all public town-walls, gates, markets, slaughter-houses, manure and night-soil depôts and public buildings of every description which have been constructed or are maintained out of the municipal fund;
- (b) all public streams, springs and works for the supply, storage and distribution of water for public purposes, and all bridges, buildings, engines, materials and things connected therewith or appertaining thereto, and also any adjacent land (not being private property) appertaining to any public tank or well;
- (c) all public sewers and drains, and all sewers, drains, culverts and water-courses in, alongside or under any street, and all works, materials and things appertaining thereto;
- (d) all dust, dirt, dung, ashes, refuse, animal matter or filth or rubbish of any kind, or dead bodies of animals, collected by the committee from the streets, houses, privies, sewers, cesspools or elsewhere or deposited in places fixed by the committee under section 70;
- (e) all public lamps, lamp-posts and apparatus connected therewith or appertaining thereto;
- (f) all land or other property transferred to the committee by His Majesty or

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by gift, purchase or otherwise for local public purposes; and

- (g) *all streets, and the pavements, stones and other materials thereof, and also all trees, erections, materials, implements and things provided for such streets.*

(2) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct that any property which has vested under sub-section (1) in the committee, shall cease to be so vested, and thereupon the property specified in the notification shall cease to be so vested, and the Local Government may pass such orders as it thinks fit regarding the disposal and management of such property.

[140. Cf. U.P. Act I of 1900, s. 57.]

53. *Where any land, whether within or without the limits of a municipality, is required for the purposes of this Act, the Local Government may, at the request of the committee, proceed to acquire it under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, and on payment by the committee of the compensation awarded under that Act and of the charges incurred by the Government in connection with the proceedings, the land shall vest in the committee.*

1 of 1894.

CHAPTER V.

MUNICIPAL POLICE.

- [40.] 54. (1) Every committee shall, unless it is relieved of the obligation by the Local Government, maintain a sufficient police-establishment for police-requirements within the limits of the municipality and for the performance of the duties imposed on the committee by this Act.

XIII of 1889.

(2) Subject to the provisions of the Cantonments Act, 1889, the establishment maintained under sub-section (1) shall, as the committee with the approval of the Local Government may, from time to time, determine, be either a body of watchmen or a part of the general police-force under the Local Government within the meaning of section 2 of the Police Act, 1861, or partly one and partly the other; and it shall consist of such number of officers and men, and the officers and men shall receive such pay, leave-allowances, gratuities and pensions, as the committee may, from time to time, after consultation with the District Magistrate and the Inspector General of Police, and subject to the final decision of the Local Government, direct.

V of 1861.

- [41.] 55. (1) The Local Government may relieve any committee of the cost of the whole or a part of the police-establishment, and may enter into a contract with the committee, on such terms as may be agreed on, that, in consideration of such relief, the committee shall pay periodically a sum not exceeding the estimated cost of such relief or undertake any services within the municipality to which the municipal fund can properly be applied, and which are estimated to cost not more than such relief.

(2) When a committee is relieved under this section of the cost of the whole or a part of the police-establishment, the Local Government shall maintain such police-establishment as it

considers necessary, and, subject to the provisions of the Cantonments Act, 1889, the establishment so maintained may be either a body of watchmen or a part of the general police force under the Local Government within the meaning of section 2 of the Police Act, 1861, or partly one and partly the other.

56. (1) Where the establishment maintained under this Chapter is wholly or in part a body of watchmen, the watchmen shall—

(a) be, under the orders of the District Superintendent of Police, subject to the general control of the District Magistrate;

(b) be, in respect of their appointment, promotion, dismissal, suspension or punishment and in respect to their duties generally, subject to such rules as may be made in this behalf under this Act; and

(c) possess the same powers, be entitled to the same assistance, enjoy the same protection, be subject to the same responsibilities, and be liable to the same penalties as if they were police-officers enrolled under the Police Act, 1861.

(2) Any person obstructing any such watchman in the discharge of his duties may be arrested without warrant by a police-officer or by any such watchman.

57. If the establishment maintained under this Chapter or any portion of police enrolled under such establishment is part of the general police-force, the Local Government may, notwithstanding anything in the Police Act, 1861, or in any other enactment for the time being in force, define, subject to the provisions of this Act, the duties which the officers and men of the establishment or such portion thereof may or may not be required to perform.

58. Where special police-protection is, in the opinion of the Local Government, requisite on the occasion of any fair, agricultural show or industrial exhibition managed by a committee, or any religious ceremony or festival held within the municipality, the Local Government may provide such protection, and the committee shall pay the whole charge thereof or such portion of the charge as the Local Government may consider equitably debitable to it.

CHAPTER VI.

POWERS FOR SANITARY AND OTHER PURPOSES.

Streets and Buildings.

59. Where any land is required for a new street or for the improvement of an existing street, the committee may proceed to acquire, in addition to the land to be occupied by the street, the land necessary for the sites of the buildings to be erected on the sides of the street.

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60. The committee may close temporarily any street or any part thereof for the purpose of repairs, or for the purpose of constructing or repairing any sewer, drain, culvert or bridge, or for any other public purpose, and may divert, discontinue or permanently close any street vested in the committee and sell the land or such part thereof as is not required for the purposes of this Act.

61. The committee may, by order in writing, permit the temporary occupation of any street or land vested in it for the purpose of depositing any building-materials or making any temporary excavation therein or erection thereon, subject to such conditions as it may prescribe for the safety or convenience of persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, and may charge fees for such permission, and may at its discretion withdraw the permission.

62. The committee may attach to the outside of any building brackets for lamps in such manner as not to occasion any injury to the building or inconvenience to the owner or occupier or to the public.

63. The committee at a meeting may cause a name to be given to any street, and to be affixed on any building in such place as it thinks fit, and may also cause a number to be affixed to any building; and in like manner may, from time to time, cause such names and numbers to be altered.

64. The committee at a meeting may direct that, within certain limits to be fixed by it, the roofs and external walls of huts or other buildings shall not be made or renewed of grass, mats, leaves or other inflammable materials unless with the written permission of the committee; and the committee may, by notice, require any person to remove or alter as it may think fit the roofs or walls so made or renewed.

65. (1) Where any building or part of a building projects beyond the front of the building which is on either side thereof, or beyond the regular line of a street, either existing or determined on for the future, the committee may, if the building or part has been either entirely or in greater part taken down or burnt down or has fallen down, require by notice that the building or part, when being re-built, shall be set back to or towards the said regular line or the front of the adjoining buildings; and the portion of the land added to the street by such setting back or removal shall become part of the street and shall vest in the committee:

Provided that the committee shall make full compensation to the owner for any damage he may sustain in consequence of his building or any part thereof being set back.

(2) The committee may, on such terms as it thinks fit, allow any building to be set forward for the improvement of the line of the street.

66. (1) Every person who intends to erect new building.

[52. Cf. U. P. Act I of 1900, s. 87.]

(a) any building abutting on or adjoining any street, or any public place or property vested in His Majesty or in the committee;

(b) any building, if so required by any by-law made under section 105,

shall give notice in writing of his intention to the committee, and the committee may either refuse to sanction the said building or may sanction the said building absolutely or subject to any written directions which the committee may deem fit to issue in respect of all or any of the matters following, namely:

(i) the free passage or way in front of the building;

(ii) the space to be left about the building to secure the free circulation of air and facilitate scavenging and for the prevention of fire;

(iii) the ventilation of the building, and the provision and position, materials, and method of construction of drains, privies or cess-pools;

(iv) the level and width of foundation, the level of lowest floor and stability of structure;

(v) the line of frontage with neighbouring buildings, if the building abuts on a street; and

(vi) the means to be provided for egress from the building in case of fire;

and the person erecting or re-erecting any such building as aforesaid shall obey all such written directions:

Provided that the committee shall not refuse to sanction the erection or re-erection of such building except on the ground that its erection or re-erection would be prejudicial to the health, safety or convenience of the public, or of persons who dwell or occupy property in the vicinity, or that, having regard to the locality, it is unsuitable in plan or design, or for other reasonable cause assigned: and

Provided, also, that the committee shall make full compensation to the owner for any loss or damage which he may sustain in consequence of the prohibition of the re-erection of any building, or of its requiring any land belonging to him to be added to the street.

(2) The committee may require any person, who has given such notice, to submit within one week of the receipt of the requisition a sufficient plan and specification of the building which he intends to erect or re-erect, together with a site-plan of the land, with such reasonable details as the committee may prescribe in the requisition; and in such case the notice shall not be valid until such plans and specification have been supplied.

(3) Where the committee neglects or omits for one month after the receipt of a valid notice under sub-section (1) to make and deliver to the person who has given such notice any order in respect thereof, and such person has by written communication called the attention of the committee to the omission or neglect, and, where such omission or neglect continues for a further period of fifteen days, the committee shall be

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deemed to have sanctioned the proposed building absolutely.

(4) Where the building so sanctioned is not begun by the person who has obtained such sanction, or by some one lawfully claiming under him, within six months from the date when such sanction is given, it shall not be begun without fresh sanction; but such person as aforesaid may at any subsequent time give fresh notice to the committee in the manner aforesaid, and thereupon the provisions of this section shall apply to such fresh notice.

(5) Where any such building is begun or erected without sanction or in contravention of any written directions of the committee issued under sub-section (1), or after the sanction has lapsed, the committee may, by notice given within a reasonable time, require the building to be altered or demolished as it may deem necessary.

Explanation.—The expression "erect any building" includes the erection of any wall and all additions and alterations which involve new foundations or increased superstructure on existing foundations, or the conversion into a dwelling-house of any building not originally constructed for human habitation, or the conversion into more than one dwelling-house of a building originally constructed as one dwelling-house only.

[53. Cf. U. P. Act I of 1900, s. 88.]

67. (1) No person shall, without the written permission of the committee, add to or place against or in front of any building, any projection or structure overhanging, projecting into, or encroaching on any street or into, on or over any drain, sewer or aqueduct therein.

(2) The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building to remove or alter any such projection or structure:

Provided that, in the case of any such projection or structure lawfully in existence at the commencement of this Act, the committee shall make reasonable compensation for any damage caused by the removal or alteration.

(3) The committee may, by order in writing, permit the owners or occupiers of buildings in streets to put up open verandahs, balconies or rooms projecting from any upper storey thereof to an extent beyond the line of the plinth or basement wall, and at a height from the level of the ground or street, to be specified in the written permission.

[Burma Act III of 1898, s. 95 (1).]

68. Nothing in sections 59 to 67 shall apply to any building or land within the limits of a municipality which is the property of His Majesty.

Bathing and Washing Places.

[54.]

69. The committee may set apart suitable places for the purpose of bathing, and may specify the times at which, and the sex of the persons by whom, such places may be used, and may also set apart suitable places for washing animals or clothes, or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness or comfort of the inhabitants of the municipality,

Bathing and washing places.

and may, by public notice, prohibit bathing, or washing animals or clothes, in any public place not so set apart, or at times or by persons other than those specified, and all other acts not so permitted which may render water in public places foul or unfit for use or may cause inconvenience or annoyance to persons using the bathing or washing places.

Deposit of Offensive Matter and Slaughter-places.

70. The committee may fix places within or, [55.] with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, without the limits of the municipality for the deposit of refuse, rubbish or offensive matter of any kind or for the disposal of the dead bodies of animals, and may by public notice give directions as to the time, manner and conditions at, in and under which such refuse, rubbish or offensive matter or dead bodies of animals may be removed along any street and deposited at such places.

71. (1) The committee may, with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, fix and abolish places either within or without the limits of the municipality for the slaughter of animals for sale, or of any specified description of such animals, and may with the like approval grant and withdraw licenses for the use of such places, or, if they belong to, or are under the control of, the committee, charge rent or fees for the use of the same.

(2) Where such places are fixed by the committee without the limits of the municipality, it shall have the same power to make rules for the inspection and proper regulation of the same, as if they were within those limits.

(3) Where any such place has been fixed, no person shall slaughter for sale any such animal at any other place within the municipality.

72. Where it appears to the Deputy Commissioner to be necessary for the preservation of the public peace or order, he may, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner and by notification published in the manner prescribed, prohibit or regulate the slaughter within the limits of a municipality of animals, or of any specified description of animals, for purposes other than sale, and specify the mode and route in and by which meat shall be conveyed from the place where such animals are slaughtered.

73. (1) Where any animal in the charge of [U. P. Act I of 1900, s. 117.] any person dies otherwise than by being slaughtered either for sale or consumption or for some religious purpose, the person in charge thereof shall within twenty-four hours, either—

Special provisions with respect to disposal of dead bodies of animals.

(a) convey the carcass to a place (if any) fixed by the committee under section 70 for the disposal of the dead bodies of animals, or, where no such place has been fixed, to a place without the limits of the municipality not being within one mile of those limits where such bodies may lawfully be deposited;

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(b) give notice of the death to the committee, whereupon the committee shall cause the carcass to be disposed of.

(2) In respect of the disposal of a carcass under sub-section (1), clause (b), the committee may charge such fee as may from time to time be fixed by resolution of the committee in this behalf.

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74. For the purposes of sections 70, 71, 72 and 73, all cattle, elephants, camels, horses, asses, mules, deer, sheep, goats, swine and other large animals shall be deemed to be "animals".

Burial and Burning Places.

75. (1) The committee may, by public notice, order any burial or burning ground which is, in its opinion, dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood to be closed from a date to be specified in the notice, and shall in such case, if no suitable place for burial or burning exists within a reasonable distance, provide a fitting place for the purpose.

(2) Private burial-places in such burial-grounds may be excepted from the notice, subject to such conditions as the committee may impose in this behalf:

Provided that the limits of such burial-places are sufficiently defined, and that they shall only be used for the burial of members of the family of the owners thereof.

(3) No burial or burning ground, whether public or private, shall be made or formed, after the commencement of this Act, without the permission in writing of the committee.

76. The committee may, by public notice, prescribe routes for the removal of corpses to burial or burning places.

Inflammable materials.

77. The committee may, where it appears to it to be necessary for the prevention of danger to life or property, by public notice, prohibit all persons from stacking or collecting grass, straw, cotton, wood or other inflammable materials, or placing mats or thatched huts or lighting fires, in any place or within any limits specified in the notice.

Powers of Entry and Inspection.

78. (1) The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, between sunrise and sunset, enter into any building or upon any land, and inspect any drains, privies or cess-pools therein or thereon, and may cause the ground to be opened where such person as aforesaid may think fit for the purpose of preventing or removing any nuisance arising from the drains, privies or cess-pools.

(2) Where, on such inspection, it appears that the opening of the ground was necessary for the prevention or removal of a nuisance, the expenses

thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner or occupier of the land or building; but where it is found that no nuisance exists, or but for such opening would have existed, the ground or portion of any building, drain or other work (if any) opened, injured or removed for the purposes of such inspection shall be filled in, restored and made good by the committee.

(3) No building other than a latrine directly accessible from any street or public place shall be entered under this section unless six hours' notice has been given to the occupier of the building by the committee or by the person authorized by the committee to make the entry.

79. The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, after giving twenty-four hours' notice to the occupier or, where there is no occupier, to the owner of any building or land, at any time between sunrise and sunset—

(a) enter upon and survey and take levels of any land;

(b) enter and inspect any building and by notice direct all or any part thereof to be forthwith internally or externally lime-washed, disinfected or otherwise cleansed for sanitary reasons;

(c) enter and measure any building for the purpose of valuation;

(d) enter any building or upon any land for the purpose of examining works under construction, of ascertaining the course of sewers or drains or of executing or repairing any work which the committee is by this Act empowered to execute or maintain.

80. The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, at any time between sunrise and sunset, enter and inspect any stable, coach-house or other place wherein there is reason to believe that there is any animal or vehicle which is liable to taxation under this Act and for which the tax has not been duly paid.

81. (1) The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, at all reasonable times, enter and inspect any market, building, shop, stall or place used for the sale or storage of articles intended for human consumption or as a slaughter-house, or for the sale of drugs, and inspect and examine any article, animal or drug which may be therein; and, where any such article or any animal therein appears to be intended for human consumption and to be unfit therefor, may seize and remove the same; or where the owner or the person in whose possession the same is found consents may cause it to be destroyed or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for such consumption; and, in case any drug is reasonably suspected of being adulterated in such manner as to lessen its efficacy or to change its operation or to render it noxious, may remove the same, giving a receipt therefor, and may cause any such article, animal or drug to be brought before a Magistrate.

(2) Where the committee, or any person authorized by it in this behalf, applies to purchase

[6a.]

[63.]

[64.]

[65.]

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any article intended for human consumption or any drug exposed for sale, and tenders the price for a quantity such as may be reasonably requisite for the purpose of analysis, the person exposing the same for sale shall be bound to sell such quantity.

[66.]

82. (1) The committee may provide for the performance by its agents of the duties usually performed by sweepers in respect of any building or land, or of any privy, drain, cesspool or other receptacle for offensive matter pertaining to any building or land with the consent of the occupier of the building or land, or without such consent if the occupier fails to make arrangements to the satisfaction of the committee for the performance of such duties.

(2) Where the committee has undertaken to provide for the performance by its agents of such duties as aforesaid, the persons employed by it to perform the same may enter upon the property at all reasonable times so far as may be necessary for the proper discharge of those duties; and the committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may enter upon the property at all reasonable times for the purpose of ascertaining that such duties have been duly performed.

[XX of 1891,
s. 120]

83. (1) The committee may, at any reasonable time, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, enter and inspect any house or building which is suspected to contain petroleum, or any other explosive or inflammable material in excess of the quantity permitted to be kept in such house or building by or under this Act.

(2) Where any such excess quantity of such material is discovered, it may be seized and held subject to such orders as the District Magistrate may make with respect thereto.

(3) Where the District Magistrate decides that the material seized was stored in the house or building, in contravention of this Act or of any rule or public notice made or published thereunder, he may pass an order confiscating the same.

(4) Subject to any rules for the time being applicable thereto, the material so confiscated may be sold by order of the District Magistrate, and the proceeds, after defraying the expenses of the sale, shall be credited to the municipal fund.

(5) No order of confiscation under this section shall operate to prevent any other criminal or civil proceeding to which the persons storing the material in excessive quantity may be liable.

[67.]

84. Where any building used as a human dwelling is entered under this Act, due regard shall be paid to the social and religious sentiments of the occupiers; and, before any apartment in the actual occupancy of any woman, who according to custom does not appear in public, is entered, notice shall be given to her that she is at liberty to withdraw, and every reasonable facility shall be afforded to her for withdrawing.

Water-pipes, Privies and Drains.

85. The committee may, by notice, require the owner of any building in any street to put up and keep in good condition proper troughs and pipes for receiving and carrying the water from the roof and other parts thereof and for discharging the same so as not to cause injury to the street or inconvenience to persons passing along the street.

[68.]

86. (1) The committee may, by notice, require the owner of any building to provide, in such manner as the committee directs, any privy or cess-pool, or additional privies or cess-pools, which should in the opinion of the committee be provided for the building or the land appurtenant thereto.

[69.]

(2) The committee may, by notice, require any persons employing more than twenty workmen or labourers to provide such latrines and urinals as it may think fit and to cause the same to be kept in proper order, and to be daily cleaned.

(3) The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building or land to have any privy provided for the same shut out by a sufficient roof and wall or fence from the view of persons passing by or dwelling in the neighbourhood, or to remove or alter, as the committee directs, any door or trap-door of a privy opening on to any street or drain.

87. (1) The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building or land to repair or alter or put in good order any privy, drain or cess-pool, or to close any cess-pool belonging thereto, or to connect any drain on such building or land with any public drain:

[70.]

Provided that no owner or occupier shall be bound under this sub-section, in order to establish such connection, to carry out any work on land or premises not owned or occupied by him to a greater distance than twenty-five feet.

[Cf. XX
1891, s. 11.]

(2) The committee may, by notice, require any person who constructs any new privy, drain or cess-pool without its written permission or in contravention of its directions or of the provisions of this Act, or who constructs, re-builds or opens any privy, drain or cess-pool which the committee has ordered to be removed or stopped up or not to be made, to remove the privy, drain or cess-pool, or to make such alteration therein as the committee thinks fit.

88. The committee may, by notice, require any person who without its written permission erects or rebuilds any building over any public sewer, drain, culvert, water-course or water-pipe vested in the committee to pull down or otherwise deal with the building as it thinks fit.

[71.]

89. The committee may, by notice, require any owner or occupier on whose land any drain, latrine, urinal, cess-pool or other receptacle for filth or refuse for the time being exists within fifty feet of any spring, well, tank, reservoir or other source from which water is or may be derived

[72.]

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for public use to remove or close the same within one week from the service of the notice.

[73.] 90. The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building or land to cleanse, repair, cover, fill up or drain off any private tank, well, reservoir, pool or excavation therein which appears to the committee to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood:

Provided that, if for the purpose of effecting under this section any drainage it is necessary to acquire any land not belonging to such owner or occupier or to pay compensation to any other person, the committee shall provide the land or pay the compensation.

Dangerous Buildings and Places.

[74.] 91. Where any building, or any well, tank or other excavation, is for want of sufficient repair, protection or enclosure dangerous to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, the committee may, by notice, require the owner or the occupier thereof to repair, protect or enclose the same; and, where it appears to the committee to be necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, the committee shall forthwith take such steps as are necessary to avert the danger.

[75.] 92. Where any building, wall or structure or anything affixed thereto is deemed by the committee to be in a ruinous state or in any way dangerous, the committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier thereof forthwith either to remove the same or to cause such repairs to be made to the building, wall or structure or thing affixed thereto as it considers necessary for the public safety; and, where it appears to the committee to be necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, the committee shall forthwith take such steps as are necessary to avert the danger.

Buildings and Grounds in Insanitary Condition.

[76.] 93. The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any land to clear away and remove any thick or noxious vegetation or undergrowth which appears to it to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood.

[77.] 94. The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any land to cut or trim, within three days, the hedges standing on the land and bordering on any street, or the branches of trees growing on the land and overhanging any street and obstructing the same or causing danger thereto, or so overhanging any well, tank or other source from which water is derived for public use as to be likely to pollute the water thereof.

[78.] 95. Where the owner or occupier of any building or land suffers the same to be in a filthy or unwholesome state, the committee may, by notice,

require him to cleanse the same or otherwise put it in a proper state within twenty-four hours.

[79.] 96. Where any building appears to the committee to be unfit for human habitation in consequence of the want of proper means of drainage or ventilation or for other sufficient reason, the committee may, by notice, prohibit the owner or occupier of the building from using it for human habitation or suffering it to be so used, until the committee is satisfied that it has been rendered fit for such use.

[80.] 97. The committee may, by notice, require the owner, or any person claiming to be the owner, of any building or land which by reason of abandonment or disputed ownership or other cause, remains untenanted and thereby becomes a resort of idle and disorderly persons or otherwise a nuisance, to secure or enclose the same within a reasonable time specified in the notice.

[81. Cf. U. P. & O. Act of 1900, s. 109.] 98. Where the civil surgeon or health officer certifies that the cultivation of any description of crop, or the use of any kind of manure, or the irrigation of land in any specified manner,—

(a) in any place within the limits of the municipality, is injurious or facilitates practices which are injurious to the health of persons dwelling in the neighbourhood, or

(b) in any place within or without the limits of the municipality, is likely to contaminate the water-supply of the municipality or otherwise render it unfit for drinking purposes,

the Local Government may prohibit the cultivation of such crop, the use of such manure, or the use of the method of irrigation so reported to be injurious, or impose such conditions with respect thereto as may prevent the injury:

Provided that, if the act prohibited has been practised in the ordinary course of husbandry, at any time during the five years next-preceding the date of the prohibition, compensation shall be paid from the municipal fund to all persons interested therein for any damage caused to them by such prohibition.

Offensive and Dangerous Trades.

[82.] 99. (1) No place within the limits of the municipality shall be used—

(a) for melting tallow; or

(b) for boiling bones, offal or blood; or

(c) as a soap-house, oil-boiling-house, dyeing house or tannery; or

(d) as a brick-kiln, pottery or lime-kiln; or

(e) as any other manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise; or

(f) as a yard or depôt for trade in hay, straw, cotton, thatching grass, wood or coal, or petroleum or any other explosive or inflammable material,

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except under a license obtained by the owner or occupier from the committee and renewable annually.

(2) No such license shall be withheld unless the committee considers that the business which it is intended to establish or maintain, would be offensive or dangerous to persons residing in or frequenting the immediate neighbourhood.

(3) The committee may charge fees for the issue and renewal of such licenses, and may impose such conditions in respect thereof as it thinks fit.

[83.] 100. Where it is shown to the satisfaction of the committee at a meeting that any place licensed under section 99 is a nuisance to the neighbourhood or likely to be dangerous to life, health or property, the committee may, by notice, require the occupier of the place to discontinue the use thereof, or to use the place in such manner as will, in the opinion of the committee, render it no longer a nuisance or dangerous.

[Ben. Act III of 1884, s. 263.]

101. (1) Within such limits as the committee may determine, no milkmen and others may keep animals or man, cartman or keeper of hackney-carriages shall keep horses, ponies or cattle for the purpose of trade or business, except under a license obtained by such person from the committee and renewable annually.

(2) The committee may charge a fee not exceeding one rupee for the issue or renewal of any such license, and may impose such conditions in respect thereof as it thinks fit.

Sale of Food, Drink and Drugs.

[Burma Act III of 1898, s. 102.]

102. (1) The committee may, from time to time, make by-laws, consistent with this Act,—
Power to make by-laws as to sale of articles intended for human consumption and drugs.

- (a) to regulate the sale or exposure for sale of any specified articles intended for human consumption or drugs, either by rendering licenses necessary or otherwise;
- (b) to fix fees for the grant of such licenses and prescribe the conditions subject to which they may be granted and revoked;
- (c) to regulate the hours and manner of transport within the municipality of such specified articles or drugs;
- (d) to fix the places in which such specified articles or drugs may or may not be sold or exposed for sale;
- (e) to prohibit the sale of the flesh of animals not slaughtered at a place fixed, or in accordance with a license granted, under section 71;
- (f) to require sellers of meat to procure from, and on requisition to produce to, the person or persons empowered in his behalf by the committee, passes showing that their meat has been slaughtered in a place fixed or licensed under section 71 and in accordance with any by-laws made under section 105, sub-section (1), clause, (b) : and

(g) to regulate the sanitary condition of bakeries, dairies and places where milch animals are kept for profit :

Provided that no person shall be punishable for the breach of any by-law made under clause (a) or clause (d) by reason of the continuance of such sale or exposure for sale upon any premises which are at the time of the making of such by-law used for such purpose and have been so used for a period of not less than one year, until he has received from the committee six months' notice to discontinue such sale or exposure for sale in such premises.

(2) In making any by-law under this section, the committee may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, where the breach is a continuing breach, with further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach is proved to have been persisted in.

(3) No by-law made under this section shall come into force until it has been confirmed by the Local Government and published for the prescribed time and in the prescribed manner.

Disposal of Dogs.

103. (1) The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may— [U. P. of 1912.]

- (a) destroy or cause to be destroyed, or confine or cause to be confined, for such period as the committee may direct, any dogs suffering from rabies or reasonably suspected to be suffering from rabies;
- (b) confine, or cause to be confined, any dogs found wandering about streets or public places without collars or other marks distinguishing them as private property and charge a fee for such detention, and destroy or otherwise dispose of any such dog, if it is not claimed within one week and the fee paid;
- (c) appoint from time to time, by public notice, certain periods within which any dogs without collars or other marks distinguishing them as private property, found straying on the streets or beyond the enclosures of houses of the owners of such dogs, may be destroyed, and destroy or cause them to be destroyed accordingly.

(2) No compensation shall be payable in respect of any dog destroyed or otherwise disposed of under this section.

Restraint of Infection.

104. Where the committee, on the report of the civil surgeon or health officer, considers that the water in any well, tank or other place is likely, if used for drinking, to engender or cause the spread of any dangerous disease, it may,— [U. P. of 1912.]

- (a) by public notice, prohibit the removal or use of such water for drinking;
- (b) by notice, require the owner or person having control of such well, tank or

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place either to keep the water disinfected to the satisfaction of the civil surgeon or health officer, or to take such steps as may be specified in the notice to prevent the public from having access to or using such water;

By-laws generally.

[24.]

105. (1) The committee may, from time to time, make by-laws, consistent with this Act,—

General power to make by-laws.

(a) for protecting from injury or interference anything within the limits of the municipality being the property of His Majesty or of the committee;

(b) for inspecting and regulating the use of encamping grounds, halting-places, pounds, sarais, markets, dhobis' ghâts, slaughter-houses, places for the disposal of dead animals, and any places of public entertainment and resort, and for the charge of fees for the use of such buildings and places when vested in the committee;

(c) for licensing brokers, measurers and weighmen practising their calling in public places within the municipality, and fixing the fees payable for such licenses and the conditions on which they are to be granted and may be revoked;

(d) for prescribing the standard weights and measures to be used within the municipality;

(e) for controlling and regulating the use and management of burial and burning grounds, and fixing the fees to be charged where such grounds have been provided by the committee;

(f) for prescribing the means by which the owner or occupier of any place which is a factory within the meaning of the Indian Factories Act, 1881, is to provide for the consumption of the smoke of any chimney or furnace so as to prevent the smoke from being a nuisance to any person in the neighbourhood;

(g) for licensing proprietors or drivers of vehicles, boats or animals plying for hire within the limits of the municipality, and fixing the fees payable for such licenses and the conditions on which they are to be granted and may be revoked;

(h) for limiting the rates which may be demanded for the hire of any carriage, cart, boat or other conveyance or of animals hired to carry loads, or for the services of persons hired to carry loads where those conveyances, animals or persons are hired within the municipality for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours; or for a service which would ordinarily be performed within twenty-four hours;

(i) for securing a proper registration of births, marriages and deaths;

(j) for the proper regulation of buildings let in lodgings or occupied by coolies or by more than one family;

(k) for the supervision and regulation of public cisterns, water-standards, wells, tanks, springs or other sources of public water-supply; and, where water is supplied from a public source to any private premises, for regulating and controlling such supply;

(l) for controlling and regulating the duties of sweepers and other persons employed by the committee for the clearing of drains and the removal and disposal of sewage and filth, and prescribing the conditions on which they may withdraw from employment;

(m) where the collection of an octroi-tax has been sanctioned, for fixing octroi-limits for the purposes of that tax;

(n) for the regulation of building within the municipality;

(o) for regulating the storage of any petroleum or other explosive material;

(p) for regulating or prohibiting the keeping of animals of any specified description;

(q) for regulating or prohibiting the stationing of carts or picketing of animals on any ground under the control of the committee or the using such ground as a halting-place for vehicles or animals or as a place for encampment or the causing or permitting any animal to stray;

(r) for regulating traffic in the streets; and

(s) generally, for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In making any by-law under this section, the committee may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, where the breach is a continuing breach, with further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach is proved to have been persisted in.

(3) No by-law made under this section shall come into force until it has been confirmed by the Local Government and published for the prescribed time and in the prescribed manner.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in this section, the committee of a municipality in which the Hackney-carriage Act, 1879, is in force, shall not make by-laws under sub-section (1), clauses

XIV of 1879.

(g) and (h), in respect of any vehicles to which that Act applies.

106. Subject to any orders which the Local Government may make in this behalf, the committee may order any person not to do, or not to omit to do, within the limits of the municipality, anything the doing of, or the omission to do, which is a public nuisance under the Indian Penal Code.

[25.]

107. (1) The Local Government may invest,

[26.]

Powers as to conditional orders in respect of certain acts and omissions.

within the limits of a municipality, the committee with the powers of the District Magistrate as described in section 133 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and with power to make conditional orders of the nature referred to in that section, in respect of all or any acts or omissions punishable under by-laws made in exercise of the powers conferred by section 105, sub-section (1), clauses (a), (b), (c), (j) and (k).

XLV of 1860.

IV of 1881.

V of 1898.

*The Central Provinces Municipal Bill.**(Chapter VI.—Powers for Sanitary and other Purposes—Section 108. Chapter VII.—Offences and Penalties.—Sections 109-121.)*

V of 1898. (2) Sections 133 to 142 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply to all proceedings taken in exercise of these powers:

Provided that, for the purposes of such proceedings, section 133 of the Code shall be read as if for the words "before himself or some other Magistrate of the first or second class" the words "before the District Magistrate or some Magistrate of the first or second class appointed by him in this behalf" were substituted.

[87.] 108. (1) *The committee may, at a special meeting, delegate to one or more sub-committees of its members any of the powers which are vested in the committee by section 106, or with which the committee may have been invested under section 107.*

(2) Any notice, which under this Chapter may be given by a committee, may be given by a sub-committee, if the by-laws so provide.

CHAPTER VII.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

[92.] 109. Whoever, without the written permission of the committee or in disregard of its orders, throws or deposits, or permits his servants or members of his household under his control to throw or deposit, earth or materials of any description, or refuse, rubbish or offensive matter of any kind, upon any street or public place, or into any public sewer or drain or any drain communicating therewith, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

[93.] 110. Whoever, without the written permission of the committee, causes or allows the water of any sink, sewer or cess-pool, or any other offensive matter, to flow, drain or be put upon any street or public place or into any sewer or drain not set apart for the purpose, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

[94.] 111. Whoever, being the owner or occupier of any building or land, keeps or allows to be kept for more than twenty-four hours, or otherwise than in some proper receptacle, any dirt, dung, bones, ashes, night-soil or filth or any noxious or offensive matter in or upon such building or land, or suffers any such receptacle to be in a filthy or noxious state, or neglects to employ proper means to cleanse and purify the same, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[95.] 112. Whoever, without the written permission of the committee, makes or causes to be made, or alters or causes to be altered, any drain leading into any of the channels, sewers or drains vested in the committee, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[96.] 113. Whoever makes, without the written permission of the committee, or keeps for a longer time than one week after a notice to remove or close issued under section 89, any

drain, latrine, urinal, cess-pool or other receptacle for filth or refuse within fifty feet of any spring, well, tank, reservoir or other source from which water is or may be derived for public use, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and, where a notice has issued, with further fine which may extend to five rupees for each day during which the offence is proved to have been persisted in after the lapse of the period allowed for removal or closure.

114. Whoever feeds or allows to be fed on any deleterious substance, filth or refuse of any kind any animal which is kept for dairy purposes or is intended for human consumption shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees. [98.]

115. Whoever, in driving a vehicle in any street, fails, except in case of actual necessity, to keep to the left when passing a vehicle coming from the opposite direction, and to the right when passing a vehicle going in the same direction, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees. [U. P. Act of 1900, s. 162.]

116. Whoever drives any vehicle without having proper means of controlling any animal harnessed therein, or drives any vehicle of any kind after dark in any street unless the vehicle is properly supplied with lights or there is sufficient moonlight to render lights unnecessary, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees. [99 and 100.]

117. Whoever discharges firearms or lets off fireworks or fire-balloons, or flies kites, or engages in any game, in such a manner as to cause or be likely to cause danger or annoyance to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, or risk of injury to property, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees. [101.]

118. Whoever, being an elephant-driver or camel-driver, omits on being requested to do so to remove his elephant or camel to a safe distance on the approach of a horse, whether ridden or driven, or of any vehicle drawn by bullocks, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees. [102.]

119. Whoever, in disregard of any orders of the committee, takes any animal or vehicle along a public street shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees. [U. P. Act of 1900, s. 166.]

120. Whoever, in disregard of any orders made by the committee with the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, beats any drum or sounds any musical instrument so as to cause annoyance to the public, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees. [104.]

121. Whoever wilfully or negligently lets loose any horse or other animal so as to cause, or negligently allows any horse or other animal [105. Cf. P. Act of 1900, s. 167.]

*The Central Provinces Municipal Bill.**(Chapter VII.—Offences and Penalties.—Sections 122-135.)*

to cause, injury, danger, alarm or annoyance to any person, or suffers any ferocious dog to be at large without a muzzle, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[106.] 122. Whoever, without the written permission of the committee, alters, obstructs or encroaches upon any street, public sewer, drain or water-course, or displaces, takes up or alters the pavement or other materials or the fences or posts of any street or public place, or deposits building materials or makes any hole or excavation on or in any street, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[107.] 123. Whoever quarries, blasts, cuts timber or carries on building operations in such a manner as to cause, or be likely to cause, danger to persons passing by, or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[109.] 124. Whoever, when suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, makes or offers for sale any article intended for human consumption, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

[110.] 125. Whoever, without the authority of the committee, defaces or disturbs any direction-post or lamp-post, or extinguishes any light maintained by the committee in any street or public place, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

[111.] 126. Whoever destroys, pulls down or defaces any name or number put up under section 63 by order of the committee, or puts up any different name or number, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

[112.] 127. Whoever, in contravention of the provisions of section 71, slaughters any animal at any place within the municipality other than the place fixed under that section, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

[113.] 128. Whoever slaughters any animal or conveys meat from the place of slaughter in contravention of any notification under section 72, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

P. Act I
1903, s.
(2.) 129. Whoever fails to comply with the provisions of section 73 in regard to the disposal of dead bodies of animals, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees.

[114.] 130. Whoever buries or burns, or causes or permits to be buried or burnt, any corpse in any burial or burning ground made or formed in contravention of the provisions of section 75, or after the date fixed

thereunder for closing the same, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

131. Whoever carries a corpse along a route prohibited by the committee or in a manner likely to cause annoyance to the public, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees. [115.]

132. (1) Whoever sells to the prejudice of any purchaser any article intended for human consumption which is not of the nature, substance or quality of the article demanded by such purchaser, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees. [116.]

(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall not apply in the following cases, namely:—

(a) where any matter or ingredient not injurious to health has been added to the article in order to make it fit, as an article of commerce, for carriage or consumption, and not with intent fraudulently to increase its bulk, weight or measure or to conceal its inferior quality;

(b) where the article is unavoidably mixed with some extraneous matter in the process of collection or preparation.

(3) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall apply to the purchase under section 81 of any article for the purpose of analysis.

133. Where any animal, article or drug is brought before a Magistrate under section 81, sub-section (1), the Magistrate, if it is proved that the article or animal was intended for the consumption of man and is unfit therefor, or that the drug is adulterated in such manner as to lessen its efficacy or to change its operation or to render it noxious, may order the article or animal to be destroyed or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for human consumption, and the drug to be dealt with as he may think fit, and may direct that the owner or person in possession of such article, animal or drug shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees. [117.]

Provided that a person who is in possession of any article or animal or drug as a carrier or bailee thereof, shall not be liable to fine under this section.

134. Whoever, in contravention of the provisions of section 81, sub-section (2), refuses to sell any article intended for human consumption, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees. [118.]

135. Whoever cultivates, uses manure or irrigates in disregard of the prohibition or conditions imposed under section 98, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and with further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the [119.]

*The Central Provinces Municipal Bill.**(Chapter VII.—Offences and Penalties.—Sections 136-140. Chapter VIII.—Extinction and Prevention of Fire—Sections 141-144.)*

first during which the offence is proved to have been persisted in.

[120.] 136. Whoever, in contravention of the provisions of section 99 or of section 101, uses without a license any place for any purpose mentioned in either of those sections, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and with further fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day after the first during which the offence is proved to have been persisted in.

[121.] 137. Whoever, after notice has been given under section 100, uses any place or permits it to be used in such a manner as to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood or dangerous, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and with further fine which may extend to forty rupees for every day after the first during which the offence is proved to have been persisted in.

[U. P. Act of 1900, s. 175.] 138. Whoever, in any street or public place within the limits of the municipality, solicits for purposes of prostitution, or importunes any person to the commission of sexual immorality, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees :

Provided that no Court shall take cognizance of an offence under this section except on the complaint of the person importuned, or of a police-officer not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector and specially authorized in this behalf in writing by the Deputy Commissioner or by the committee, or of an officer of the committee specially authorized in this behalf in writing by the Deputy Commissioner.

[122.] 139. Whoever disobeys any lawful direction given by public notice under the powers conferred by Chapter VI, or any written notice lawfully issued under the powers so conferred, or fails to comply with the conditions subject to which any permission was given to him under those powers, shall, where the disobedience or omission is not an offence punishable under any other section, be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in the case of a continuing breach, with further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach is proved to have been persisted in.

Provided that, where the notice fixes a time within which a certain act is to be done and no time is specified in this Act, it shall rest with the Magistrate to determine whether the time so fixed was a reasonable time within the meaning of this Act.

[123.] 140. Any prosecution for an offence punishable under section 130 or section 137 or section 139, where the order which has been disobeyed is appealable, shall, when the Magistrate learns that an appeal has been instituted from the order which has been disobeyed, be suspended pending the decision of the appeal, and, if the order is set aside on appeal, dis-

obedience thereto shall not be deemed an offence against the section.

CHAPTER VIII.

EXTINCTION AND PREVENTION OF FIRE.

141. For the prevention and extinction of fire the committee may establish and maintain a fire-brigade and may provide any implements, machinery or means of communicating intelligence which the committee may think necessary for the efficient discharge of their duties by the brigade. [XX of Ch. VIII.]

142. (1) On the occasion of a fire within the limits of a municipality, any Magistrate, the secretary of the committee, any member of a fire-brigade maintained by the committee then and there directing the operations of men belonging to the brigade, and, if directed so to do by a Magistrate or the secretary or a member of committee, any police-officer above the rank of constable, may—

- (a) remove or order the removal of any person who by his presence interferes with or impedes the operations for extinguishing the fire or for saving life or property ;
- (b) close any street or passage in or near which any fire is burning ;
- (c) for the purpose of extinguishing the fire, break into or through or pull down or cause to be broken into or through or pulled down, or used for the passage of hoses or other appliances, any premises ;
- (d) cause mains and pipes to be shut off so as to give greater pressure of water in or near the place where the fire has occurred ;
- (e) call on the persons in charge of any fire-engine to render such assistance as may be possible ; and
- (f) generally, take such measures as may appear necessary for the preservation of life or property.

(2) No person shall be liable to pay compensation for any act done by him in good faith under sub-section (1).

(3) Any damage done in the exercise of a power conferred or a duty imposed by this section shall be deemed to be damage by fire within the meaning of any policy of insurance against fire.

143. The powers conferred by section 142 shall be subject to such regulations, conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed.

144. This Chapter shall not take effect in any municipality until it has been specially applied thereto by the Local Government, at the request of the committee.

*The Central Provinces Municipal Bill.**(Chapter IX.—Control.—Sections 145-150.)*

CHAPTER IX.

CONTROL.

[124.] 145. The Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner, not being a member of the committee may—

- (a) enter upon and inspect, or cause to be entered upon and inspected, any immoveable property situate within the limits of his division or district and occupied by any committee or joint committee, or any work in progress within those limits under the direction of a committee or joint committee ;
- (b) by order in writing, call for and inspect any book or document in the possession or under the control of any committee or joint committee having authority within those limits ;
- (c) by order in writing, require any such committee or joint committee to furnish such statements, accounts, reports and copies of documents relating to the proceedings or duties of the committee or joint committee as he may think fit to call for ; and
- (d) record, for the consideration of any such committee or joint committee, any observations which he may think proper in regard to the proceedings or duties of the committee.

[125.] 146. (1) The Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner may, by order in writing, suspend within the limits of the division or district, as the case may be, the execution of any resolution or order of a committee or joint committee, or prohibit the doing within those limits of any act which is about to be done, or is being done, in pursuance of or under cover of this Act, if, in his opinion, the resolution, order or act is in excess of the powers conferred by law, or the execution of the resolution or order or the doing of the act is likely to lead to a breach of the peace, or to cause injury or annoyance to the public or to any class or body of persons.

(2) Where a Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner makes any order under this section, he shall forthwith forward a copy thereof, with a statement of his reasons for making it, to the Local Government, which may thereupon rescind the order, or direct that it continue in force with or without modification, permanently or for such period as it thinks fit.

[126.] 147. (1) In cases of emergency the Deputy Commissioner may provide for the execution of any work or the doing of any act which a committee is empowered to execute or do, and the immediate execution or doing of which is in his opinion necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing the work or doing the act shall be forthwith paid by the committee.

(2) Where the expense is not so paid, the Deputy Commissioner may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance

of the municipal fund to pay the expense, or as much thereof as is from time to time possible, from the balance, in priority to any or all other charges against the same.

(3) The Deputy Commissioner shall forthwith report to the Commissioner every case in which he uses the powers conferred on him by this section.

148. (1) Where at any time it appears to the Local Government that a committee has made default in performing any duty imposed on it by or under this or any other Act, the Local Government may, by order in writing, fix a period for the performance of that duty. [127.]

(2) Where that duty is not performed within the period so fixed, the Local Government may appoint the Deputy Commissioner to perform it, and may direct that the expense of performing it shall be paid, within such time as the Local Government may fix, to the Deputy Commissioner by the committee.

(3) Where the expense is not so paid, the Deputy Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance of the municipal fund to pay the expense, or so much thereof as is, from time to time, possible from the balance, in priority to any or all other charges against the same.

149. (1) Where at any time it appears to the Local Government that a committee is not competent to perform, or persistently makes default in the performance of, its duties under this or any other Act for the time being in force, or exceeds or abuses its powers, the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by an order published, with the reasons for making it, in the local official Gazette, declare the committee to be incompetent or in default, or to have exceeded or abused its powers, as the case may be, and supersede it for a period to be specified in the order. [128.]

(2) Where a committee is so superseded, the following consequences shall ensue, namely:—

- (a) all members of the committee shall, as from the date of the order, vacate their offices as such member ;
- (b) all powers and duties of the committee may, during the period of supersession, be exercised and performed by such person or persons as the Local Government appoints in that behalf ;
- (c) all property vested in the committee shall, during the period of supersession, vest in His Majesty.

(3) On the expiration of the period of supersession specified in the order, the committee shall be re-constituted and the persons who vacated their offices under sub-section (2), clause (a), shall not be deemed disqualified for being members.

150. (1) The Local Government may frame forms for any proceedings of a committee for which it considers that forms should be provided, and may make rules, consistent with this Act, to carry out the purposes [7 & 129.]

The Central Provinces Municipal Bill.

(Chapter IX.—Control.—Sections 151. Chapter X.—Supplemental.—
Sections 152-153.)

and objects thereof for the guidance of committees and public officers generally.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may make provision—

- (a) for the collection of taxes imposed under this Act;
- (b) as to the election or appointment and the term of office of presidents, vice-presidents and members of committees;
- (c) as to the division of municipalities into wards or of the inhabitants into classes, or both, the number of representatives to be appointed for each ward or class and the manner of their appointment; and as to the qualification of electors and of candidates for election;
- (d) as to the registration of electors, the nomination of candidates, the time of election, the mode of recording votes and generally for regulating all matters connected with the system of representation and election;
- (e) as to the appointment, promotion, suspension, reduction, punishment and dismissal of the servants of committees;
- (f) as to the intermediate office or offices (if any) through which correspondence between committees and the Local Government or its officers and representations addressed under this Act to the Local Government, are to pass;
- (g) as to the accounts to be kept by committees, as to the manner in which such accounts are to be audited and published, and as to the power of the auditors in respect of disallowance and surcharge;
- (h) as to the preparation of estimates of income and expenditure of committees, and as to the authority by whom, and the conditions subject to which, such estimates may be sanctioned, and as to the sanction (if any) to be required before committees incur any expenditure;
- (i) as to the fees to be levied on processes issued by Magistrates under section 44;
- (j) as to the language in which the proceedings and correspondence of committees are to be conducted and recorded, and as to the returns, statements and reports to be submitted by committees;
- (k) as to the powers to be exercised by members of a fire-brigade and others on the occasion of a fire in a municipality; and
- (l) for the regulation of proceedings of persons empowered to accept composition for offences committed or alleged to have been committed against this Act or any rules or by-laws made thereunder.

151. In all matters connected with this Act [130.]

General powers of the Local Government and shall have and exercise over Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, and Commissioners shall have and exercise over Deputy Commissioners, the same authority and control as they respectively have and exercise over them in the general and revenue administration.

CHAPTER X.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

Notices.

152. (1) Every notice issued by a committee under this Act shall be in writing and shall be sufficiently authenticated by the signature of the president, vice-president or secretary, and may be served by being delivered to the person to whom it is addressed, or by being left at his usual place of abode or business with some adult male member or servant of his family, or, where it cannot be so served, may be posted on some conspicuous part of his usual place of abode or business. [131.]

(2) Where the usual place of abode or business of the person to whom the notice is addressed is not within the limits of the municipality, the notice may be served by posting it in a registered cover addressed to his usual place of abode.

(3) Where the usual place of abode or business of the owner of any property is not known, every such notice addressed to him as such owner may be served on the occupier.

(4) Where the usual place of abode or business of the occupier of any property is not known, every such notice addressed to him as such occupier may be served by posting it on some conspicuous part of the property.

(5) No notice issued by the committee under this Act shall be invalid for defect of form.

153. (1) Where any notice issued by a committee under this Act requires any act to be done for which no time is fixed by this Act, the notice shall fix a reasonable time for doing the same. [85 (1)]

(2) Where it is provided that any such notice should be given to the owner or occupier of any land or building, and the owner and occupier are different persons, such notice shall be given to the one of them primarily liable to comply with such notice, and in case of doubt to both of them: [XX of S. 147]

Provided that in any such case, where there is no owner resident within the municipality the delivery of such notice to the occupier shall be sufficient.

(3) Where the terms of any such notice have not been complied with, the committee may, after not less than six hours' notice, cause the act to be done by its officers.

*The Central Provinces Municipal Bill.**(Chapter X.—Supplemental.—Sections 154-159.)*

154. Where any notice is under this Act to be given to, or served on, the owner or occupier of any property and he is unknown, it may be given or served—

(a) by delivering a written notice to some person on the property, or, where there is no person on the property to whom the notice can be delivered, by fixing it on some conspicuous part of the property; or

(b) by putting into the post a prepaid letter containing a written notice, and addressed by the description of the "owner" or "occupier" of the property (naming it) in respect of which the notice is given, without further name or description.

155. Every public notice given by a committee under this Act shall be published by proclamation or in the prescribed manner.

Miscellaneous.

156. (1) Where the owner or occupier of property is required under this Act by the committee to execute any work and makes default in complying with the requisition, and the committee executes the work, the committee may recover the cost of the work from the person in default.

(2) Where the person in default is the owner, the committee may, by way of additional remedy, recover the whole or any part of the cost from the occupier, and in such case the occupier may deduct any sum paid by him under this sub-section from the rent due or from time to time accruing due from him to the owner of the property in respect of which the payment is made, or may otherwise recover such sum from the owner.

(3) An occupier shall not be required to pay under sub-section (2) any greater sum than the amount of rent which is for the time being due from him to the owner, or which, after demand for payment of the money payable by him to the committee and notice not to pay rent without first deducting the amount so demanded, becomes payable by him to the owner, unless he refuses on application duly made to him by the committee truly to disclose the amount of his rent and the name and address of the person to whom it is payable; but the burden of proof that the sum so demanded by the committee from the occupier exceeds the rent which was due at the time of the demand, or which has since accrued due, shall lie on the occupier.

(4) All money recoverable by a committee under this section may be recovered either by suit, or, on application to a Magistrate having jurisdiction within the limits of the municipality, by distress and sale of the moveable property of the person from whom the money is recoverable, and, where it is payable by the owner of property, it shall, until it is paid, be a charge on the property.

(5) Nothing in any contract between an owner and occupier shall affect any right conferred on an occupier by this section.

157. (1) The committee may make compensation out of the municipal fund to any person sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any power vested in the committee, its officers or servants, under this Act, and shall, subject to the other provisions of this Act, make such compensation where the person sustaining the damage was not himself in default in the matter in respect of which the power was exercised.

(2) Where any dispute arises touching the amount of any compensation which the committee is required by this Act to pay for injury to any building or land, it shall be settled in such manner as the parties may agree, or, in default of agreement, in the manner provided by the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, sections 3, 8 to 34, I of 1894, 45 to 47, and 50 to 52, so far as they can be made applicable.

158. (1) Every police-officer employed within the limits of the municipality shall give immediate information to the committee of any offence committed against this Act or the rules or by-laws thereunder, and shall be bound to assist all members, officers and servants of the committee in the exercise of their lawful authority.

(2) Any such police-officer, and, in the absence of a police-officer, any officer of the committee empowered in this behalf by the general or special order of the Local Government, may arrest any person committing in his view any offence punishable under sections 115 to 120.—

(a) where the name and address of the person are unknown to him, and

(b) where the person declines to give his name and address or there is reason to doubt the accuracy of the name and address given;

(3) A person arrested under this section may be detained until his name and address are correctly ascertained:

Provided that no person so arrested shall be detained longer than is necessary for bringing him before a Magistrate unless an order of a Magistrate for his detention is obtained.

159. (1) No Court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable only under this Act or a rule or by-law made thereunder except on the complaint of the Deputy Commissioner or of the committee or of some sub-committee or person authorized either generally or specially by the Deputy Commissioner or the committee in this behalf.

(2) For the purposes of this section, the committee may, except where otherwise expressly provided, authorize any sub-committee or person to prosecute either generally in regard to all offences against this Act and the rules or by-laws thereunder or specially in regard only to specified offences or offences of a specified class.

(3) Where the person authorized is president, vice-president, ex-officio member, secretary, engineer or health officer of the committee, the authority may be given by virtue of office; but in the case of other persons the authority shall be personal.

The Central Provinces Municipal Bill.

(Chapter X.—Supplemental.—Sections 160-168.)

(4) The authority shall in all cases be in writing and may at any time by resolution be cancelled by the committee.

Burma Act
II of 1898, s.
197.]

160. The Local Government may empower any committee or its president, vice-president, secretary, health officer or engineer, or any member appointed by office, or any sub-committee, to accept from any person, against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed an offence against this Act or any rule or by-law made thereunder, a sum of money by way of composition for such offence.

(2) On payment of such sum of money, the suspected person, if in custody, shall be discharged, and no further proceedings shall be taken against him in regard to the offence or alleged offence so compounded.

(3) Sums paid by way of composition under this section shall be credited to the municipal fund.

(4) Power under sub-section (1) to accept composition for alleged offences may be given either generally in regard to all offences under this Act and the rules and by-laws thereunder, or particularly in regard only to specified offences or offences of a specified class, and may at any time be withdrawn by the Local Government.

[91.]

161. (1) Any person aggrieved by any order made by a committee under the powers vested in it by section 75, 86, 87, 88, 90, 96 or 100 may appeal within thirty days from the date thereof to the Deputy Commissioner; and no such order shall be liable to be called in question otherwise than by such appeal:

Provided that, where the Deputy Commissioner is himself a member of the committee, the appeal shall lie to the Commissioner or to such other officer as may be empowered by the Local Government in this behalf.

(2) The appellate authority may, for sufficient cause, extend the period hereby allowed for appeal.

(3) The order appealed from shall not be confirmed, set aside or modified until the appellant and the committee have had a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

162. An appeal shall not lie against any order made under this Act except where express provision has been made in the Act for appeal from such order; and every order made in appeal under this Act shall be final.

[12. 3. Cf.
U. P. Act I
of 1900,
153.]

163. Where any such order as is specified in section 75, 86, 87, 88, 90, 96 or 100 is subject to appeal, and an appeal from such order has been preferred, all proceedings to enforce such order and all prosecutions for any breach thereof may, by order of the appellate authority, be suspended pending the decision of the appeal, and, where such order is set aside on appeal, disobedience thereto shall not be deemed to be an offence.

164. The power to make rules or by-laws under section 102, 105 or 150 is subject to the condition of the rules or by-laws being made after previous publication.

Procedure for making rules or by-laws.

165. (1) Where the supply of water in a municipality is derived from a reservoir situate beyond the limits of the municipality, the Local Government may make rules—

- (a) prohibiting the doing in the reservoir, or in its vicinity or in or upon the catchment area thereof, any act by which the quantity or purity of the water or the safety of the reservoir may be impaired;
- (b) regulating generally the conservancy of the reservoir and of the catchment area; and
- (c) determining the compensation, if any to be paid by the committee to any person affected by a rule made under head (a) or head (b).

(2) The Local Government may direct that the breach of any rule under sub-section (1) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

166. Nothing in this Act shall affect the saving of Act XI of Local Authorities Loan 1879, Act, 1879.

167. On receiving information that a house within the limits of a municipality is used as a brothel,

or by disorderly persons of any description, in proximity to any school or college, or to the annoyance of the respectable inhabitants of the vicinity, or that any such house is used as a brothel in the immediate neighbourhood of a cantonment, any Magistrate of the first class, having as such jurisdiction in the place where the house is situated, may summon the owner or tenant of the house and, on being satisfied that the house is so used, and that it is a source of annoyance or offence to the neighbours, or that it is in the immediate neighbourhood of a cantonment, may order the owner or tenant to discontinue such use of it; and, if the owner or tenant fails to comply with such order within five days, may impose upon him a fine not exceeding twenty-five rupees for every day thereafter that the house shall be so used:

Provided that action under this section shall be taken only—

- (a) with the sanction or by the order of the Deputy Commissioner; or
- (b) on the complaint of three or more inhabitants of the municipality resident in the immediate vicinity of the house to which the complaint refers.

(2) This section shall not take effect in any municipality until it has been specially applied thereto by the Local Government.

168. (1) Where the circumstances of any municipality are such that, in the opinion of the Local Government, any of the provisions of this Act are unsuited thereto, the Local Government may, by

Power to exempt municipality from provisions of Act unsuited thereto.

The Central Provinces Municipal Bill.

(Chapter XI.—Small Towns.—Sections 169-173.)

notification in the local official Gazette, except the municipality from the operation of those provisions; and thereupon those provisions shall not apply to the municipality until again applied thereto by a like notification.

(2) While the exception remains in force, the Local Government may make rules for the guidance of the committee and public officers in respect of the matters excepted from the operation of the said provisions.

CHAPTER XI.

SMALL TOWNS.

169. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that, with respect to some or all of the matters upon which a municipal fund may be expended under section 50, improved arrangements are required within a specified local area which, nevertheless, it is not expedient to constitute as a municipality.

(2) A local area in regard to which a notification has been issued under sub-section (1) is hereinafter called a "notified area."

(3) No local area shall be made a notified area if—

- (a) it contains more than ten thousand inhabitants according to the returns of the most recent official census, or
- (b) it includes merely an agricultural village or villages, and does not contain a town or bazar.

170. (1) The Local Government may—

Power for Local Government to impose taxation and regulate expenditure of proceeds thereof.

- (a) impose in any notified area any tax which could be imposed there by the committee if the notified area were a municipality;
- (b) apply or adapt to the notified area, for the assessment and recovery of any tax imposed under clause (a), any of the provisions of this Act, or of any rules for the time being in force with respect to the assessment and recovery of any tax imposed under this Act;
- (c) arrange for the due expenditure of the proceeds of taxes imposed under

clause (a), and for the preparation and maintenance of proper accounts;

(d) appoint a committee of one or more persons for the purposes of clauses (b) and (c); and

(e) extend to any notified area the provisions of any section of this Act subject to such restrictions and modifications (if any) as the Local Government may think fit.

(2) The proceeds of any tax levied in any notified area under this section shall be expended only in some manner in which the municipal fund of such notified area might be expended if the notified area were a municipality.

171. Where any section of this Act is for the time being extended to a notified area the committee appointed for such notified area under section 170 shall be deemed to be a committee, and the notified area a municipality, within the meaning of the section so extended.

172. Where the Local Government cancels a notification published under section 169, the unexpended proceeds of any taxes levied in the local area to which the notification refers, under section 170, shall be applied for the benefit of the inhabitants of such area in such manner as the Local Government may think fit.

CHAPTER XII.

REPEALS.

173. (1) The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1889, and so much of the Repealing and Amending Act, 1891, as relates thereto, are hereby repealed. [2.] XVIII of 1889. XII of 1891.

(2) But all municipalities declared, committees established, limits defined, appointments, rules, orders and by-laws made, notifications and notices issued, taxes and rates imposed, contracts entered into and suits instituted under the said Act, or under any enactment thereby repealed, shall, so far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively declared, established, defined, made, issued, imposed, entered into and instituted under this Act.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 8th December 1903 :—

NO. 20 OF 1903.

CENTRAL PROVINCES CIVIL COURTS BILL, 1903.

CONTENTS.

Preliminary.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title, extent and commencement.
2. Definition of "value."

Classes of Courts.

3. Classes of Courts.
4. Superintendence and control of subordinate Courts.

The Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

5. Appointment of Judicial Commissioner.
6. Appointment of Additional Judicial Commissioner.
7. Jurisdiction and powers of Additional Judicial Commissioner.
8. Appeals.
9. Appointment of Registrar and ministerial officers of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

Rules.

10. Power to the Judicial Commissioner to make rules.
11. Registers, books and accounts, returns, statements and reports.

Territorial Divisions and Establishment of Subordinate Courts.

SECTIONS.

12. Civil divisions and civil districts.
13. Establishment of Courts.

Jurisdiction of Subordinate Courts.

14. Original jurisdiction of Divisional and District Courts and of Courts of Subordinate Judge and Munsiff.
15. Power to invest certain Courts with Small Cause Court jurisdiction.
16. Appellate jurisdiction of the Courts.
17. Period of limitation for appeals.

Administrative Control.

18. Power of Divisional Court to transfer cases.
19. Power to distribute business.
20. Judges not to try cases in which they are personally interested.

Appointment of Judges and Ministerial Officers of Subordinate Courts.

21. Appointment of Judges and Subordinate Judges.
22. Appointment of Munsiffs.
23. Additional Judges.
24. Ministerial officers of subordinate Courts.

Supplemental.

25. Place of sitting of Courts.
26. Vacations.
27. Seal.

Pending Proceedings.

28. Pending proceedings.

Repeals.

29. Repeals.

THE SCHEDULE.

NOTE.—The marginal references are, save where otherwise indicated, to the sections of Act XVI of 1885. The alterations and additions proposed in that Act and the other Acts mentioned in the schedule are printed in antique type.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Civil Courts in the Central Provinces.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Civil Courts in the Central Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Central Provinces Civil Courts Act, 1903.

(2) It extends to the territories for the time being under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces; and

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of

[S. 2, 1885, VI, 1900.]

2. In this Act "value", used with reference to a suit or appeal, means the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit or appeal.

Classes of Courts.

[IX of 1887.]

3. Besides the Courts of Small Causes established under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, and the Courts established under any other enactment for the time being in force, there shall be the following classes of Civil Courts in the territories to which this Act extends, namely:—

[4.]

- (a) the Court of the Judicial Commissioner;
- (b) the Divisional Court;
- (c) the District Court;
- (d) the Court of the Subordinate Judge; and
- (e) the Court of the Munsiff.

[14.]

4. (1) The general superintendence and control over all other Civil Courts shall be vested in, and all such Courts shall be subordinate to, the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

[S. 2, 22, VI, 1900.]

(2) Subject to the general superintendence and control of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, the Divisional Court shall superintend and control all other Civil Courts in the local area within its jurisdiction; and, subject as aforesaid and to the control of the Divisional Court, the District Court shall superintend and control all other Civil Courts in the local area within its jurisdiction.

The Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

5. The Judicial Commissioner shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council; and his Court shall be deemed, for the purposes of all enactments for the time being in force, to be the highest Civil Court of appeal in the territories to which this Act extends.

[5.]

6. (1) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint one or more persons as it may think fit to be Additional Judicial Commissioners and to sit as such in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

(2) Every person so appointed shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Governor General in Council.

7. (1) Subject to the other provisions of this Act, every Additional Judicial Commissioner shall exercise the same jurisdiction and powers as the Judicial Commissioner may exercise under any enactment for the time being in force, but only in such cases as the Judicial Commissioner may, by general or special order, direct.

(2) The Judicial Commissioner may, from time to time, transfer any case with respect to which he may have directed an Additional Judicial Commissioner to exercise jurisdiction, and of which the hearing before such Additional Judicial Commissioner has not yet commenced for hearing and disposal, to his own file or to the file of another Additional Judicial Commissioner (if any).

8. In the event of an appeal being preferred from a decree or order passed by a Judicial Commissioner or an Additional Judicial Commissioner in any other capacity or in which he is personally interested, the appeal shall be heard by an Additional Judicial Commissioner or the Judicial Commissioner, as the case may be.

9. (1) The Registrar of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner shall be appointed by the Local Government.

(2) The ministerial officers of the said Court shall be appointed by the Judicial Commissioner.

Rules.

10. (1) In addition to any other powers to make rules expressly or by implication conferred by this Act, the Judicial Commissioner may, from time to time, make

Power to the Judicial Commissioner to make rules.

[S. 4, 19, VI, 1900.]

rules, consistent with this Act and any other enactment for the time being in force—

- (a) declaring what persons shall be permitted to practise as petition-writers in Civil Courts, and regulating the conduct of the business of persons so practising;
- (b) providing for the translation of any papers filed or produced in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner and requiring from the persons at whose instance or on whose behalf papers are filed or produced payment of the expenses thereby incurred;
- (c) regulating the procedure in cases where any person is entitled to inspect a record of any Civil Court or to obtain a copy of the same, and prescribing the fees payable by such persons for searches and copies;
- (d) prescribing the travelling and other expenses to be allowed to witnesses in civil cases and the fees to be allowed to Commissioners appointed by Civil Courts;
- (e) conferring and imposing on the ministerial officers of Civil Courts such powers and duties of a non-judicial or quasi-judicial nature as he thinks fit, and regulating the mode in which powers and duties so conferred and imposed shall be exercised and performed;
- (f) prescribing forms to be used in the subordinate Courts for such proceedings, entries, statistics and accounts as he thinks necessary;
- (g) providing for the visitation and inspection of the subordinate Courts, and the supervision of the working thereof; and
- (h) regulating all such matters as he may think fit, with a view to promoting the efficiency of the judicial and ministerial officers of his own Court and of the subordinate Courts and maintaining proper discipline among those officers.

(2) A rule made under this section shall not take effect until it has been sanctioned by the Local Government and published in the local official Gazette.

(3) Whoever commits a breach of any rule made under sub-section (1), clause (a), shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[20. G. S.
20, VI, 1900.]

11. The Judicial Commissioner shall keep registers, books and accounts, returns, statements and reports, necessary for the transaction of the business of his Court, and shall comply, in

such form and manner as the Local Government may deem proper, with any requisitions which the Local Government may make for records of, or papers belonging to, the Court of the Judicial Commissioner or any Civil Courts subordinate thereto, or for certified copies of, or extracts from, such records or papers, or for returns, statements or reports.

Territorial Divisions and Establishment of Subordinate Courts.

12. For the purposes of this Act, the Local Government shall divide the Province into such civil divisions, and each civil division into such civil districts, as it may think fit, and may alter the limits or the number of the said civil divisions and civil districts. [6, as amended by IV, 1901.]

13. The Local Government shall establish— [G. S. 24, V 1900.]

- (a) a Divisional Court for each civil division,
- (b) a District Court for each civil district, and
- (c) so many Courts of Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs respectively for each civil district as it may think fit.

Jurisdiction of Subordinate Courts.

14. (1) Subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, and any other enactment for the time being in force,— [7-10. G. S. 25, VI, 1900. XIV of 188: IX of 1887.]

- (a) the Court of the Munsiff shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine any suit or original proceeding of a value not exceeding five hundred rupees;
- (b) the Court of the Subordinate Judge shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine any suit or original proceeding of a value not exceeding five thousand rupees;
- (c) the District Court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine any suit or original proceeding without restriction as regards the value, except proceedings under the Indian Divorce Act, 1869, and shall be deemed to be the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in the civil district; IV of 1869.
- (d) the Divisional Court shall have such jurisdiction to hear and determine any suit or original proceeding as is by this section conferred upon a District Court, and shall also have jurisdiction to hear and determine any original proceeding under the Indian Divorce Act, 1869, and shall be deemed the District Court under that Act for all civil districts, comprised in the civil division. V of 1869.

NOTE.—The marginal references are, save where otherwise indicated, to the sections of Act XVI of 1885. The alterations and additions proposed in that Act and the other Acts mentioned in the schedule are printed in antique type.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Civil Courts in the Central Provinces.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Civil Courts in the Central Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Central Provinces Civil Courts Act, 1903.

(2) It extends to the territories for the time being under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces; and

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of

[3. s. 2 (4), VI, 1900.] 2. In this Act "value", used with reference to a suit or appeal, means the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit or appeal.

Classes of Courts.

IX of 1887. 3. Besides the Courts of Small Causes established under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, and the Courts established under any other enactment for the time being in force, there shall be the following classes of Civil Courts in the territories to which this Act extends, namely:—

- [4.] (a) the Court of the Judicial Commissioner;
(b) the Divisional Court;
(c) the District Court;
(d) the Court of the Subordinate Judge; and
(e) the Court of the Munsiff.

[14.] 4. (1) The general superintendence and control over all other Civil Courts shall be vested in, and all such Courts shall be subordinate to, the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

[5. s. 22, VI, 1900.] (2) Subject to the general superintendence and control of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, the Divisional Court shall superintend and control all other Civil Courts in the local area within its jurisdiction; and, subject as aforesaid and to the control of the Divisional Court, the District Court shall superintend and control all other Civil Courts in the local area within its jurisdiction.

The Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

5. The Judicial Commissioner shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council; and his Court shall be deemed, for the purposes of all enactments for the time being in force, to be the highest Civil Court of appeal in the territories to which this Act extends. [5.]

6. (1) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint one or more persons as it may think fit to be Additional Judicial Commissioners and to sit as such in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner. [S. 2, XIX, 1896.]

(2) Every person so appointed shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Governor General in Council.

7. (1) Subject to the other provisions of this Act, every Additional Judicial Commissioner shall exercise the same jurisdiction and powers as the Judicial Commissioner may exercise under any enactment for the time being in force, but only in such cases as the Judicial Commissioner may, by general or special order, direct. [S. 3, XIX, 1896.]

(2) The Judicial Commissioner may, from time to time, transfer any case with respect to which he may have directed an Additional Judicial Commissioner to exercise jurisdiction, and of which the hearing before such Additional Judicial Commissioner has not yet commenced for hearing and disposal, to his own file or to the file of another Additional Judicial Commissioner (if any). [S. 5, XIX, 1896.]

8. In the event of an appeal being preferred from a decree or order passed by a Judicial Commissioner or an Additional Judicial Commissioner in any other capacity or in which he is personally interested, the appeal shall be heard by an Additional Judicial Commissioner or the Judicial Commissioner, as the case may be. [S. 5, XIX, 1896.]

9. (1) The Registrar of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner shall be appointed by the Local Government. [S. 5, XIX, 1896.]

(2) The ministerial officers of the said Court shall be appointed by the Judicial Commissioner.

Rules.

10. (1) In addition to any other powers to make rules expressly or by implication conferred by this Act, the Judicial Commissioner may, from time to time, make [S. 19, VI, 1900.]

rules, consistent with this Act and any other enactment for the time being in force—

- (a) declaring what persons shall be permitted to practise as petition-writers in Civil Courts, and regulating the conduct of the business of persons so practising;
- (b) providing for the translation of any papers filed or produced in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner and requiring from the persons at whose instance or on whose behalf papers are filed or produced payment of the expenses thereby incurred;
- (c) regulating the procedure in cases where any person is entitled to inspect a record of any Civil Court or to obtain a copy of the same, and prescribing the fees payable by such persons for searches and copies;
- (d) prescribing the travelling and other expenses to be allowed to witnesses in civil cases and the fees to be allowed to Commissioners appointed by Civil Courts;
- (e) conferring and imposing on the ministerial officers of Civil Courts such powers and duties of a non-judicial or quasi-judicial nature as he thinks fit, and regulating the mode in which powers and duties so conferred and imposed shall be exercised and performed;
- (f) prescribing forms to be used in the subordinate Courts for such proceedings, entries, statistics and accounts as he thinks necessary;
- (g) providing for the visitation and inspection of the subordinate Courts, and the supervision of the working thereof; and
- (h) regulating all such matters as he may think fit, with a view to promoting the efficiency of the judicial and ministerial officers of his own Court and of the subordinate Courts and maintaining proper discipline among those officers.

(2) A rule made under this section shall not take effect until it has been sanctioned by the Local Government and published in the local official Gazette.

(3) Whoever commits a breach of any rule made under sub-section (1), clause (a), shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[20. G. O.
20, VI, 1900.]

11. The Judicial Commissioner shall keep Registers, books and such registers, books and accounts, returns, statements and reports. accounts as may be necessary for the transaction of the business of his Court, and shall comply, in

such form and manner as the Local Government may deem proper, with any requisitions which the Local Government may make for records of, or papers belonging to, the Court of the Judicial Commissioner or any Civil Courts subordinate thereto, or for certified copies of, or extracts from, such records or papers, or for returns, statements or reports.

Territorial Divisions and Establishment of Subordinate Courts.

12. For the purposes of this Act, the Local Civil divisions and Government shall divide civil districts. [6, as amended by IV, 1901.]

the Province into such civil divisions, and each civil division into such civil districts, as it may think fit, and may alter the limits or the number of the said civil divisions and civil districts.

13. The Local Government shall establish— [G. O. 24, VI, 1900.]

- (a) a Divisional Court for each civil division,
- (b) a District Court for each civil district, and
- (c) so many Courts of Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs respectively for each civil district as it may think fit.

Jurisdiction of Subordinate Courts.

14. (1) Subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, and any other enactment for the time being in force,— [7-10. G. O. 25, VI, 1900.] XIV of 1882 IX of 1887.

- (a) the Court of the Munsiff shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine any suit or original proceeding of a value not exceeding five hundred rupees;
- (b) the Court of the Subordinate Judge shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine any suit or original proceeding of a value not exceeding five thousand rupees;
- (c) the District Court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine any suit or original proceeding without restriction as regards the value, except proceedings under the Indian Divorce Act, 1869, and shall be deemed to be the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in the civil district; IV of 1869.
- (d) the Divisional Court shall have such jurisdiction to hear and determine any suit or original proceeding as is by this section conferred upon a District Court, and shall also have jurisdiction to hear and determine any original proceeding under the Indian Divorce Act, 1869, and V of 1869. shall be deemed the District Court under that Act for all civil districts, comprised in the civil division.

(2) The local limits of the jurisdiction of the Courts mentioned in sub-section (1), clauses (a) and (b), shall be such as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, define.

[13. Cf. s. 26, VI, 1900.]

15. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, invest any Court of a Subordinate Judge with the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to such value, not exceeding five hundred rupees, as it may think fit, in cases arising within the local limits of its jurisdiction or in any specified area within such limits, and may withdraw any jurisdiction so conferred.

[17. Cf. s. 28, VI, 1900.]
XIV of 1882.
IX of 1887.

16. Subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, and any other enactment for the time being in force, the Courts to which appeals are hereinafter declared to lie, shall respectively have authority to hear appeals from the decrees and orders of the Courts subordinate to them passed in the exercise of their original jurisdiction—

- (a) an appeal from the decree or order to the Court of a Munsiff shall lie to the District Court;
- (b) an appeal from the decree or order of the Court of a Subordinate Judge shall, where the value of the suit in such Court exceeds one thousand rupees, lie to the Divisional Court, and in any other case to the District Court;
- (c) an appeal from the decree or order of a District Court shall, where the value of the suit in such Court exceeds five thousand rupees, lie to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, and in any other case to the Divisional Court;
- (d) an appeal from a decree or order of a Divisional Court when exercising original jurisdiction shall lie to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

[18.]

17. (1) The period of limitation for an appeal to the Divisional Court shall be sixty days.

(2) In the computation of that period and in all other respects the limitation of appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

XV of 1877.

Administrative Control.

[15.]

18. (1) The Divisional Court may exercise, as regards the Courts under its control, the same powers of withdrawal, trial and transfer as are conferred

by section 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure on a District Court. XIV of 1882.

(2) The Court trying any suit withdrawn under sub-section (1) from a Court of Small Causes shall, for the purposes of such suit, be deemed to be a Court of Small Causes.

19. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure and in the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, the

Divisional Court and the District Court, respectively, may, by order in writing, direct that any civil business cognizable by it and the Courts under its control shall be distributed among those Courts in such manner as it thinks fit:

Provided that, except in so far as it may affect the exclusive jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes, or a Court invested with the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes, a direction given under this section shall not empower any Court to exercise any powers or deal with any business beyond the limits of its proper jurisdiction.

20. (1) No Judge or Additional Judge of a Court under this Act shall hear or determine any suit, appeal or other proceeding to which he is a party or in which he is personally interested.

(2) When any such suit, appeal or other proceeding comes before any Judge of a subordinate Court, he shall forthwith transmit the record of the case to the Court empowered to transfer cases to which he is subordinate, with a report of the circumstances attending the reference, and such superior Court shall thereupon hear and determine the case or transfer it to some other Court.

(3) When any such suit, appeal or other proceeding comes before an Additional Judge of a subordinate Court, he shall forthwith transmit the record of the case to the Judge of the Court, who shall hear and determine the case.

Appointment of Judges and Ministerial Officers of subordinate Courts.

21. The Judges of the Divisional and District Courts and Subordinate Judges shall be appointed by the Local Government.

22. (1) The Local Government may fix the number of Munsiffs to be appointed and, when there is any vacancy in that number, the Judicial Commissioner may, subject to the rules (if any) made under sub-section (2), appoint such person to the same as he thinks fit.

(2) The Judicial Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make rules as to the qualifications of persons to be appointed Munsiffs.

s. 34. 23. (1) The Local Government may, when-
[1900.] Additional Judges. ever it thinks it necessary or expedient so to do, appoint an Additional Judge or Judges to any Divisional or District Court, or to the Court of a Subordinate Judge or of a Munsiff, and any officer so appointed an Additional Judge shall exercise the jurisdiction of the Court to which he is appointed and the powers of a Judge thereof, subject to any general or special orders of the Local Government as to the class or value of suits and appeals which he may try, hear and determine, and subject also, in respect of the distribution of the business of the Court, to the control of the Judge thereof.

(2) An officer may be appointed an Additional Judge of one or more Courts, and an officer who is a Judge of one Court may be appointed an Additional Judge of another Court or of other Courts.

s. 35. 24. (1) The ministerial officers of the Divi-
[1900.] Ministerial officers of the Divisional Court and of the District Court shall be appointed and may be suspended and dismissed by the Judges of those Courts respectively.

(2) The ministerial officers of the Courts of the Subordinate Judge and of the Munsiff shall be appointed and may be suspended and dismissed by the District Court.

(3) Every appointment made under this section shall be subject to such rules as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, make in this behalf, and in dealing with any matter under this section the District Court shall act subject to the control of the Divisional Court.

Supplemental.

s. c. 36. 25. Every Civil Court shall be held, at such
[1900.] Place of sitting of Courts. place or places as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct, or, in the absence of any such direction, at any place within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court.

23.] 26. (1) Subject to the approval of the Local Government, the Judicial
Vacations. Commissioner shall prepare a list of days to be observed in each year as holidays in his Court and in the Civil Courts subordinate thereto.

(2) The list shall be published in the local official Gazette.

s. 38 (2). 27. (1) A judicial act done by a Court on a day
[1900.] specified in a list published under sub-section (2) shall not be invalid by reason only of its having been done on that day.

(1) (b). 27. Every Civil Court shall use a seal of
37, VI. such form and dimensions as the Local Government may prescribe on all processes and

orders issued, and on all decrees passed, by it.

Pending Proceedings.

28. (1) Every proceeding pending in any Civil Court at the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to be transferred to the Court exercising the jurisdiction under this Act which corresponds to the jurisdiction of the Court in which the proceeding was instituted, and the Court to which any proceeding is transferred shall proceed to try, hear and determine the matter as if it had been instituted in such Court. [CP. No. 43. 44, VI, 1900.]

(2) Appeals from decrees and orders passed by Civil Courts and not appealed against before the commencement of this Act shall lie and be disposed of as if this Act had not been passed:

Provided that, when the appeal is from a decree or order in an original suit the value of which exceeds five thousand rupees, the appeal shall lie to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

(3) Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to extend the period of limitation to which any suit or appeal may be subject.

Repeals.

29. The enactments mentioned in the schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

THE SCHEDULE.

1	2	3	4
Year.	Number.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.
1885	XVI	The Central Provinces Civil Courts Act, 1885.	The whole Act.
1890	IV	Amending the Central Provinces Civil Courts Act, 1885.	Ditto.
1891	XII	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1891.	So much as relates to the Central Provinces Civil Courts Act, 1885.
1896	XIX	The Central Provinces Additional Judicial Commissioners Act, 1896.	The whole Act.
1901	IV	The Central Provinces Civil Courts (Amendment) Act, 1901.	Ditto.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THIS Bill is intended to consolidate the law relating to Civil Courts in the Central Provinces, and to introduce certain amendments the necessity for which was foreshadowed when the Bill which became the Central Provinces Civil Courts (Amendment) Act, 1901 (IV of 1901), was under consideration. The main alterations proposed are—

- (a) the separation, as far as practicable, of the civil from the criminal and revenue branches of the administration, and
- (b) the provision that appeals in suits where the value exceeds Rs. 5,000 shall lie direct from the District Court to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner and not as heretofore to the Divisional Court.

The first is provided for by the establishment of regular Civil Courts. The second follows the law in force in other Provinces, and, as it will throw an additional burden upon the already overworked Judicial Commissioner, the Bill provides for his relief by the appointment of a permanent Additional Judicial Commissioner, or of more than one, if at any future time the state of business should render further assistance necessary. The provisions here suggested are on the lines of similar laws in force elsewhere in British India.

Certain minor points calling for explanation are dealt with in the annexed *Notes on Clauses*.

The 2nd December, 1903.

A. T. ARUNDEL.

Notes on Clauses.

Clause 2.—The definition of "Assistant Commissioner" in the Act of 1885 has been omitted, as there is no mention of that officer in the Bill.

Clause 3.—The effect of this clause will be merely to abolish the old titles and to re-establish the existing Courts under names similar to those used elsewhere in British India.

Clause 7 (a) is taken from the Oudh Courts Act, 1891, and is a necessary pendent to the appointment of an Additional Judicial Commissioner.

Clause 9 makes due provision for the appointment of a Registrar and the requisite ministerial establishment for the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

Clause 10.—Sub-clauses (b) and (d) of paragraph 1 are new. They are taken from the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900, and supply an obvious want.

Clause 13 also is new, and is on the lines of the law in force in Lower Burma. It merely provides that for each civil division and district notified under clause 12, the Local Government shall establish a Divisional and District Court, respectively, and also Courts of Subordinate Judges and Munsifs.

Clause 14 is new in so far as it raises the jurisdiction of the Court of a Munsit to Rs. 500. Otherwise it reproduces in the language of the Lower Burma Act and with the necessary formal changes the provisions of sections 7 to 10 of the existing Act.

Clause 16.—Here the provisions of the present law are modified to meet the altered circumstances, and clause (c) makes the second of the important changes described in the statement above.

Clause 20 is new, and imports a very necessary provision in regard to cases in which Judges are parties or personally interested.

Clauses 21 to 25.—These are new and all of them (with the exception of clause 22, which follows the law of the Punjab) are modelled on the marginally cited provisions of the Lower Burma Courts Act of 1900.

Clauses 26 (3), 27 and 28.—These additions likewise follow the Lower Burma Law. Some provision for pending proceedings is obviously necessary in view of the provisions of clause 3 and the other changes proposed by the Bill.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



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SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1903.

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PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., C. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., C. 14).

The Council met at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Tuesday, the 4th August, 1903.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Baron Curzon, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.

His Honour Sir C. M. Rivaz, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

His Excellency General Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief in India.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir E. F.G. Law, K.C.M.G., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. R. Elles, K.C.B.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. Arundel, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir C. L. Tupper, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble SIR LEWIS TUPPER took his seat as an Additional Member of Council.

EXTENSION OF THE VICEROY'S TERM OF OFFICE.

Before proceeding with the business of the Legislative Council His Excellency THE PRESIDENT addressed Hon'ble Members as follows:

"It is my duty to make an announcement at the opening of these proceedings. Some months ago His Majesty's Government offered me an extension

of my term of office in India; and since then I have long and anxiously considered what it would be right for me to do. The rule or custom of a five-years' duration of the Viceroyalty of India seems to me to be on the whole a wise rule, and I should not like by any action of mine to be thought to weaken its general application. Further, no one recognises more clearly than myself that no man is necessary, and that others could be found perfectly qualified to carry on the work. Nor can I be unaware of the tax upon health and strength, and I would add upon spirits also, that is entailed by the long exile and the undeviating strain; or of the warning supplied by the experience of the only two Governors General in the last half century who have stayed beyond the five-years' term. These points, and many others that I could name, have been arguments in favour of not accepting the offer. But, on the other hand, I have felt that there was still work, hard and heavy but necessary work, to be done, which it was almost an obligation upon the person who had initiated it to see through. Five years may be long enough for the individual, but it is all too short for a Government that has embarked upon wide and comprehensive schemes of reform, and that aspires—I hope not vainly or foolishly—to redress many evils, and to communicate a fresh impetus to the strenuous organism of our Indian administration. Education, Police, Railways, Irrigation, Agricultural, Industrial and Commercial advancement, efficiency in every branch and department of our Administration—all of these have been, or still are, under our close examination; and as the result we hope to frame the lines upon which this country can pursue the great development that awaits it for another generation. Some of our work is already done; much is still incomplete. A little while longer is needed to start the whole on its way. These are the considerations that led me to think that I ought not to turn my face homewards just yet, and that it would be a neglect of duty to abandon my share in the undertaking while it still remains unfulfilled. I have felt, too, that by staying on to complete this task, it might be in my power to do something more for the people of this country, which, in one way or another, I have endeavoured to serve for so many years of my life, and which can never lose its hold upon my affections. I have, therefore, accepted the offer of His Majesty's Government for an extension of my term of office, with permission for an interim vacation in England, should I desire to take it next year.

"I have only come to this decision with much misgiving, but in the hope that I may find justification in the motive that underlies it, in the approval of the Indian people whom it is my privilege to serve, and in the support of the colleagues to whom I owe so much, and upon whose continued co-operation I feel confident that I may rely. I am aware that the administrative programme of which I have spoken, and which we have in hand, cannot be achieved—it has not been pursued thus far—without placing an immense strain upon the labour and energies of the official world throughout India, who are the direct instruments in formulating and carrying it through. The loyalty with which they have responded to every appeal, the zeal and devotion with which they have played their part, I can never sufficiently acknowledge or praise. But at least I may take this opportunity of publicly expressing my gratitude for it, and my pride at being permitted for some time longer to preside over a service thus constituted and inspired, and to assist in a task which I shall never cease to regard as the greatest and noblest that anywhere devolves upon the British race."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—"As I had the honour of serving as a Member of Your Excellency's Executive Council during the first three years of Your Excellency's administration and am head of the Province in which the meetings of Your Excellency's Legislative Council are at present being held, I trust that it will not be considered out of place on my part if I take on myself to assure Your Excellency that the announcement which Your Excellency has just made will be received with the liveliest satisfaction by all classes in India. Your Excellency, by consenting to prolong the tenure of your high and onerous appointment, will be able to bring to maturity such of the many important and beneficial projects which Your Excellency has initiated as it has not been found possible to complete within the ordinary limit of a Viceroy's term of office; and I am confident that I am expressing the general

sentiment not only of those present in this Council Chamber to-day, but of the entire community of this country, in saying that the Indian Empire is to be heartily congratulated on its good fortune in securing the benefit of Your Excellency's services for a further period, and in wishing Your Excellency health and strength to bring the great work which you have undertaken to a successful conclusion."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT:—"Sir Charles Rivaz, I hope you will allow me to say that I am very grateful to you for the kind words which you have spoken."

INDIAN EXTRADITION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Extradition and Rendition of Criminals be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Arundel, the Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson, the Hon'ble Sir Lewis Tupper and the mover.

The motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DENZIL IBBETSON moved that the Bill to make better provision for the organization and administration of municipalities in the Central Provinces be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh, the Hon'ble Sir Lewis Tupper and the mover.

The motion was put and agreed to.

POISONS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DENZIL IBBETSON moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the regulation of the possession and sale of all poisons in certain local areas, and the importation, possession and sale of white arsenic generally. He said:—"My Lord, the question of regulating the possession and sale of poisons in India has frequently been under the consideration of Government. It was felt, however, that it was not advisable to create new offences, and to place new powers in the hands of subordinate officials, unless really effective control could be secured; and it was doubted whether this was possible, in view of the absence of qualified druggists outside the large towns, and of the fact that vegetable poisons abound everywhere, while certain mineral poisons are largely used in indigenous industries. Proposals for general legislation were, therefore, rejected.

"In 1895 the matter was again brought to the notice of Government by a paper read before the Calcutta Medical Congress and by a presentment made by the special jury in a murder case tried before the Calcutta High Court. Especially the necessity for some control over the sale of white arsenic was insisted upon; and it was thought that, even if any measures of universal application were inadvisable, it would at any rate be possible to regulate the sale of poisons within municipalities and cantonments. Local Governments were therefore asked for their opinions; and the Bill which I ask leave to introduce is the outcome of the discussion which ensued. It is approved of by all the Local Governments, and by the various Chambers of Commerce and Trades Associations which have been consulted.

"I need not, I think, say much in justification of our proposals. India is probably the only civilised country in the world of which the Government exercises no general control over the sale of poisons. The Bill has been carefully framed so as to confine the control which it is now proposed to exercise within the narrowest limits which are compatible with the end in view; and its provisions are wholly permissive, so that the action taken under it can be adapted to local circumstances. Power is taken to regulate the sale of all poisons within municipalities and cantonments; but arsenic is the only poison the sale of which it is proposed to control in rural as well as in urban areas. The reason why arsenic is thus singled out for special treatment is, that it is the poison most commonly employed for homicidal purposes in India; that, being used

in the leather industry, it is procurable in every good-sized village; and that it is not produced in India, so that it is possible to follow it from the importer to the consumer. The Bill accordingly provides for the prohibition of its importation into British India except under license.

"The possession of poisons otherwise than for sale is not generally interfered with; but power is taken to control such possession of arsenic in areas in which its use for poisoning either men or cattle is especially frequent. Power is also reserved to the Governor General in Council to extend to any other poison those provisions of the Bill which relate to arsenic, so as to provide for the possibility of the new restrictions inducing the Indian poisoner to adopt some other poison as his favourite agent.

"The Government are anxious to avoid unnecessary interference with any legitimate industry in which poisons are employed; and clause 10 exempts from the provisions of the Act everything done in good faith and in the exercise of his business or profession by any member of certain specified classes of persons. It is not impossible that this specification may require modification or enlargement, and we shall welcome any suggestions made with a view to its improvement."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR DENZIL IBBETSON introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR DENZIL IBBETSON moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DENZIL IBBETSON moved for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882. He said:—"My Lord, the Bill which I now propose, with the permission of Council, to introduce, though very short, is one of considerable importance, since it will, if it becomes law, affect the manner in which transfers of real property are effected throughout the greater part of India.

"Under the law of registration, if two transfers of the same piece of land have been made by the owner, the later one by a registered and the earlier one by an unregistered document, the later transfer will hold good against the earlier by virtue of its registration. Until the year 1843, this rule was qualified by the proviso that the second transferee must not have had notice of the first transfer; and that, if he had such notice, the later transfer in his favour would no longer prevail over the earlier one. But in 1843 this 'doctrine of notice,' as it is called, was deliberately struck out of the Registration Act, on account, as expressly stated in the preamble of the revised Act, of the 'forgeries, perjuries, fraudulent concealments and other practices' to which it had given rise.

"The intention of the Legislature evidently was that the doctrine of notice should no longer hold good in India, and that a registered deed of transfer should override an earlier deed which was not registered, even though the later transferee might have been fully aware of the first transfer; and certain of the superior Courts adopted this view, holding that by deliberately removing from the Statute the words which imported into it the doctrine of notice, the Legislature had implicitly enacted that it should no longer apply. Others, however, ruled that the doctrine still held good, on the ground, apparently, that fraud of necessity vitiates a transaction. It was this difference of opinion which led to the matter being brought to the notice of the Government of India. The difference has since disappeared, and all the superior Courts are now agreed in the view that the doctrine of notice still holds good.

"But this is the very doctrine which, sixty years ago, the Indian Legislature tried to get rid of—as it now appears, ineffectually—because of the iniquities to which it was found to give rise. And the Government of India are confirmed

in their adherence to the view then held, by the fact that in England also the expediency of the doctrine has been questioned, and that it has been rejected in certain recent legislation on the subject. On the other hand, it is difficult to ask the Legislature to expressly declare that, if two men conspire together to defraud a transferee of land who has been so careless as not to register his deed of transfer, they may use as the instrument of their knavery that very registration machinery which was devised as a protection against fraud.

"The position was thus a difficult one. It was susceptible, however, of a simple solution, which was to insist that in future *all* deeds transferring real property should be registered, thus rendering the conflict between a registered and an unregistered deed impossible. And this is, broadly speaking, what the present Bill, which modifies the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act, is intended to effect; although in Bombay and Bengal it is not proposed that the change should extend to leases. The change has also this incidental advantage, that the registration registers will in future furnish more complete information as to the title in real property—a point not without importance in provinces where no record-of-rights is maintained.

"When the Local Governments were consulted upon the proposal, the Governments of the Punjab and Burma, in which provinces the Transfer of Property Act is not in force, were at the same time consulted as to the advisability of extending to them either the whole Act, or at least those portions of it which regulate the mode of transfer, thus making the law on the subject uniform throughout virtually the whole of India, excepting, however, Upper Burma, in which province registration of documents has not yet been fully introduced.

"The Government of Burma was willing to extend the particular provisions to which I have just referred to the greater part of Lower Burma; and clause 2 of the Bill provides the necessary power. The Government of the Punjab objected to extending any portion of the Act to that province, mainly on the ground that the landowners are mostly small men and ignorant of the law; that they possess a record-of-rights, maintained with great efficiency, and which has their complete confidence; and that a duly attested mutation of names in that record is a method of transfer well suited to the people and their circumstances, and which it is desirable to encourage rather than to forbid. These arguments have been accepted by the Government of India, and the proposal against which they are directed has not been further pressed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR DENZIL IBBETSON introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR DENZIL IBBETSON moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN TARIFF (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD LAW moved for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894. He said:—"In view of the fact that the Act which at present regulates the question of countervailing duties upon sugar expires on the 31st August next, it has been held advisable to take fresh action in this matter in the way of legislation. Section 8A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, provides for the levy of an additional duty on articles on which a bounty is given directly or indirectly by a foreign State, and section 8B provides for the levy of additional duties in certain cases in which high protective duties render possible the creation of bounties by private trade combinations or cartels. The majority of the chief sugar-producing countries of Europe have agreed to arrangements designed to secure the abolition of all bounties and high protective duties on sugar on the 1st of September, 1903. Large stocks of sugar exist in those countries on which bounties have been paid and which have been produced under the cartel system. The object of this Bill is to continue the present

additional duties on sugar until the 31st of March, 1904, when it is expected that the greater part of the stocks which have received bounties will have been consumed.

"The opportunity has been taken at the same time to make it clear that section 8A of the Act of 1894, as amended in 1899, extends to bounties or grants paid or bestowed upon production as well as upon exportation."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD LAW introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD LAW moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India and in the local official Gazettes in English.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 28th August, 1903.

SIMLA;
The 6th August, 1903. }

J. M. MACPHERSON,
*Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.*



The Gazette of India.

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PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED
FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE
PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892
(24 & 25 VICT., C. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., C. 14).

The Council met at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Friday, the 28th August,
1903.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Baron Curzon, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor
General of India, *presiding*

His Honour Sir C. M. Rivaz, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir E. F.G. Law, K.C.M.G., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. R. Elles, K.C.B.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. Arundel, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. Cable.

The Hon'ble Sir C. L. Tupper, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble MR. CABLE took his seat as an additional Member of Council.

INDIAN TARIFF (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD LAW moved that the Bill further to amend the
Indian Tariff Act, 1894, be taken into consideration. He said:—"I believe that
the situation rendering legislation advisable is fully understood, and I think it is

unnecessary for me now to add anything to the statement made on the subject when I introduced the Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD LAW moved that the Bill be passed.

The Hon'ble MR. CABLE said:—"Before the Bill now under consideration is passed, I desire to congratulate Your Excellency's Government upon having come to the decision of extending for a further period the present Act, thereby carrying to a successful conclusion the object of the original legislation. I note that the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill alluded on a previous occasion to the possibility of a further extension being necessary. It is well of course to be prepared for any eventuality, but the mercantile community, whom I represent and who are fully in accord with the provisions of this Bill, hope and expect that no further extension may be necessary.

"The reasons for the extension of the provisions of the present Act up to the 31st March next have previously been referred to by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. The facts are well known to the public and need not be referred to by me. All that has ever been asked for is fair play for the refining industry of India. That was the intention, and has been the effect, of the present Act. In this connection I may usefully quote from the Hon'ble Mr. Finlay's speech when the present scale of duties was imposed:

'The Government of India,' said Mr. Finlay, 'has never proposed or contemplated giving to the sugar industry of India protection against the fair and ordinary competition of foreign sugar. The protection has been restricted to that against the unfair competition of bounty-fed sugar, and the countervailing duties have been limited to the amount of the bounties.'

'If a defence of the present Bill were necessary, I should take as my text those words of the Hon'ble Mr. Finlay. If the refining industry of India cannot thrive under conditions of fair and ordinary competition with foreign sugars, I for one should say, let it perish.

"I am led to make these observations because I have heard it alleged that the present Bill is of a protective character; but I do not so regard it. Nor do I look upon it—as I believe some do—as an indication that the Government of India are favourably inclined towards those views of the nation's fiscal policy which have been of late so closely associated with the name of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. A moment's consideration will be sufficient to show that there is no sort of resemblance between the present measure—which is purely defensive—and any scheme of preferential tariffs. I do not know how the Government of India view the difficult questions which the Colonial Secretary has raised, but I have no doubt that in due course the commercial bodies in India will be given an opportunity of expressing their opinions."

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN OFFICIAL SECRETS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ARUNDELL moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1889. He said:—"The object of the Bill is to remedy certain defects which have been found in the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1889.

"With regard to section 3 of the Act, it is difficult, if not impossible, for the prosecution to give actual proof that an accused person was actuated by a wrongful intention in endeavouring to procure information. Clause 2 of the Bill therefore proposes to substitute the words 'without lawful authority or permission the proof whereof shall be upon him,' that is, upon the accused person.

"It is also considered necessary to make it clear that secret information relating to civil as well as to naval and military affairs is protected by the law.

"Provision has also been made to guard against attempts to commit the offences specified in the Act, and also to treat copies of documents in the same way as originals.

"Clause 3 of the Bill provides for the arrest of offenders and authorizes Courts to take preliminary action pending the orders of Government as to whether a prosecution should be instituted. It also provides for the immediate

release of an accused person by a responsible officer if the latter considers that there is no need to take the case into Court."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ARUNDEL introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. ARUNDEL moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN FOREIGN MARRIAGE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ARUNDEL moved for leave to introduce a Bill to give effect to the Foreign Marriages Order in Council, 1903. He said:—"On several occasions difficulties have arisen in connection with the intended marriage of British subjects under the provisions of the Foreign Marriage Act and Foreign Marriages Order in Council, 1892, in cases where one of the parties has been resident in India.

"The Foreign Marriages Order in Council requires that in cases where one of the parties has not been resident within the district of the Marriage Officer, who is to celebrate the marriage, that party shall produce a certificate from the Marriage Officer of the place in which he or she has been resident, that proper notice has been given of the marriage; but these requirements of the Order in Council relate only to foreign countries and to the United Kingdom, while no instructions are given concerning notice of marriage by persons resident in India.

"After some correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Government of India an Order in Council was issued on the 12th March, 1903, to the following effect:

"1. The following further modifications of the requirements of the Foreign Marriage Act, 1892, as to residence and notice which appear to His Majesty to be consistent with the observance of due precautions against the solemnization of clandestine marriages, shall have effect in cases where one only of the parties has dwelt within the district of the Marriage Officer and the other of such parties has dwelt in a Colony or in India, that is to say:

- (1) if the Marriage Officer is satisfied that such notice has been given by the party dwelling in such Colony or in India as may be provided by any law in that Colony or of the Governor General of India in Council (as the case may be), giving effect to this Order;
- (2) in any such case the oath, affirmation or declaration required by section 7 of the Foreign Marriage Act shall be made subject to the modifications thereof to which effect is given by article 6 of the Foreign Marriages Order in Council, 1892.

"2 A law enacted by the Legislature of a Colony or by the Governor General of India in Council shall be deemed to give effect to this Order if it makes provision (in whatever terms expressed) as follows:

- (1) that a notice of a marriage intended to be solemnized under the Foreign Marriage Act may be given by one of the parties intending such marriage who has had his or her usual place of abode for three consecutive weeks immediately preceding in some place in that Colony or in India (as the case may be) to such Marriage Registrar or other officer as may be designated by the law in this behalf;
- (2) that such notice shall be published either by proclamation of banns or in such other manner as the law may provide; and
- (3) that such Marriage Registrar or other officer, unless he is aware of any impediment or objection which should obstruct the solemnization of the marriage, shall, on payment of such fee, if any, as the law may provide, give a certificate that the said notice has been so given and published as aforesaid.

"The Bill which I beg for leave to introduce is intended to give effect to this Order in Council. It extends to the whole of British India, and applies to all British subjects and to all servants of the King, whether British subjects or not, in the territories of any Native Prince or State in India.

"The Bill is purely permissive and nothing in it affects a valid marriage solemnized outside its provisions."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ARUNDEL introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. ARUNDEL moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

LEPERS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH moved for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Lepers Act, 1898. He said:—"The object of the Bill is to provide for the segregation and treatment of lepers belonging to Native States. Under the law as it now stands, a Local Government cannot specify areas in Native States from which lepers may be sent to asylums in British India. It is obviously expedient that this power should be exercised in certain cases, and, as the Bill can hardly be said to raise any disputed question, it will not, I think, be necessary to refer it to a Select Committee. At a future meeting of the Council, I propose to move that the Bill be taken into consideration and passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in English in the Gazette of India and in the local official Gazettes.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 18th September, 1903.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

SIMLA;

The 28th August, 1903. }

Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.



The Gazette of India.

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SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1903.

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PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED
FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE
PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892
(24 & 25 VICT., C. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., C. 14).

The Council met at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Friday, the 18th September,
1903.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Baron Curzon, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor
General of India, *presiding*.

His Honour Sir C. M. Rivaz, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir E. F.G. Law, K.C.M.G., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. R. Elles, K.C.B.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. Arundel, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir C. L. Tupper, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

CASE OF THE KING-EMPEROR V. BAIN.

Before the business of the Council was proceeded with, the Hon'ble SIR
DENZIL IBBETSON made the following remarks:

"My Lord, before we enter upon the business of the day, I desire, with Your
Lordship's permission, to say a few words in connection with the criminal case
of the *King-Emperor v. Bain* which has recently been before the High Court
at Calcutta, and which has attracted much public attention. I do not propose
in any way to discuss the merits of the case. But it is evident from what has
appeared in the public Press that there is much misapprehension as to the facts,
some of which are within the knowledge of Government alone; and, as it seems
desirable that this misapprehension should be removed, I propose briefly to trace
the history of the proceedings.

"Towards the end of last December Mr. Bain, who was the Assistant Manager of a tea-garden in Cachar, was charged before the Deputy Commissioner of that district with the culpable homicide of one of his coolies named Lalsa. The Deputy Commissioner held the usual inquiry, which resulted in his committing Mr. Bain to the Sessions Court. He was tried in February last by the Sessions Judge of Cachar and a jury composed of five Europeans, of whom four at least appear to have been planters of the district. It was alleged by the prosecution that Lalsa and two women, who were respectively his wife and niece, having absconded and been caught, Mr. Bain had with his own hands flogged Lalsa with a stirrup-leather, so that he collapsed and presently died, and that he had also caused the two women to be beaten. On these allegations the accused was charged, in respect of Lalsa with the offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and in respect of the women with abetting the offence of voluntarily causing hurt. The charge of culpable homicide, however, was not pressed at the trial. For the defence it was denied that Mr. Bain had either beaten Lalsa or caused the women to be beaten, and it was asserted that the charges were the result of a conspiracy. The jury, after hearing the evidence and being duly charged by the Judge, returned a unanimous verdict. They acquitted Mr. Bain of abetting hurt to the women. As regards Lalsa, they acquitted the accused on the charges of culpable homicide and grievous hurt, but they found him guilty of causing simple hurt; and the Sessions Judge, accepting this verdict, sentenced Mr. Bain to six months' simple imprisonment. This was on the 20th February. No appeal was made against this sentence, and Mr. Bain was removed for his term of imprisonment to Calcutta.

"The proceedings in the case had been reported to the Government of India by telegram in accordance with standing orders which have been in operation since 1897; and, on receiving intimation of the result of the trial, that Government, on the 27th February, telegraphed for a copy of the judgment. The order containing the findings and sentence was despatched on the 4th of March, but the heads of the Judge's charge to the jury did not reach the Government of India until the 30th March. These papers were considered by the Department concerned. They regarded as conclusive the unanimous finding of the jury upon the matters of fact which were in issue, namely, that Mr. Bain had beaten Lalsa, but had not caused the women to be beaten, supported as this finding was by the Judge's recorded opinion that the evidence on the former point was very strong, both direct and circumstantial, that the evidence on the latter point, while fairly strong, was far weaker than that on the former, and that the statement for the defence was improbable and absolutely unsupported by any evidence. In the absence of the record, they saw no reason to question the acquittal on the charge of grievous hurt. But they regarded the sentence of six months' simple imprisonment as inadequate to the offence of which the accused had been found guilty; and they felt a special responsibility for the due protection from injury or ill-treatment of persons who are employed upon the Assam tea-gardens under legislation which the Government of India have themselves enacted, and the operation of which they are in consequence under a peculiar obligation to safeguard from injustice or abuse. They proposed, therefore, to address the Chief Commissioner on the subject.

"The concurrence of the Viceroy, who was then on tour, having been obtained, the Chief Commissioner was addressed in a letter dated the 28th April. The views of the Government of India were explained to him, and he was asked to send for and examine the record, and, if he thought proper, to move the High Court to enhance the sentence. In the event of his considering it inadvisable to adopt this course, he was asked to send the record to the Government of India and to state the considerations which had led him to that conclusion. The Chief Commissioner's reply reached the Government of India on the 25th May. He was of opinion that the offence demanded a severer sentence than that which had been passed, and that the term of imprisonment might have been extended, or the imprisonment might have been with hard labour. But, regarded as a deterrent, he thought the sentence adequate, and on general grounds of expediency he was disinclined to apply for its enhancement. He therefore forwarded the record in the case.

"The matter was again considered by the Department concerned. For reasons already stated, they were not disposed to accept the Chief Commissioner's conclusions as regards an application for enhancement. And upon a careful examination of the complete record, which was now for the first time in their possession, they thought it most desirable that the charge of grievous hurt should, if the Law Officers of Government advised such a step, be further investigated. In order to enable Government to arrive at a decision on this point, they proposed accordingly to consult the Advocate General. A doubtful point of fact was cleared up by a telegraphic reference to Assam, and on the 10th June the Solicitor to Government was addressed. The doubts which the Government of India entertained were explained, and he was directed to consult the Hon'ble the Advocate General as to whether, in his opinion, it was desirable to file an appeal against the acquittal on the charge of grievous hurt, and also whether, either in connection with such an appeal or independently of it, he would recommend an application for the enhancement of the sentence.

The Advocate General's opinion reached the Government of India on the 17th of June. Since any summary of it might be the subject of misrepresentation, I propose to quote it in full:—

"I have perused the copy of the depositions on the trial and the notes of charge and other papers. Where the trial is by a jury, an appeal will lie, even at the instance of Government, on a matter of law only, and in this case an appeal will only lie if the Judge has misdirected the jury by failing properly to explain to them the law on the subject of grievous hurt. As to this the notes of charge are very meagre; and he may possibly have made good in his full charge certain deficiencies appearing on the notes. He lays down in the notes as one of the important questions of fact "(b) if so, did the beating amount to grievous hurt"; and upon this he says "evidence as to (b) somewhat doubtful, since this depends upon direct evidence which is weak as to detail." I think he is in error and has misdirected the jury here, because it does not depend on the direct evidence alone, but on the direct evidence coupled with all the medical evidence, which is most material. He again refers to this question in the latter part of the notes as follows:—"(b) If they believe the man was beaten for the best part of an hour, they should convict under section 325." In this I also think he misdirected the jury, for he in effect told them that if they should not find that the man was beaten for the best part of an hour, they should not convict him under section 325; whereas he ought to have told them that the actual duration of the beating was immaterial upon this question, and he ought to have explained to them the law as to what constituted grievous hurt under the eighth head of section 320. But the High Court may think that he may have supplemented in his full charge the defects in the notes; and, if the appeal against the acquittal fails, the Court would have no power upon the appeal to enhance the sentence on the conviction for simple hurt. Still the High Court has, in the case of *Mehter Ali v. Empress*, I. L. R. 11 Cal. 530, in dismissing the appeal, directed as a Court of Revision that the sentence should be enhanced. I am therefore of opinion that it will be desirable to file an appeal in the High Court against the acquittal under section 325, and to add to the petition of appeal a prayer that, in case the Court should hold that there were no sufficient grounds for the appeal, the Court should, in the exercise of its revisional jurisdiction, enhance the punishment on the conviction for simple hurt.

"Acting upon this advice, which was the sole opinion received, the Government of India directed the Chief Commissioner of Assam to instruct the Law Officers of Government to file an appeal against the acquittal on the charge of causing grievous hurt to Lalsa, and in the alternative to move the High Court, in the exercise of its revisional jurisdiction, to enhance the sentence on the conviction for simple hurt. The Government of India have not before them the memorandum of appeal which was actually presented; but they understand that it contained an additional plea of misdirection by the Sessions Judge on the charge of abetting the beating of the two women, and an appeal against the acquittal on that charge also. The appeal came before a Divisional Bench of the High Court, consisting of Mr. Justice Banerjee and Mr. Justice Handley, on the 6th July, and after a prolonged argument, in which both sides were represented by counsel, by whom both the law and the facts were fully discussed, the Bench held, in an elaborate decision which was delivered on 11th August by Mr. Justice Banerjee, that material misdirection was established in regard to both charges, namely grievous hurt to Lalsa, and abetment of hurt to the women. They therefore set aside the verdicts of acquittal on both these charges; and, since the same misdirection must be held to have vitiated the verdict of conviction on the

charge of simple hurt to Lalsa, which relates to the same matter, they set aside that verdict also, and directed a fresh trial upon all three charges. On the application and for the convenience of the accused, the re-trial was ordered to be held, not in Cachar, but on the Original Side of the High Court in Calcutta.

"The case came on for trial on 31st August before Mr. Justice Sale, who, before the special jury had been empanelled or any evidence proffered, made certain observations on the case, the substance of which has appeared in public print. At the conclusion of Mr. Justice Sale's remarks the Advocate General, feeling that he had no option but to withdraw from the prosecution after what the learned Judge had said, and acting in the exercise of the discretion conferred upon him by section 333 of the Criminal Procedure Code, entered a *nolle prosequi* on all the charges. The Judge thereupon directed that Mr. Bain should be discharged and that the discharge should amount to an acquittal on all charges, and the proceedings in Court terminated.

"Such is a bare statement of the facts as known to the Government of India. No instructions, official or unofficial, were issued, and no steps were taken by them, other than those which have been mentioned in this statement. The course of action adopted has been in accordance with the recognized departmental procedure, with the view of their responsibility entertained by the Government, and with the recommendations of their constitutional adviser in legal matters."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"In connection with one remark that has fallen from my Hon'ble Colleague Sir Denzil Ibbetson, I should like to remove a further misapprehension that appears to prevail. I have noticed frequent references, some even on public occasions, to orders that are believed or alleged to have been issued at a recent date by the Government of India in connection with cases between Europeans and Natives. These orders are variously supposed to relate to the reporting of these cases to Government and to the administration of criminal justice. As regards the latter, I may say at once that no orders have been issued of any sort whatsoever, official or unofficial, public or private, and any statement or belief to the contrary is without foundation. The matter does not fall within the scope of the Executive Government. As regards the reporting of cases, the Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson referred in his statement to the orders of 1897, and it is upon this point that I desire to add a word. It was found by Lord Elgin's Government that very often they only learned of important occurrences in different parts of India from the newspapers, and that the official accounts of the same incidents did not reach them till months after they had taken place. This was due to the failure of Local Governments to report or to the great delay in doing so. Accordingly, on 24th August, 1897, Lord Elgin's Government issued orders to the Local Governments requiring them to issue instructions to their local officers to send to the Government of India duplicates of the telegrams in which they reported matters of importance to the Local Government of Administration, and among the matters of importance which were specifically mentioned in the orders were 'all collisions between Europeans of all classes and Natives.' During the first fortnight that I was in India, *vis.*, in January, 1899, it was represented to me by the Home Department that these orders had not been altogether successful, because the Local Governments did not like their local officers reporting to the Government of India over their heads—a proceeding which seemed to them both to impugn and to divide their own responsibility. We felt that these objections were reasonable, and accordingly one of my first acts was to authorise the issue of a letter, dated 23rd January, 1899, saying that we withdrew the orders about local officers reporting to us direct, and that we left to the Local Governments the duty of repeating to us the telegrams which they had received from them. Two years and a half later it was reported to us that the terms of Lord Elgin's orders of August, 1897, which referred to all collisions, were being so interpreted as to send up to the Government of India a number of absolutely trivial cases, the reporting of which wasted time and trouble, and was alleged to cause irritation. On looking into the case there seemed to be some foundation for these complaints, and accordingly in July, 1901, I authorised the issue of orders from the Military Department, modifying the orders of 1897, and laying down that we did not require reports of unconfirmed assaults or of assaults of a positively insignificant character. These orders, which related to soldiers, were

repeated in November, 1901, in a letter to the Local Governments, making the same modification in the case of civilians.

"How useful the new orders were in both cases has been shown by subsequent experience. The number of civil and military references decreased in the year 1902 by close upon three-fourths as compared with the corresponding figures for 1900 and 1901."

"It would thus appear that the orders have now attained a form which is free from the objections that attached to their original shape, and that answers the purpose for which they were devised. The necessity of receiving prompt information on matters that may develop a serious aspect, which was the principle upon which Lord Elgin's Government insisted, has been and must be maintained, but the rules have been freed from the drawbacks that were found to have arisen from their too strict interpretation in practice. These are the only Government orders that exist on the subject."

INDIAN EXTRADITION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Extradition and Rendition of Criminals.

CENTRAL PROVINCES MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DENZIL IBBETSON presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for the organization and administration of municipalities in the Central Provinces. He said that the alterations which the Select Committee had made were set forth in the Report, and none of them were of such a nature as to call for any remark from him.

LEPERS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH moved that the Bill further to amend the Lepers Act, 1898, be taken into consideration. He said that the objects of the Bill were explained in his introductory statement and that no criticism had been received.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 23rd October, 1903.

SIMLA;

The 18th September, 1903.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,
ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULA-
TIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUN-
CILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67,
AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 4th Decem-
ber, 1903.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh, C.S.I., *presiding*.
The Hon'ble Sir E. F.G. Law, K.C.M.G., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. R. Elles, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. Arundel, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. W. Cruickshank, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. Cable.
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. Adamson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. Pedler, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Bilderbeck.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. M. Hamilton.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Hon'ble MR. GOPAL KRISHNA GOKHALE, the Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID MUHAMMAD SAHIB BAHADUR, the Hon'ble MR. LELY, the Hon'ble MR. ADAMSON, the Hon'ble MR. PEDLER, the Hon'ble MR. BILDERBECK and the Hon'ble MR. HAMILTON took their seats as Additional Members of Council.

MADRAS COAST LIGHTS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD LAW moved that the Bill to authorize the levy of dues on vessels for the provision of lights on the coast of the Province of Madras be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh, the Hon'ble Mr. Cable, the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad, the Hon'ble Mr. Adamson, the Hon'ble Mr. Hamilton and the mover.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN OFFICIAL SECRETS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ARUNDEL moved that the Bill to amend the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1889, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh, the Hon'ble Major-General Sir Edmond Elles, the Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson, the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, the Hon'ble Mr. Cruickshank, His Highness the Agha Khan, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale and the mover.

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID MUHAMMAD SAHIB BAHADUR said :—" Sir, no one who opposes this Bill has any desire whatever to encourage malpractices or dishonest acts which will be prejudicial to the interests and the policy of the State. The general opposition to this Bill is due to the extremely vague provisions contained in the proposed amendments to section 3 of the existing Act. These provisions can be made applicable to any act having anything to do with any Government office, however innocent it may be. The Bill gives considerable room for oppression by the Police, and in what way power is being wrongfully used by the Police is well known to Government now after the sitting of the Police Commission. It is extremely amazing that the mere entry into any Government office from the Secretariat down to the taluq office, should be liable to be made a cognizable and non-bailable offence. It is a well known principle of law that an act is not criminal unless the intention too is criminal, but under the present Bill the very objectionable position is taken, namely, that the act itself is considered an offence, whatever may be the motive and however innocent it may be.

"One would naturally think that great precautions should be taken for keeping perfect secrecy in the naval and military affairs of Government, but it would be difficult to conceive of many matters which should be kept perfectly secret in the civil administration of a fair and benign Government like that of the British. The proposed amendments to section 3 of the Act, especially sub-section (1), sub-head (a), make the offence so vague in its description that it should necessarily be made bailable and non-cognizable to prevent people being unnecessarily harassed and the personal liberty of subjects being lightly dealt with. The salient provision of the existing law requiring the previous sanction of the Government for instituting criminal proceedings against any person contained in section 5 of the Act should not, I submit, in any way be modified. Under this Bill no such sanction is necessary to start any such proceedings, but such sanction is necessary only for proceeding with the trial of any person against whom action had already been commenced. Even if the Government does not give its consent for proceeding with the trial of any person in any particular case, still the annoyance caused to such person by criminal proceedings being merely instituted against him, though he is let off for want of such consent, will indeed be very great. This Bill should in my opinion be dropped altogether, as no clear case has been made out, and sufficient cause has not been shown for passing it. It is legislation of this kind that causes unnecessary irritation in the minds of the people, and it is highly desirable that Government should avoid it."

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE said :—" Sir, this Bill, both in its principle and its details, is open to such grave objection that it is a matter for profound regret that Government should ever have thought of introducing the measure. The *Englishman*, in a recent issue, describes the Bill as calculated to Russianize the Indian Administration, and says that 'it is incon-

ceivable that such an enactment can be placed on the Statute book even in 'India.' This, no doubt, is strong language, but, I think, it is none too strong, and in view of the quarter from which it comes, it should give Government pause. Fourteen years ago, when the Indian Official Secrets Act was passed, there was no discussion in the Council, as the measure was introduced and passed at Simla. But there were two considerations in its favour: First, that a similar Act had already been passed in England and it was applicable to all the dominions of His Majesty, including India, and so the Indian Act was a mere Indian edition of the English Law already in force in India; and, secondly, it related principally to Naval and Military secrets, and it could be argued that as such secrets concerned questions of the country's safety, it was necessary for Government to have drastic powers for preventing their disclosure. The present Bill, however, proposes to make alterations of so astounding a nature in that Act that it is difficult to speak of them with that restraint which should characterize all utterances in this Chamber. To state the matter briefly, the Bill proposes to make three principal changes in the old Act: First, it proposes to place Civil matters on a level with Naval and Military matters; secondly, in place of the present provision that a person, who enters an office *for the purpose of wrongfully obtaining information*, is liable to be punished under the Act, it is now proposed to enact that whoever, 'without lawful authority or permission (the proof whereof shall be upon him),' goes to a Government office, commits an offence under the Act; and, thirdly, it is proposed to make all offences under the Act cognizable and non-bailable. Now, Sir, it is difficult to imagine that any responsible officer of Government conversant, in any degree, with the administration of the country, and possessing the least regard for the professed character of British rule, could have drafted these amendments. Take the first proposal to place Civil matters on a level with Naval and Military matters. The Civil administration of the country ranges from the highest concerns of State policy which engage the attention of the Viceroy down to the pettiest detail of the routine work of a village official. The word 'Secret' is nowhere defined, and it must, therefore, include all official information not authoritatively notified by the Government to the public. And I want to know if it is seriously intended to make the publication of even the most trivial news in connection with this vast civil administration of the country penal—such news, for instance, as the transfer of a Government officer from one place to another—unless it has first appeared in a Government resolution or any other official notification. And yet this would be the effect of the proposed amendment. The *Englishman* calls this Russianizing the administration, and he is entitled to the thanks of the public for his powerful criticism, which is also disinterested. For the Bill, even if it becomes law, will not, in practice, affect him or the other editors of Anglo-Indian papers. I would like to see the official who would venture to arrest and march to the police thana the editor of an Anglo-Indian paper. But so far as Indian editors are concerned, there are, I fear, officers in this country, who would not be sorry for an opportunity to march whole battalions of them to the police thana. It is dreadful to think of the abuse of authority which is almost certain to result from this placing of Indian editors, especially the smaller ones among them, so completely at the mercy of those whom they constantly irritate or displease by their criticism. It might be said that, while Government have no objection to the unauthorized publication of official news of minor importance, they certainly want to prevent the publication of papers, such as the confidential circulars about the wider employment of Europeans and Eurasians in the Public Service, which were published by some of the Indian papers last year. Now, in the first place, the Bill does not distinguish between matters of smaller and greater importance. And, secondly, even on the higher ground on which the measure may be sought to be defended, I submit that the Bill, if passed into law, will do incalculable mischief. I think, Sir, that in a country like India, while Naval and Military secrets require to be protected, if anything, with even greater strictness than in England, the very reverse is the case with matters concerning the Civil administration. The responsibility of the Government to the people in this country is merely moral—it is not legal, as in the West. There is no machinery here, as in Western countries, to secure that

the interests of the general public will not be sacrificed in favour of a class. The criticism of the Indian Press is the only outward check operating continuously upon the conduct of a bureaucracy, possessing absolute and uncontrolled power. I can understand the annoyance caused to the officers of Government by the publication of circulars, such as were made public last year. But are Government wise in permitting this feeling of annoyance to so influence them as to make them come forward with a proposal to close an obvious safety-valve and drive popular discontent inwards? The proper and only remedy, worthy of the British Government, for whatever is really deplorable in the present state of things is, not to gag newspapers as proposed in this Bill, but to discourage the issue of confidential circulars which seek to take away in the dark what has been promised again and again in Acts of Parliaments, the Proclamations of Sovereigns, and the responsible utterances of successive Viceroys. From the standpoint of the rulers, no less than that of the ruled, it will be most unfortunate if Indian papers were thus debarred from writing about matters which agitate the Indian community most. What happened, for instance, last year, when those circulars were published? For some time before their publication, the air was thick with the rumour that Government had issued orders to shut out Indians from all posts in the Railway Department, carrying a salary of Rs. 30 and upwards a month. It was impossible to believe a statement of this kind, but it was not possible to contradict it effectively when it was practically on every tongue. The damage done to the prestige of Government was considerable, and it was only when the circulars were published that the exact position came to be understood. The circulars, as they stood, were bad enough in all conscience, but they were not so bad as the public had believed them to be. What was laid down in them was not that Indians were to be shut out from all appointments higher than Rs. 30 a month, but that Eurasians and Europeans were to have, as far as practicable, a preference in making appointments to such posts. The fear that such lamentable departures from the avowed policy of Government might be dragged into the light of day acts at present as an effective check on the adoption of unjust measures, and I think it will have a disastrous effect on the course of administration, if this check were to be done away with, and nothing better substituted in its place. As regards the second amendment, which would make a man's merely going to an office, without lawful authority or permission, an offence, I am sure Government have not considered what this will mean in practice. A very large amount of the work of lower officials is transacted by the people concerned going to their offices without permission expressly obtained. Petitioners, for instance, often have to go to offices for making inquiries about what has happened to their petitions—they rarely receive written replies—and it will now be in the power of any police-officer to get a man, against whom he has a grudge or from whom he wants to extort anything, into trouble by alleging that he had gone to an office of Government 'without lawful authority.' This will be putting a most dangerous power into the hands of the lower police, about whose character, as a class, the less said, the better. Even an innocent friendly visit by a private individual to an official friend of his at the latter's office can, under this Bill, be construed into an offence. I am sure nothing could be farther from the intention of Government, and I am astonished that greater care was not taken in drafting the Bill to confine it to the object Government had in view. Lastly, it is proposed to make offences under this Act cognizable and non-bailable—which means that a person charged with an offence under this Act is to be arrested at once, but he is not to be liberated on bail—and yet there is to be no trial till the sanction of the Local Government has been obtained. This may take weeks and even months, and finally it may never be accorded, and the person arrested is all the while to rot in detention. I cannot understand how a procedure so abhorrent to ordinary notions of fairness should have commended itself to Government. The only redeeming feature in this most deplorable business is that among the opinions which the Government of India have received from their own officers, there are some that strongly deprecate the measure—at least in its more serious aspects. And I think it is a matter for special satisfaction that the Government of Bengal has spoken out so plainly against placing Civil matters on a level with the Naval and Military. Sir, I protest against the very introduction of this Bill. I protest against the spirit in which it has been conceived. I protest against its provisions generally. And as I cannot imagine any possible amendment of the measure which can make it acceptable

to me, my only course is to vote against this motion to refer it to a Select Committee."

The Hon'ble MR. ARUNDEL said:—"If I had been aware of the intention of the Hon'ble Members who have spoken, to address the Council at this stage, and had been favoured with the remarks they proposed to offer, I should have been in a better position to comment, as I should have been glad to do, on the arguments they have brought forward against the Bill. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale objects to the Bill both in principle and in detail. On the question of principle, I will allude to one subject on which it will be admitted by all that the law should empower secrecy to be maintained when in the opinion of Government the public interests so require. I refer to political matters in which it may be of great importance that pending questions should be conducted confidentially. Into other matters of principle I will not now enter. As regards the details of the measure these are the very matters for the discussion and consideration of which it is proposed to appoint the Select Committee. A considerable number of criticisms have been sent in, and these will receive careful consideration at the hands of the Select Committee, and I am not without hope that as the result, important objections that have been raised will be met, and that a general approbation of the Bill will not be wanting."

The Hon'ble MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDMOND ELLES said:—"I should like to ask the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale whether he intends to oppose the Bill in its military aspect as well as in its civil aspect because I understood him to say he would oppose the Bill altogether."

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE said:—"Not in its military aspect."

The motion was put and agreed to.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS PRESERVATION BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DENZIL IBBETSON moved that the Bill to provide for the preservation of Ancient Monuments and of objects of archæological, historical or artistic interest be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh, the Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur, His Highness the Agha Khan, the Hon'ble Mr. Lely, the Hon'ble Mr. Adamson, the Hon'ble Mr. Morison and the mover. He said:—"I should explain that neither with regard to this Bill nor to another Bill respecting which I am about to make a similar motion have the opinions of all the authorities consulted been received, but it is thought desirable to constitute the Committee at once in order that they may be in a position to begin work as soon as the papers are ready."

The motion was put and agreed to.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DENZIL IBBETSON moved that the Bill to provide for the constitution and control of co-operative credit societies be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh, the Hon'ble Sir Edward Law, the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, the Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mr. Cruickshank, the Hon'ble Mr. Lely, the Hon'ble Mr. Adamson and the mover.

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID MUHAMMAD SAHIB BAHADUR said:—"Sir, I desire at the outset to congratulate the Government on their undertaking a project of legislation, as the one now before us, for the establishment of co-operative credit societies in India, a measure inspired by beneficent motives for the welfare of the agricultural population. As Sir Antony MacDonnell's Commission observed a large hope for the future of agriculture in India lies in the

establishment of mutual credit societies and, though there might be difference of opinion as to the details of the Bill, the people of this vast continent cannot but receive the measure in a spirit of thankfulness and hope. It is now more than twenty years that the idea of establishing agricultural banks for the relief of rural indebtedness took practical shape and found favour with the authorities in India. In the Bombay-Deccan the agriculturists had during the seventies become hopelessly involved in debt which led to serious agrarian outbreaks, and a Relief Act intended to disarm the money-lenders was passed. But the Act was found to be ineffectual, the ryot continued to live a hand-to-mouth existence, while the business of the money-lender was paralyzed as he was unable to recover even the interest on his loans, and there was actually a total disorganization of rural credit. The people of Poona set on foot a movement for the establishment of an Agricultural Bank in the Deccan. I need hardly add that the task was a stupendous one. While, on the one hand, provision had to be made for the settlement of old debts, on the other hand, friendly relations between the money-lenders and the agriculturists had to be restored and the support of the capitalists had to be secured; and most important of all concessions necessary for the practical success of the whole scheme had to be obtained from Government. The scheme took a practical shape in 1882, and the result so far was entirely due to Sir William Wedderburn, who took a great interest in the scheme. The ryots welcomed the proposal, the money-lenders agreed to co-operate and capitalists came forward and undertook to finance the Bank. The Governor of Bombay, Sir James Ferguson, was favourably disposed to grant the concessions asked for, and when the scheme was finally submitted to the Government of India, it received the most sympathetic attention of the Viceroy the Marquis of Ripon and his distinguished Finance Minister Sir Evelyn Baring (now Lord Cromer). In submitting the proposal for the sanction of the Home authorities, the Government of India stated that the object in view was to make a practical experiment with the hope if the system was successful it would spread whenever needed and prove of incalculable benefit to the whole country. The Marquis of Ripon and his colleagues attached the greatest importance to the experiment, and in soliciting the sanction of the Secretary of State they stated 'We are anxious to give effect to a scheme which we believe to be advocated on purely disinterested grounds, which can under the experimental conditions proposed, be carefully watched and which is likely, if successful, to be productive of much benefit to the country'. It looked as though a bright future was dawning on the agricultural population, but the hope was only short-lived as the Secretary of State declared himself against the experiment. As observed by Mr. (now Sir Frederick) Nicholson 'great measures are always impossible till they are found to be successful, and success depends upon incessant experiment, perseverance and courage; the problem is insoluble till it is attacked in actual experiment.' It is therefore to be greatly deplored that a measure which was put before the Secretary of State under such happy auspices should have been shelved. After the departure of Lord Ripon from India the matter did not receive that sympathetic consideration which it so richly deserved. In 1891, however, Lord Wenlock placed Sir Frederick Nicholson on special duty for the purpose of enquiring into the possibility of introducing in the Madras Presidency a system of agricultural or other land banks so as to enable the vast agricultural population to obtain the money they require on more easy terms than they were able to do so. In a lucid report so truly characterized by Sir Denzil Ibbetson as a 'monument of research and a perfect storehouse of information,' Sir Frederick emphasized the necessity for the establishment of village banks in the Madras Presidency, and urged that such banks need to be encouraged and regulated by the State. Briefly, he recommended that the articles of association must be subject to scrutiny; the limit of liability extended; an independent audit prescribed; the issue of debentures permitted; investment of a portion of the capital in Government securities made compulsory; reduction of stamp and registration charges; privilege of free postage in correspondence with officials; distraint and sale without intervention of a Court; priority in claim of loans granted for land improvement; partial exemption of shares and deposits from

attachment and the supervision of the banks by a Government official. Over and above all he considered that State subventions or guarantees were necessary. Before the submission of the report Lord Wenlock who took an interest in the experiment had left these shores and the succeeding administration did not evince that sympathy for the agricultural population to which they were entitled by the position which the Indian Government had always assumed in their relation with the ryots. The Government of Madras considered that independence of State aid should be the guiding principle of any system of co-operative village banks in the Madras Presidency, and that no amendment of the law governing the formation and working of companies such as that advocated by Sir Frederick was necessary as in their opinion neither in the law nor in the Government nor in the state of society were there any obstacles to the establishment of any class of bank or benefit society. The decision of the Madras Government therefore was unfortunate and led to further delay in the inauguration of a much needed reform. It was thus left to the administration of His Excellency Lord Curzon to initiate under legal sanction and executive encouragement a measure which in the fulness of time will confer on the agricultural population of India inestimable benefits.

"Sir, in the Province to which I belong the average holding of each ryot is approximately seven acres, and as nearly ten acres of ordinary dry land is necessary to procure the subsistence of the ryot and his family, it is clear that the average holding is insufficient to maintain the ryot population in health and comfort. It must also be remembered that nearly 66 per cent. of the total holdings are less than five acres, and the ryots cannot even in times of plenty secure the necessary means of subsistence from their lands. The progressive sub-division of holdings inherent in the system of ryot-proprietorship and the Hindu and Mahomedan Law of Succession are tending to diminish still further the extent of the ryots' holdings. In these circumstances, the ryot population of Southern India is even in times of plenty in a miserable condition, and it is therefore no wonder that the failure of the monsoon brings about famine or widespread starvation. When we find that in times of famine, owing to the competition for the little employment when agricultural operation falls off, the rates of wages offered and accepted is generally below the ordinary or customary rate, it is self-evident that the ryot has absolutely no chance of obtaining a decent living by becoming a labourer.

"Half a century ago the establishment of Agricultural Banks and Co-operative Credit Societies was first initiated in Germany and was grafted subsequently in most of the European countries. These Banks have conferred great boons on the rural and urban population, and the measure now before the Council cannot therefore strictly be called an experiment, as the efficacy of the Banks for relieving the peasant indebtedness has been established beyond doubt wherever they have been introduced.

"It is proposed in the Bill to empower the rural societies to borrow with the sanction of the Registrar and the approval of the Collector. The Societies can lend money only to their members, but an urban society may lend to a rural society in the same district. I observe that the lending should be on personal credit only, and that a loan on mortgage is absolutely prohibited. This seems to me to be a vital objection, as loans for land improvement and certain other objects must be long-term loans which are not likely to be granted except on security of immoveable property. In the case of rural societies loans on the security of immoveable property, I submit, should be allowed.

"I doubt the expediency of prohibiting the lending of money on pledge of jewels and such other moveable property. The grounds on which the prohibition has been made are that the lending of money on such pledge is not one of the proper functions of the societies under contemplation, while the adoption of this line of business might introduce complications into its management and accounts that would materially imperil success. In places where there are facilities available for the proper valuation and pledge of jewels, it appears to me that it would be safe to grant loans on the security of these valuables, and as a matter of fact, the advancing of money on pledge of jewels to members forms part of the transaction of the Madras Funds or Nidhis which are now in existence throughout

the Presidency. At any rate, the matter seems one which may be left to be decided with reference to particular tracts, as any hard-and-fast rule will prevent the temporary accumulation of the large amount of capital locked up in jewels and ornaments throughout the Presidency.

"The only other point I wish to bring to the notice of the Council, is in regard to the encouragement and help which the Government is prepared to give for these societies. The Government of India proposes to exempt for the present their profits and operations from the Income-tax, Stamp Duties and Registration Fees, and to authorize them to open public accounts in the Post Office Savings Banks. As regards financial assistance the Bill is silent on the point, but the Government of India recognize that such assistance may be necessary and have left the matter to be regulated by executive order. In introducing the Bill Sir Denzil Ibbetson expressed the opinion that no real advance will be made without the active encouragement and assistance of Government, and that they will be prepared to advance money to rural societies in even fifties of rupees, subject to the condition that the total advance shall at no time exceed the total of the amount subscribed or deposited by the members of the society, or a limit of Rs. 2,000 in the case of any single society. While the public will be thankful for the concessions vouchsafed by the Government of India, I beg to submit that they are not sufficiently liberal to ensure a thorough success of the scheme. It must be remembered that true banking operation is a new plant which will have to be carefully nurtured, and people who embark on such an enterprise will have to overcome great many obstacles. Under the circumstances, it seems to me that the Government should be pleased to give more liberal help than what has been proposed. In Egypt, Lord Cromer has found it necessary to advance large sums of money for helping the peasant to get out of the clutches of the money-lender. If the Government cannot render large financial help the guarantee system which has been found to be necessary in the case of railways and other public undertakings might well be tried in the case of these banks. As the mainstay of Indian finance is the land-revenue there is nothing more fitting than risking a small fraction of the tax in helping the agriculturalists, and in my opinion, the risk will not be very great.

"I have made these suggestions regarding the provisions of the Bill, in the hope, that they will receive careful consideration in the Committee, and I strongly support the introduction of such a beneficial measure, and I have no doubt that the Bill would be hailed by all interested in the welfare of the agricultural population of India."

The Hon'ble SIR DENZIL IBBETSON said :—"I am gratified to find that the principle upon which our proposals rest has the approval of the Hon'ble Member. As regards the criticisms in detail which he has put forward, this is not the time to discuss them. As I said when I introduced the Bill, the Government is approaching the whole subject with an exceedingly open mind, and I will take care that the views of the Hon'ble Member receive careful consideration in the Select Committee."

The motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES CIVIL COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ARUNDEL moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Civil Courts in the Central Provinces. He said :—"This Bill is intended to consolidate the law relating to Civil Courts in the Central Provinces, and to introduce certain amendments the necessity for which was foreshadowed when the Bill which became the Central Provinces Civil Courts (Amendment) Act, 1901, was under consideration. The main alterations proposed are—

- (a) the separation, as far as practicable, of the civil from the criminal and revenue branches of the administration, and

- (b) the provision that appeals in suits where the value exceeds Rs. 5,000 shall lie direct from the District Court to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, and not as heretofore to the Divisional Court.

"The first is provided for by the establishment of regular Civil Courts. The second follows the law in force in other Provinces, and, as it will throw an additional burden upon the already overworked Judicial Commissioner, the Bill provides for his relief by the appointment of a permanent Additional Judicial Commissioner, or of more than one, if at any future time the state of business should render further assistance necessary. The provisions here suggested are on the lines of similar laws in force elsewhere in British India.

"With regard to the first of the above alterations, I may observe that in the Central Provinces the separation of the functions of Civil Judge from those of the Magistrate and Revenue Officer has been a matter of gradual development. The first step was taken when by the enactment of the Civil Courts Act, 1885, Tahsildars were relieved by the appointment of Munsiffs. Deputy Commissioners were next relieved by the appointment of Civil Judges, at first in the more important districts only, but since 1895 in every district of the Provinces. In 1891, Judicial Assistants were appointed to relieve Commissioners of civil work, and by Act IV of 1901, the Judicial Assistants became Divisional Judges, and assumed the whole of the civil functions of the Commissioners. The purpose of the present Bill is to place the civil judicial arrangements thus gradually evolved on a permanent footing, and to assimilate the law in force in the Central Provinces to that obtaining elsewhere."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ARUNDEL introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. ARUNDEL moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the Central Provinces Gazette in English and in such other languages as the Local Government thinks fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 18th December, 1903.

CALCUTTA;
The 7th December, 1903.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,
ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULA-
TIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUN-
CILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VIOT., CAP. 67,
AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday,
the 18th December, 1903.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Baron Curzon, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Gov-
ernor General of India, *presiding*.
His Honour Sir A. H. L. Fraser, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir E. F. G. Law, K.C.M.G., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. R. Elles, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. Arundel, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. W. Cruickshank, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. Cable.
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. Adamson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. Pedler, C.I.E., F.R.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Morison.
The Hon'ble Dr. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Bilderbeck.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. M. Hamilton.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Hon'ble MR. MORISON and the Hon'ble DR. RAM KRISHNA GOPAL
BHANDARKAR took their seats as Additional Members of Council.

INDIAN OFFICIAL SECRETS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ARUNDEL said:—"With your Lordship's permission I beg leave to make a motion which does not appear on the notice paper. His Highness the Agha Khan, a member of the Select Committee on the Official Secrets Bill, is, I regret to say, reported to be ill, and although I hope the Committee may have the benefit of his presence and advice before the Report is sent in, it is by no means certain that he will be here when the Committee commences its sitting. In order, therefore, that non-official opinion may be adequately represented, I desire to propose that the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur be a member of the Select Committee of the Official Secrets Bill."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"Before I put this motion to the Council there are a few words that I wish to add in connection with the Bill. The Government of India have heard from the Secretary of State that a Memorial, which has been presented to him in England on the subject of this Bill, is on its way to India with his observations on the subject. It seems to be only right that this communication should be in our hands before the Select Committee proceeds with its labours, and, therefore, we have decided to await its receipt before asking the Select Committee to hold its sittings. At the same time I should like to take the opportunity to add a few words about the feelings which have been aroused, and which have found such emphatic expression in many quarters, in connection with this Bill. I think it will be in my power to show that there has been considerable misapprehension both of the objects and of the position of Government in this matter, and that there is no sufficient excuse for the alarms that have been excited. I hope it will be understood by Hon'ble Members and by the public that I do not at all complain of the very strong expressions that have been employed. It is true that as I came back to Calcutta in the train, and found the Government of which I have the honour to be the head compared unfavourably in the newspaper extracts which were sent to me to a number of despotic powers, accused of wishing to inaugurate a reign of terror, and of ringing the death knell of the freedom of the Press, and so on, I did not quite recognise the description; for assuredly if ever there was an administration in India that has been free from any conscious inclinations of this sort, it has been the present; and if ever there was a head of the Government who has invited, instead of resenting, the expression of public opinion, even when it was critical or unfriendly to the policy of Government, I think I may claim that it has been myself. At the same time I fully recognise that if these misconceptions prevail, it can only be because they have been however unwittingly provoked, and that it is a much better thing to remove the cause of misunderstanding than to rail at it. The misconception, as I understand it, relates both to the origin of the Bill and to its objects. I will say a word upon each. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, whose outspoken criticisms I always admire, even when I dissent from them, delivered a scathing attack upon the Bill and upon the Government a fortnight ago, when I was not here, upon the occasion of its reference to the Select Committee. He directly attributed the introduction of the measure to the annoyance which he said had been caused to the Government by the unauthorised publication of the proceedings of a Conference of railway officials that took place a year ago, and he went on to describe the proceedings of the Conference in question as a lamentable departure from the avowed policy of Government. I have also seen an advance copy of the Memorial that I spoke of just now as being on its way out from England, and which similarly declares that it is universally believed in India that this has been the origin of the Bill. I hope the Hon'ble Member will allow me to assure him that he has got hold of an absolute mare's nest in this case. As a matter of fact, his theory of events is wholly inaccurate. The Government of India had nothing to do with the proceedings of the Conference in question. I was personally quite unaware of its existence, and so was the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Public Works Department. Nor did I or any of my Colleagues feel the smallest annoyance

at the publication of proceedings, which in relation to the Government of India had neither authority nor sanction. But the Hon'ble Member's history has even less foundation than his facts. The Bill which he alleges us to have introduced in hasty alarm or irritation at something which was done or said at Delhi in January, 1903, and which I see that other critics have attributed to other occurrences in recent history, originated, he may be interested to learn, more than six years ago. The desirability of amending the Official Secrets Act of 1889 had been felt as far back as 1894, when, as is well known, there was a difference of opinion among the highest legal authorities in Bengal as to the matters to which it referred, and more particularly as to whether the Act was intended to prevent, or did prevent, the disclosure of confidential civil documents and information. A little later the inadequacy of the existing Act in another direction was discovered, in the case of some persons who had been found taking photographs of certain military defences, and who could not be dealt with by the Act as it then stood. These difficulties arose in the main from the ambiguous wording of Sections 3 and 4 of the Act of 1889. Accordingly it was decided to refer the matter to the Secretary of State, and I found a Bill already drawn up when I came out to India five years ago, and the Draft Despatch to the Secretary of State only waiting for my signature. A prolonged discussion followed upon the suggested amendment of the law. Then occurred some further cases of illicit photographing of defences, and the matter was again referred to the Secretary of State, who gave his consent to the amending legislation as far back as the autumn of 1902, the principal changes in the law that were suggested by the Government of India having been found to be already embodied in existing Colonial Laws and Ordinances. All these events took place long before the Delhi Railway Conference, or any of the other incidents that are alleged to have so greatly disturbed our equanimity. Then came the introduction of the Bill in the Legislative Session of this Council in Simla last summer. A fear was at once expressed that it was intended to force through an unpopular and insidious piece of legislation while Government was in the hills. I suppose, if we had been guilty of all the motives since attributed to us, that this would have been the most natural course to adopt; but so little design had we of springing a surprise upon the public, or of hurrying through the Bill without full discussion, that the idea never occurred to us of taking the Bill anywhere else than at Calcutta, and I at once authorised a public declaration to that effect. So much for the history of this Bill, which, I think, I have shown to be a very different thing from the imaginary sketch of it drawn by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale.

"I now pass to our aims and intentions. The same Hon'ble Member drew a harrowing picture of Indian editors being marched off to prison; of the publication of the most trivial information being treated as illegal; of innocent petition-writers being dragged out of Government offices by the Police; and of arrested persons rotting in gaol. Now the Hon'ble Member is a man of great perspicuity and great acumen. Did he really believe for a moment that this is what we have in view? If he really thought so, then I should be very sorry for myself, and I should not be quite happy about him. But the answer may be made that all such things are possible under the Bill. I do not think that they are. And if they are they were certainly never intended to be. But if I am wrong—and this is a matter for draftsmen, to which expert class I do not claim myself to belong—then I say at once, that we shall be prepared, if convinced of the unsuitability of our language, to alter it; if we have been guilty of obscurity, to correct it; if shown to have gone too far, to modify our plans. In fact, I am not without hope that even the critics of the Bill may be converted into its supporters. I want Hon'ble Members to remember this—the existing Act is unquestionably faulty. It is, indeed, so loosely drawn that it has been found to be inoperative whenever occasion has imperatively arisen to have recourse to it. It is not fully clear to what classes it applies, and even when its application is indisputable, its enforcement is very difficult. These defects it is proposed to remedy, most certainly in no hurry, seeing, as I have explained, that we have been more than six years about it, but deliberately, and with every desire to carry public opinion with us. I believe that when the Select Committee meets they will find

that their labours are neither so severe nor contentious as has been supposed, and that a satisfactory measure can be placed upon the Statute Book, which need not strike terror into the heart of a single innocent person, but which will give to the confidential secrets of the State the protection which no reasonable man would willingly deny to them."

The motion was put and agreed to.

POISONS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DENZIL IBBETSON moved that the Bill to provide for the regulation of the possession and sale of all poisons in certain local areas, and the importation, possession and sale of white arsenic generally be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh, the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, the Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mr. Cruickshank and the mover.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN UNIVERSITIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RALBIGH moved that the Bill to amend the law relating to the Universities of British India be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, the Hon'ble Mr. Pedler, the Hon'ble Mr. Morison, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhandarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Bilderbeck and the mover. He said:—"My Lord, we had also proposed to add to this Committee the member representing the non-official members of the Bengal Legislative Council. But it has been found impossible to take this step at the present stage of the Bill, as no election has yet been made. On the introduction of this Bill, I explained its scope and purposes very fully, and any observations I have to add on the present occasion may be made by way of reply after my honourable colleagues have spoken."

The Hon'ble MR. BILDERBECK said:—"The Bill has reached a stage at which, I understand, it is not in order to deal with its specific provisions, but it is in order to discuss its general principles. The main principles underlying this Bill, as I understand them, are to be found in its recognition of the fact that it is the true function of a University worthy of the name to make provision for the highest class of teaching, to stimulate and provide facilities for research, and to exercise an effective control over the various institutions affiliated to or incorporated with it. A Bill, the object of which is to bring into existence Universities which shall realize this function, deserves the support of all those who have the highest interests of the country at heart. Exception might perhaps be taken to the Bill on account of some of its provisions, and also on account of its omissions. Criticism, more particularly, has been directed and will probably again be directed against the proposal to reserve to Government large powers of interference and direction in the administration of academical affairs; but in regard to what has been characterised as the main principles of the Bill, I do not believe that opinion that is honestly based on knowledge and reflection can be divided. Should the Bill be opposed, I cannot see how the principles that have been referred to can be attacked, and I submit that the opposition, if it is to be of any value, must establish one of two propositions,—either that the provisions of the Bill are not calculated to meet the objects of its framers, or that these objects can be secured in a different and a more satisfactory manner. Further, mere condemnation of the Bill on the ground of its tendency to officialize the Universities of the country will, I submit, be beside the mark, unless the critics of the Bill are able to show that there is some near prospect of the Universities of this country becoming self-dependent or national institutions, in the sense that they fill a definite place in the public consciousness and receive adequate support in a general recognition of the need of them.

"There are many critics who hold that there was no necessity—or at least no urgent necessity—for this Bill, inasmuch as the Universities as now established have been working satisfactorily, and inasmuch as the important objects which the present Bill has in view might be attained under existing Acts of Incorporation."

This argument is one which appeals with special force to many resident in the Presidency from which I come. In Madras, we do not appear to have suffered to any great extent from those serious disorders and diseases that have been declared to exist elsewhere and that the Universities Commission was appointed to diagnose and prescribe for. In Madras, moreover, the regulations of the University provide for the supervision of its affiliated colleges, and in this connection I would observe that it is a matter of satisfaction to those connected with the administration of the affairs of the University that the provisions of the Bill dealing with the relations of a University to its affiliated institutions bear a very close resemblance to the provisions embodied in the by-laws of the University of Madras.

"Now before replying to the arguments that have just been referred to, I wish to state most emphatically that I am far from admitting the justice of the criticism that pronounces our existing University system a failure. In spite of the evils that may have attended the operation of the present system—evils which in some respects are not unknown to Universities in other lands—the established system must be credited with a distinct success in that it has brought into existence a numerous body of well-educated men who have won distinction in many spheres of activity, including the fields of research, scientific as well as literary, and to whose ability and conscientiousness in the discharge of their duties the efficient administration of the affairs of the Empire is in large measure due.

"On the other hand, certain awkward facts must be faced. Enquiry has disclosed that in some parts of the country the University system, if it has not called into existence, has either tolerated or been unable to suppress various serious evils. Again, even in regard to those Universities which have enjoyed a comparative immunity from these evils, experience has revealed many defects in their methods and organization, and has indicated many directions in which the system is capable of improvement. It has become increasingly clear that Universities which are merely examining bodies are not suited to the present needs of the country. So long as Universities remain what they are, there is little likelihood of any general advance in the standards of teaching, and moreover the methods of study and ideals of the majority of University students will continue to be governed mainly by a consideration of what is necessary to passing examinations. Now all these defects and evils, which are incidental to or have grown up under the existing Acts of Incorporation, it is the object of the Bill to remove or minimise. It may be, as some hold, that the existing Acts of Incorporation may be so interpreted as to justify the Universities established by them in appointing University professors, in providing facilities for research, and also in exercising a more effective control over affiliated institutions. The question, which really involves the interpretation of the language of the Acts and of the intentions of those who framed them, is debatable. The present Bill leaves these matters in no doubt, and this consideration alone amply justifies the introduction of the Bill.

"It is of course obvious that a mere legislative enactment cannot effect all the changes contemplated by the Bill. In respect to those provisions of the Bill that have been framed with the object of improving the efficiency of affiliated colleges, much can be done by a prudent but resolute employment of the procedure devised in the Bill for the purpose, and there can be little doubt that, under the steady pressure that the new regulations will bring to bear on these colleges, weak and inefficient institutions, whose very existence is a danger to society, will be extinguished, while the better ones will be improved and strengthened.

"In regard to the other main principle of the Bill under which a University is empowered to make provision for the higher teaching and to establish laboratories and other facilities for research, it is obvious that these must remain inoperative unless or until the Universities find themselves in possession of adequate funds for the purpose. This is a matter on which no misapprehension should be allowed to exist. Two considerations of the greatest importance are involved. In the first place, if the highest scientific work is to be accomplished, mere half-measures to attain this end will prove to be futile. No

expense should be grudged in respect to the engagement of the services of competent teachers and the erection and maintenance of well-equipped laboratories, museums, and libraries, and no better examples could be followed than those provided by America, or Canada, or some of the States of Europe, or even by Japan, where generous sums are spent on such institutions which are rightly regarded as valuable national investments. In the second place, if it is an axiom of University administration that Schools of Science should receive adequate support, the question of course must be asked from what source the necessary funds are to be derived in the case of Indian Universities. Speaking from my knowledge of the conditions in the Presidency of Madras, I have no hesitation in saying that the University of Madras can expect little or no increase of income from any advance in the rates of examination fees. Moreover, there is little likelihood of any inflow of private benefactions, until the University has given evidence of its ability to turn out work of recognised value and until the claims of the higher education have begun to take their due place in the public consciousness. It would appear, therefore, that if the University of Madras—and possibly conditions are similar in the case of other Universities—is to perform these higher functions with which the Bill proposes to invest it, it must, for some time to come, be able to count upon the liberal support of the State. Unless such aid be given at an early date, the Madras University will at best continue to be little more than an examining body."

The Hon'ble MR. MORISON said:—"Your Excellency, all that I would say is that I think it would be an advantage to the Select Committee if we could elicit an expression of opinion upon the principles of the Bill; because in reading the Bill myself I must say I did not come to the conclusion that it was chiefly based upon those principles to which the Hon'ble Member has just referred. It seems to me that the Bill is one dealing not so much directly with education as with the machinery of education and with the administration of it; and what seems to me the most important reform aimed at in the Bill is the placing of University affairs in the hands of more professional men. The chief reform which it seems to me that we can hope for from this is that the affairs of the University will in the future be administered by men whose profession is that of education. Though that is understood to be the main reform of the Bill, I should like to know whether the Council would not be in favour of expressing rather more strongly that principle which seems to me in the Bill to be stated, if I may say so, rather shyly and timidly. For instance, to give an idea of the kind of strengthening or more strong statement which I should like to insert—if it will not seem impertinent to fetter the decision of the Lieutenant-Governor, or the Governor, or even the Governor General—I should like to suggest that the fellows nominated by the Chancellor should be in the proportion of two-thirds men who are engaged in the profession of teaching, at least two-thirds of the nominated fellows to be taken from the teaching profession. And in the same way so as to strengthen the Syndicates, I should like to see definitely expressed in the Bill that heads of Colleges or Principals should by virtue of their office be members of the Syndicate: that is to say that a certain number of seats on the Syndicate should be reserved for Principals. That is permissively expressed in the Bill,—expressed in a manner which indicates that it will meet with the approval of the framer of the Bill, but is hardly compulsory. My only reason for venturing to make these remarks is that this seems to me to be the main principle of the Bill; and if that is so, I should like to know whether the Council would not sympathise with amendments of the Bill in which it would be expressed more strongly and more distinctly."

The Hon'ble Mr. PEDLER said:—"I have not come prepared to make a long speech at the present stage of the Bill because I understand that the Select Committee is rather the place to thresh out all the details of the measure. Perhaps, however, I may be allowed to say a few words as to what I believe to be the imperative necessity of some Bill of this kind being introduced. I have now had nearly thirty-one years' experience in the Educational Department of Bengal, and I think I can say that to most men engaged in education from

year to year comes a stronger and stronger feeling as to the necessity for raising the standard of the higher education in Bengal. In certain respects, though by no means, in all, education has been deteriorating. We have had an enormous growth of Colleges and Schools without a corresponding growth of what may be called highly educated and trained tutors and professors to carry on the work. The consequence is that, during the last twenty years, a distinct deterioration has taken place in methods of teaching in Bengal, and in certain classes of educational institutions, while in all European countries a rapid advancement has occurred in educational methods. If I were to attempt to describe what I believe to be the intention of Government in dealing with the question of education, I should say that the object of the present Bill is to raise the standard of the higher forms of education given in India and by doing so necessarily the school education which is followed up by University education will in itself be raised. That this necessity is, I think, generally recognised not only by educationalists but also by the general public in Bengal, I think is proved by the fact that when Your Excellency was good enough to say that you would take up the reform of education in Bengal in speeches made some years ago in your position as Chancellor of the Calcutta University the promise was hailed with delight, and you were looked upon as being what might be called the Educational Saviour of Bengal. I admit that since this Bill has appeared the approval has not been so marked. I may perhaps mention another fact which would indicate that there is a necessity for raising the Standard of University education in India. I happened to be on short leave in England this year, and my attention was called to the fact that there was a Conference of Home and Colonial Universities to be held in London about July. I thought at first that naturally India would take part in such an Imperial Conference. Some of the delegates were my own personal friends, and I enquired privately whether Indian Universities were to be represented, or were in any way to be discussed, and I was told that apparently they had been intentionally left out. Now I do not think if the Indian Universities had the same reputation as many of our Colonial Universities, this action could possibly have occurred. I should rather in my own mind put down the omission to the fact that in some leading newspapers in England, such as *The Times*, *The Daily Chronicle*, *The Saturday Review* and others, articles have appeared within the last few years in which the condition of Indian University education has been portrayed in a rather unpleasant light; and it struck me at the time, though I have no official knowledge that such was the case, that Indian Universities were not considered to be on a par with the Universities of some of our Colonies, and not of the same standard as the Home Universities. This, I think, in itself shows that there is abundant necessity for raising our standards. If I may allude to one or two details I may point out that in the Bill now under discussion an attempt has been made to provide for machinery by which the raising of the conditions of University education is possible and by which from time to time the nature of the work done in institutions affiliated to our Universities may be tested by expert inspection. We in Bengal are not perhaps quite so fortunate as they are in Madras, where the Hon'ble Mr. Bilderbeck seems to think that the rules for inspection and other purposes they have framed are extremely good. Here in Bengal we have no University rules for inspection of Colleges with a view to their improvement. Since I have been Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, that is for the last five or six years, I have only once been asked by the Calcutta University to formally inspect a College and to report on its condition. The result was after my report went up before the University, the College was disaffiliated without a dissentient voice. My report was printed in various newspapers, and was widely commented on, and Bengal Colleges were taken to be like the one that was condemned, and a good deal of fun was made of their condition. Speaking, as I have said, with an experience of nearly thirty-one years in Bengal, can say that, unless something is done to raise the condition of University education in Bengal, unless something is done to raise the condition of the Colleges, especially of the smaller Colleges and those away in the Mofussil, such a thing as high education in Bengal will degenerate almost into a sham. A great part of the work which is done in the smaller Colleges is most inferior, and it should be the aim of the University

Act to raise the standard and to create in the future a really highly educated class of men on whom the Government may rely. It must not be thought, however, that I am entirely condemning University education in Bengal. Many of our Bengal Colleges have done extremely good work. It must, however, be remembered that the University Acts were passed half a century ago. The general condition of education and what was required of Universities and Colleges then, or to put it briefly what was good enough for half a century ago, is not good enough at the present time. Hence I am of opinion that the introduction of this proposed new Bill with what I might call not very harsh provisions is absolutely essential, and unless some Bill such as the present is passed, we cannot hope for anything like a proper standard of high education in Bengal in the future."

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID MUHAMMAD SAHIB BAHADUR said:—
 "My Lord, I beg to offer a few observations on the Bill now before the Council. 'The question of University Reform,' as Lord Reay said on a famous occasion, 'is not merely an educational question. It is a question of practical importance to anybody who looks at political questions from a statesmanlike point of view.' It is no wonder, therefore, that since the appointment of the Universities Commission, during the time of their enquiry, and when their report was published, an immense flood of criticisms and suggestions poured in from all sides, showing that the whole country was stirred to its depths, and felt the subject as one of prime national importance. When the recommendations of the Commission were published, the educated Indian public felt that if they were adopted in their entirety, national education in India would be much poorer than it is now, and that the members of the Commission in framing their proposals had failed to grasp the principle that the Universities should be the representatives in the country of its noblest and highest aspirations. The position of the Universities Commission is summed up in the following sentence of their Report: 'In all matters relating to the higher education, efficiency must be the first and the paramount consideration. It is better for India that a comparatively small number of young men should receive a sound liberal education than that a large number should be passed through an inadequate course of instruction, leading to a depreciated degree.' Professor Charles Waldstein, of Cambridge, says in an article on 'The ideal of a University' in the *North American Review* that 'the mistake with us is, that until quite recently, the only conception of a University has been purely educational, if not pedagogic. It was considered an establishment for the higher training of a small percentage of the inhabitants in each country, chiefly of the upper or professional classes. It was simply a higher school, really a high school for old boys. I think it important that this fatal misconception should be exposed.' It seems to me that this 'fatal misconception' runs not only through the recommendations of the Universities Commission, but is the foundation upon which the Universities Bill is built. I in common with many of my fellow-subjects feel grateful to the Government for not having adopted some of the recommendations of the Commission, notably the abolition of all second grade Colleges. But the Bill proceeds mainly on the lines, recommended in the Report, of which Mrs. Annie Besant, the gifted founder of the Benares College, said, in a lecture delivered in England, 'In the attempt to build up a large College we are trying to do the very opposite of some of the things that are being suggested to the Government, and are already doing some of the things they want done. We have put down the fees to the lowest possible point. But if this Commission Report be adopted, much of our work will be destroyed, and the results which we are trying to bring about, and have brought about to some extent, will be utterly wasted, will be impossible to carry on; for the boys that we want to reach, the intelligent, the eager, those who are longing to learn, but whose parents are poor, they will be shut utterly out of education, for unless we adopt the Government rate of fees, the Government may close the College and not permit to carry on its work.' My Lord, an opinion like this is entitled to the greatest weight, for no sort of political bias can be imputed to it. That the effect of the new legislation will be to increase the cost of education and to place it beyond the reach of the poorer classes is clear from the provisions regarding affiliation of Colleges,

contained in section 21, which it will not be in the power of any private institution to comply with, except perhaps a few missionary institutions. The provisions contained in section 21, clauses (1) (c) and (d), that the Syndicate should be satisfied in each case that the buildings in which the College is to be located are suitable, and that due provision will be made for the residence, supervision and physical welfare of students, and provision will also be made for the residence of the head of the college and the members of the teaching staff, in or near the college, being statutory qualifications which it is impracticable for any private institution to comply with, it is certain that they will operate effectually to prevent new colleges springing into existence. Indeed, if this provision were insisted on, in the case of the existing colleges, the effect of it would be to cut up by the roots almost all the private institutions except, as I have pointed out, some missionary colleges. In section 21, clause (1) (g), the rate of fees is left to be determined by the Syndicate. Here I wish to say a word regarding the constitution of the Senate and the Syndicate. It is proposed to have a Senate in which the studies of the University, the colleges affiliated to it and the religious communities which send their young men to these colleges would all be fairly represented. This proposal has been received with great satisfaction by the various religious communities. But, My Lord, I submit that if this principle of representation is sound, as I think it is, it is equally sound in reference to the constitution of the Syndicate. As the executive government of the University would be vested in the Syndicate, it is necessary that the various religious communities should also be represented on the Syndicate. In the matter of affiliation and disaffiliation of Colleges, Government is the sole authority—eighty per cent. of the members of the Senate are to be nominated by the Chancellor, and all the regulations of the Senate relating to the University are subject to the sanction of Government, in order to have the force of law. Thus the Government is to have the paramount voice and authority in all matters of internal administration of the University, as well as in the general educational policy of the country.

"I confess I do not share the misgivings which are sometimes given vent to, regarding persons who hold what is called a depreciated degree. To my mind a person who holds a degree and has imbibed the education which must have been imparted to him in the process, is a much better citizen and a more desirable member of the body politic than he would be, if he had been left entirely uneducated. The present Bill appears to be framed on the principle that we must have the best kind of education or nothing at all. I desire to quote in this connection the words of Dewan Bahadur Srinivasa Raghava Aiyangar of Madras, who had had more than a local reputation and whose recent death has left a void in the country in the ranks of its eminent men which will not be easily filled up. On the occasion of delivering the address at the last convocation of the University of Madras, he said, in referring to the multiplication of graduates 'one important consideration must be borne in mind, namely, the importance of educated men as factors in the social and industrial regeneration of the country. Viewed in this light, we cannot have too many graduates, for, imperfectly as they may discharge their functions at present, the increase in their number cannot but tend to dispel in course of time many prejudices and harmful practices among persons coming within the sphere of their influence and the very struggle for remunerative employment must have the effect of compelling them to seek fresh fields and pastures new'. He was himself a product of the University under its present system. He was the holder of only one degree, and under the present Universities Bill would not be entitled to vote for the election of fellows, under section 7, nor would hundreds of others possessing single degrees who may possess higher claims to exercise the franchise than the Master of Arts or Bachelor of Laws of yesterday to whom the franchise is given. If the University is to form the nucleus of a corporate life from among all its graduates, and if all its graduates are to feel a living interest in its working and growth, it follows that every graduate must have a voice in the constitution of its Government, and there is no reason given why even the privilege hitherto allowed to graduates of single degrees of twenty years' standing should now be taken away except the feeble ground stated in the Objects and Reasons that this privilege was not embodied in the former Act, was granted subsequently by

notification and no pledge of continuance was ever given. It is difficult to understand the repugnance with which the idea of clothing any institution with a representative character is regarded in this country.

"Mr. Gladstone is reported to have said, 'There is not a feature or a point in the national character which has made England great among the nations of the world, that is not strongly developed and plainly traceable in our Universities. For eight hundred or a thousand years they have been intimately associated with everything that has concerned the highest interests of the country.' Although the conditions in this country may not make it desirable that our Universities should have the closest approximation to those of England in this respect, still the legislation proposed should be such as to place the Indian Universities in perfect accord with the progressive tendencies of the age to meet the needs of the country and to conduce to the organic growth of the nation. In my humble opinion the provisions of the Bill in the main are not calculated to enable the universities to stimulate and expand the activities of the people but to chill and repress them within narrow bounds, and they will therefore be the reverse of beneficial in their effects on the social and political progress of the people."

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE said :—"My Lord, as this is the occasion on which the principle of the Bill may be usefully discussed, I cannot give a silent vote on the motion now before us, especially in view of the great attention which this subject has received during the last three years at the hands of both the Government and the public, and the angry controversy which has raged round it for most of the time. In the course of the Budget Debate of last year, Your Lordship, while referring to the attitude of the educated classes of this country towards University Reform, was pleased to observe—'Surely there are enough of us on both sides who care for education for education's sake, who are thinking, not of Party-triumphs, but of the future of unborn generations, to combine together and carry the requisite changes through.' My Lord, I do not know if my claim to be regarded as one of such persons will pass unchallenged. But this I venture to say for myself: I hope I have given, in my own humble way, some little proof in the past of my interest in the cause of higher education; and that in the observations which I propose to offer to-day, the only consideration by which I am animated is an anxious regard for the future of Western education in this land, with the wide diffusion of which are bound up in large measure the best interests of both the Government and the people. My Lord, in your Budget speech of last year, Your Lordship complained of the unnecessary distrust with which the educated classes regarded the attitude of the present Government towards higher education. I can assure Your Lordship that even among those who have not been able to take the same view of this question as Your Lordship's Government, there are men who regret that the difficulties, which already surround a complicated problem, should be aggravated by any unnecessary or unjustifiable misapprehension about motives. But is it quite clear that the Government itself has been free from all responsibility in this matter, and that it has given no cause whatever for any misapprehension in regard to its object? Let the Council for a moment glance at the circumstances which have preceded the introduction of this Bill. More than two years ago, Your Lordship summoned at Simla a Conference of men engaged in the work of education in the different Provinces of India. Had the Conference been confined to the educational officers of Government, one would have thought that Government was taking counsel with its own officers only, and of course there would have been no misunderstanding in the matter. But the presence of Dr. Miller at the Conference at once destroyed its official character, and gave room for the complaint that the deliberations were confined to European educationists in India only. The fact that the proceedings of the Conference were kept confidential deepened the feeling of uneasiness already created in the public mind by the exclusion of Indians from its deliberations. Later on, when the Universities Commission was first appointed, its composition, as is well known, afforded much ground for complaint; and though, to meet public opinion half way, Your Lordship took the unusual step of offering a seat on the Commission, almost at the last moment, to Mr. Justice Guru Das

Banerjee, the objection remained that, while Missionary enterprise was represented on the Commission in the person of Dr. Mackichan, indigenous enterprise in the field of education was again left unrepresented. The hurried manner in which the Commission went about the country and took evidence and submitted its report was not calculated to reassure the public mind. Finally, the holding back of the evidence, recorded by the Commission, on the plea that its publication would involve unnecessary expense, was very unfortunate, as other Commissions had in the past published evidence ten times as voluminous and the question of economy had never been suggested. Now, my Lord, every one of these causes of complaint was avoidable, and I cannot help thinking that a good deal of the misapprehension, which every right-minded person must deplore, would have been avoided, if Government had been from the beginning more careful in this matter. The task of reforming the University system in India was, in any case, bound to be formidable, and it was much to be wished that it had been possible to examine the proposals of Government on their own merits, in the clear light of reason, unobscured by passion or prejudice or misapprehension of any kind, on one side or the other.

"A misapprehension of the motives of the Government cannot, however, by itself, explain the undoubted hostility of the educated classes of this country to the present measure. And it seems to me to be clear that this sharp conflict of opinion arises from the different standpoints from which the question of higher education is regarded by the Government and the people. In introducing this Bill the other day at Simla, the Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh asked at the outset the question 'whether English education has been a blessing or a curse to the people of India.' And he proceeded to give the following reply:—'In point of fact it has been both, but much more, I believe, a blessing than a curse. We note every day the disturbing effects of a new culture, imposed upon learners who are not always prepared to receive it; but still, it is a great achievement to have opened the mind of the East to the discoveries of Western science, and the spirit of English law. To the Schools and Colleges under our administration we owe some of the best of our fellow-workers—able Judges, useful officials, and teachers who pass on to others the benefit which they have received. To them also we owe the discontented B. A., who has carried away from his College a scant modicum of learning and an entirely exaggerated estimate of his own capacities—and the great army of failed candidates, who beset all the avenues to subordinate employment.' Here then we have the principal objection to the present system of University education authoritatively stated, *namely*, that it produces the discontented B. A. and a great army of failed candidates. The Hon'ble Member describes these classes as a curse to the country, and he claims that his proposals are intended to abate this evil. Now, my Lord, I would in the first place like to know why 'the army of failed candidates, who beset the avenues to subordinate employment' should be regarded as a curse by the Government any more than any other employer of labour regards as a curse an excess of the supply of labour over the demand. These men do no harm to anyone by the mere fact that they have failed to pass an examination or that they seek to enter the service of Government. Moreover, unless my Hon'ble friend is prepared to abolish examinations altogether, or to lay down that not less than a certain percentage of candidates shall necessarily be passed, I do not see how he expects to be able to reduce the evil of failed candidates. The Colleges on the Bombay side satisfy most of the conditions that the Hon'ble Member insists upon, and yet the problem of the failed candidates is as much with us there as it is here. As regards the discontented B. A., assuming that he is really discontented, will the Hon'ble Member tell me how his proposed reconstitution of the University will make him any more contented? Does he not know that Indians educated at Oxford or Cambridge, who bring away from their Universities more than a 'scant modicum of learning' and a by no means 'exaggerated estimate of their own capacities' are found on their return to India to be even more 'discontented' than the graduates of the Indian Universities? The truth is that this so-called discontent is no more than a natural feeling of dissatisfaction with things as they are, when you have on one side a large and steadily growing educated class of the children of the soil, and on the other a

close and jealously-guarded monopoly of political power and high administrative office. This position was clearly perceived and frankly acknowledged by one of the greatest of Indian Viceroys—Lord Ripon—who, in addressing the University of Bombay in 1884, expressed himself as follows:—‘I am very strongly impressed with the conviction that the spread of education and especially of Western culture, carried on as it is under the auspices of this and the other Indian Universities, imposes new and special difficulties upon the Government of this country. It seems to me, I must confess, that it is little short of folly that we should throw open to increasing numbers the rich stores of Western learning; that we should inspire them with European ideas, and bring them into the closest contact with English thought; and that then we should, as it were, pay no heed to the growth of those aspirations which we have ourselves created, and the pride of those ambitions we have ourselves called forth. To my mind one of the most important, if it be also one of the most difficult, problems of the Indian Government in these days is how to afford such satisfaction to those aspirations and to those ambitions as may render the men who are animated by them the hearty advocates and the loyal supporters of the British Government.’ My Lord, I think it is in the power of Government to convert these ‘discontented B.A.’s.’ from cold critics into active allies by steadily associating them more and more with the administration of the country, and by making its tone more friendly to them and its tendencies more liberal. This, I think, is the only remedy for the evil complained of, and I am sure there is none other.

“My Lord, in the speech of the Hon’ble Member, to which I have already referred, he has argued as follows:—The evils of the discontented B.A. and the great army of failed candidates cannot be combated without improving the methods of teaching and examination which produce these results. Such improvement cannot, however, be secured without reconstituting the Senates of the different Universities. Therefore it is that the Government has thought it necessary to come forward with the proposals embodied in the present Bill. Now, my Lord, I do not think the discontented B.A. will grow rarer or that the ranks of the army of failed candidates will become thinner, after this Bill becomes law. But even if this object of the Hon’ble Member be not likely to be achieved, I am willing to admit that it would be a great and worthy end to attempt an improvement for its own sake in the methods of teaching and examination, and if any one will make it clear to me that this end is likely to be attained by the adoption of the proposals embodied in this Bill, I shall be prepared to give my most cordial support to this measure. For, my Lord, I have long felt that our present methods of both teaching and examination are very imperfect and call for a reform. But as far as I can see, there is little in this Bill which will in any way secure that object. It is true that the Hon’ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson, in his brief but eloquent speech at the first reading, spoke of the necessity of raising the character of the teaching at present imparted in Colleges and he announced that Government had decided ‘to make for five years special grants in aid of Universities and Colleges, whose claims to special assistance in carrying out the reforms which we have in view are established, subject to an annual limit of five lakhs of rupees.’ The announcement is a most welcome one, but it is difficult to see what reforms the Government has in view, and until further details about the Government scheme are forthcoming, no definite opinion can be pronounced on it. Moreover, we are just now considering the Bill, and so far as its provisions are concerned, there need not be the least change in the present state of things, so far as the Colleges in the Bombay Presidency are concerned. But, my Lord, while it is difficult to allow the claim of the Hon’ble Mr. Raleigh that this Bill will lead to an improvement in the methods of teaching and examination, there can be no room for doubt that the first and most obvious effect of the passing of this measure will be to increase enormously the control of Government over University matters, and to make the University virtually a Department of the State. This increase of control is sought to be secured both directly and indirectly—directly by means of the new provisions about the acceptance of endowments and the appointment of University Professors and Lecturers, the affiliation and disaffiliation of Colleges and the making of regula-

tions—and indirectly by the proposed reconstruction of the Senate and the power of censorship in regard to its composition, which Government will now be able to exercise every five years. My Lord, if Government cannot trust the Senate even to accept endowments without its own previous sanction, or to make appointments to endowed Professorships or Lectureships, if Government is to have the power to affiliate or disaffiliate any institution against the unanimous opinion of both the Senate and the Syndicate, if it may make any additions it pleases to the regulations submitted by the Senate for its sanction and may even in some cases make the regulations itself without consulting the Senate, I do not see that much dignity or independence is left to the Senate under such circumstances. And when in addition to so much direct control, Government takes to itself the power of not only nominating practically nine-tenths of the Fellows but also of revising their lists every five years, I think no exception can be taken to the description that the Senate under the circumstances becomes a Department of the State. My Lord, much was said during the last three years about the necessity of giving a preponderant voice to men actually engaged in the work of education in the deliberations of the University; very little, on the other hand, was heard about the necessity of increased Government control. In the proposals, however, with which Government has now come forward, while no statutory provision has been made for a due representation of Professors and teachers in the composition of the Senate, Government has virtually absorbed nearly all real power and made everything dependent upon its own discretion. The spirit in which the Government has chosen to deal with the Universities in this Bill appears to me to be more French than English. Was it really necessary to revolutionize their position so completely in the interests of education alone? After all Government itself is responsible for the composition of existing Senates, and what guarantee is there that the power of nomination, which has been admittedly exercised with considerable carelessness in the past, will be used any better in the future? Moreover, there are men on the existing Senates who have all along taken great interest in the affairs of the Universities, but who have perhaps made themselves disagreeable to those who are regarded as the special representatives of Government in those bodies. And it is very probable that these men may not be included among those who will now form the reconstructed Senates. If this happens, will it be just? My Lord, I am personally not opposed to the idea of a limited Senate, and were the question not complicated by fears of probable injustice in the first reconstruction, I should even be disposed to support the idea strongly. I also recognize that if we are to have a limited Senate, it is necessary to provide for a certain number of seats falling vacant every year, so that there should be room for a continuous introduction of qualified new men; and if these vacancies cannot be expected to arise in the natural course of things—by retirement or death—it is necessary to make the Fellowships terminable. But one essential condition in a scheme of a limited Senate with terminable Fellowships is that a large proportion of seats should be thrown open to election, so that those, who do not see eye to eye with the special representatives of Government, may not be deterred from taking an independent line by the fear of displeasing Government. But to make the Fellowships terminable in five years and to keep practically nine-tenths of the nominations in the hands of Government will, in my humble opinion, seriously impair all real independence in the deliberations of the University. My Lord, there are, in the special circumstances of this country, three different interests which really require to be adequately represented in the University Senate. There is first the Government which is of course vitally concerned in the character of the education imparted; then there are the Professors and teachers who are actually engaged in the work of instruction; and last, but not least, there are the people of this country, whose children have to receive this education and whose whole future is bound up with the nature of the educational policy pursued. These three interests are not—at any rate, are not always thought to be—identical, and I think it is necessary to secure an adequate representation to each one of them. My Lord, I feel that it is only reasonable to ask that as far as possible each interest may be represented by about a third of the whole Senate. Thus, taking the case of Bombay, I would fix the number of

ordinary Fellows at 150, and of these, I would have 50 nominated by Government, 50 either elected by or assigned to different Colleges, and the remaining 50 thrown open to election by the graduates of different Faculties of more than ten years' standing. In giving representation to Colleges, I would take into consideration all those points which the Government wants to be considered in affiliating an institution. Of course a majority of the representatives of Colleges will as a rule vote with Government nominees, and Government will thus have a standing majority in favour of its views. I would make these Fellowships terminable at the end of ten years, which would provide for 15 vacancies every year. I venture to think, my Lord, such a plan will duly safeguard all the different interests. I may mention that in the new Constitution of the London University, out of 54 Fellows, 17 are elected by graduates, 17 by Professors and teachers, 4 are appointed by the Crown, and the rest are nominated by certain bodies and institutions. Failing the plan which I have suggested, I would support the scheme proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Guru Das Banerji in his minute of dissent. It is impossible for me to support the proposals put forward on this point by Government in the Bill.

"My Lord, I must not discuss any of the details of the Bill at this meeting, though I have a good deal to say about many of them. But one or two remarks I will offer on two other points, which in my opinion are points of principle. The first is the provision in the Bill to give at least half the number of seats on the Syndicate for the different Faculties to Professors and teachers. My Lord, I am opposed to this provision. I would give a large representation to these men on the Senate, but having done that, I would leave the Syndicate to be composed of those whom the Senate considers to be best qualified. How would the proposed provision work in the case of the Bombay University? In the Faculty of Arts, the provision will not cause any inconvenience, and, as a matter of fact, the present practice is to have half the men in this Faculty from the ranks of Professors. But in the Faculty of Law, what will be the result? There is only one Law School in Bombay, which is a Government Institution. The Professors are generally junior barristers, who stick to their posts, till they get on better in their profession. They are generally not Fellows of the University. And yet, if this provision is adopted, they will first have to be appointed Fellows and then straightway one of them will have to be put on the Syndicate, in place of a High Court Judge or a senior barrister, who represents the Faculty at present on the Syndicate. Again, in the Faculty of Engineering, the present practice is to elect eminent Engineers in the service of Government. The Engineering College of the Presidency is at Poona, and it will be a matter of serious inconvenience to insist on one of the Professors of that College being necessarily elected a Syndic. Moreover, my Lord, I really think it is not desirable to prop thus by means of the statute men whom the Senate—and especially the reconstructed Senate—does not care to put on the Syndicate. Another point on which I would like to say a word is the provision in this Bill that henceforth all institutions applying for affiliation must satisfy the Syndicate that they have provided themselves with residential quarters. In the first place, what is to happen, if they build the quarters and then find that affiliation is refused? And secondly, I submit that such a condition will practically prevent the springing into existence of new Colleges and will, if made applicable to old Colleges, as the Syndicate is empowered to do, wipe out of existence many of those institutions—especially on this side of India—which in the past have been encouraged by the Government and the University to undertake the work of higher education. I freely recognize the great advantages of residence at a College, but if I have to choose between having no College and having a College without residential quarters, I would unhesitatingly prefer the latter alternative. My Lord, the people of this country are proverbially poor, and to impose on them a system of University education, which even a country like Scotland does not afford, is practically to shut the door of higher education against large numbers of very promising young men.

"My Lord, I have spoken at so much length at this stage of the Bill, because the issues involved in this attempt at reform are truly momentous. I confess that there is a good deal in this Bill with which I am in hearty sympathy. But the main provisions of the Bill are so retrograde in character that it is

impossible for me to support the measure. My Lord, I have already admitted and I admit again that there are serious defects in the methods of teaching and of examination pursued at present in this country. But the present Bill in my opinion offers no remedy calculated to cure the evil. I really think, my Lord, that the Government has begun the work of University reform at the wrong end. It is not by merely revolutionizing the constitution of the Universities that the object, which all well-wishers of higher education in this land have equally at heart, will be attained. It seems to me that the first step in the work of real reform is for Government to make its own Colleges model Colleges. Bring out from England the best men available for this work. I would place them on a level with members of the Civil Service, as regards pay and promotion. When I think of the great responsibilities of these men—of how much of the future of this country and of British rule depends upon the influence they succeed in exercising on the young minds committed to their care—and when I think of the more or less stereotyped character of the work which a majority of the Civilians have at present to perform, I am astonished that Government does not see how necessary it is to secure even a better type of men for its Colleges than for the administration of the country. If Government will bring out only the best men available—men who know how to combine sympathy with authority and who, for their learning and character, will continue to be looked up to by their pupils all their life,—there will, in a few years, be a marked change in the tone of Government Colleges in India. And the private Colleges will find themselves driven to work up to the level of Government institutions. One word more on this subject and I have done. Let not Government imagine that, unless the education imparted by Colleges is the highest which is at the present day possible, it is likely to prove useless and even pernicious; and secondly, let not the achievements of our graduates in the intellectual field be accepted as the sole or even the most important test to determine the utility of this education. I think, my Lord—and this is a matter of deep conviction with me—that in the present circumstances of India, *all* Western education is valuable and useful. If it is the highest that under the circumstances is possible, so much the better. But even if it is not the highest, it must not on that account be rejected. I believe the life of a people—whether in the political or social or industrial or intellectual field—is an organic whole, and no striking progress in any particular field is to be looked for, unless there be room for the free movement of the energies of the people in all fields. To my mind the greatest work of Western education in the present state of India is not so much the encouragement of learning as the liberation of the Indian mind from the thralldom of old-world ideas, and the assimilation of all that is highest and best in the life and thought and character of the West. For this purpose not only the highest but *all* Western education is useful. I think Englishmen should have more faith in the influence of their history and their literature. And whenever they are inclined to feel annoyed at the utterances of a discontented B.A., let them realize that he is but an incident of the present period of transition in India, and that they should no more lose faith in the results of Western education on his account than should my countrymen question the ultimate aim of British rule in this land, because not every Englishman who comes out to India realizes the true character of England's mission here."

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH said :—" My Lord, only the general principles of the Bill are to be discussed to-day, and my hon'ble colleagues have really left me little to say. I might leave the powerful arguments advanced in support of Government to serve as an answer to our critics. But the challenge thrown down by the Hon'ble Saiyid Muhammad and the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale is so direct that I feel bound to deal with it to the best of my ability.

" We may be asked, and, as the Hon'ble Mr. Bilderbeck has told us, we are asked to consider the question whether we have proved the necessity for the changes we propose. I do not in any way disparage the excellent work which has been done in the past, but we have an accumulating mass of evidence to shew that much remains to be done. We have before us the opinions expressed by high scientific authorities like Sir William Ramsay, and we have, as the Hon'ble Mr. Pedler has reminded us, the implied judgment passed

upon Indian Universities when they were left out of the programme of the Conference of British Universities recently held in London. That judgment impressed me so much that I made representations to some of my friends in England, pointing out that, whatever our defects may be, our Colleges can shew a long roll of able teachers, many of them graduates of English Universities: in their name I ventured to claim a place for Indian Universities among the Universities of the Empire. I am glad to know that our claim will be admitted, and that when the next Conference is held, our Universities will not be unrepresented.

"Extension of University work and improvement of University methods must, as Mr. Bilderbeck said, be to some extent a question of funds. Everybody who takes a practical interest in the matter must feel that it may be long before our resources are adequate to our ambition. But Government is prepared to do what it can, and we must hope that help from other quarters will not be wanting.

"My hon'ble colleague Mr. Morison has stated that one of the main objects of the Bill is to place a larger control over the higher education of the country in the hands of those who are professionally acquainted with the subject. There can be no doubt that one result of the present constitution of our Senates has been that academic opinion has not carried all the weight to which it is entitled. We propose to alter that in the future. The Hon'ble Member went on to suggest that we should strengthen the Bill by requiring that two-thirds of the Senate should be persons engaged in teaching. That is perhaps a question for Committee, but when we come to prescribe the mode in which effect is to be given to a general principle, we must not lose sight of the fact that we are legislating for five Universities, differing in their history, and also in their usages and ideas. It may not be necessary to provide that the proportion of the teaching element in the Senate should be the same in all cases.

"The speech of the Hon'ble Saiyid Muhammad turned in great part on questions connected with the Universities Commission, and this is not an appropriate occasion to resume the defence of that much-enduring body. But when the Hon'ble Member selects certain sentences from the Report of the Commission which embody, as he thinks, the principle of this Bill, I can only say that those sentences describe quite accurately the situation which this Bill is intended to meet. It is better for India that a smaller number (of course I do not admit that the number need be or will be smaller) should receive a sound liberal education than that a larger number should be hurried through inadequate courses of instruction, leading to a depreciated degree. The statement partakes of the nature of a truism. Does the Hon'ble Member contend that any good whatever is attained by hurrying young men through courses of inadequate instruction? And, if efficiency is not to be our paramount consideration, I should like to be told exactly what is the consideration to which efficiency is postponed.

"The Hon'ble Member regards this Bill as a measure designed to check and thwart the aspirations of the people of India. I say in reply that the object of Government has been, not to check those aspirations, but to evoke and strengthen them. We ask you to look at the best Colleges elsewhere, to consider all that goes to the making of a good College, the manifold provision which it should make not only for the instruction but for the general welfare of its students, and to resolve that you will make the Colleges of India as good as the best. That is work which cannot be done by Government alone, and the policy of the Bill can only be carried out with the aid of voluntary effort.

"I come now to the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale. I listened to that speech with a feeling of profound disappointment. We all readily admit the Hon'ble Member's right to be heard on any University question, but we expected from him, not only an acute opinion on the Bill (that he has given us) but some friendly recognition of the effort Government is making to promote reforms which he has himself admitted to be necessary. Instead of this we have a speech which strikes the note of distrust in Government, and my hon'ble colleague went on to justify his distrust by a series of arguments which I can only describe, if he will pardon me the

expression, as captious and irrelevant. Do we come here, at this time of day, to discuss the Simla Conference? The Conference was an official meeting, for surely the presence of Dr. Miller was not enough to deprive it of its official character. It is not a matter for this Council, it is entirely in the discretion of Government to determine how the advice of its officers may best be used for the public advantage. And again, are we to go back upon the complaints, so often made and so often answered before, as to the composition or conduct of the Commission? Assuming that all Mr. Gokhale's statements are well founded, has he said anything that detracts from the importance of the deliberate findings of the Commission? What you have to deal with is the fact that a body of men with long and varied experience of University work, after an inquiry extending over months (the Hon'ble Member is pleased to say it was hurried) have recorded their opinion that certain changes in our system are urgently required. I have never denied that, in carrying out these changes, Government may make mistakes. But if Mr. Gokhale has a right to remind us that mistakes of Government have hampered the success of our educational system, I hold that the disastrously mistaken sentiment which pervaded his own speech has not been without its evil effect.

"My hon'ble colleague admits that some reforms are necessary, but he says that improvements in our teaching methods will not be effected by this Bill. On both points, I entirely agree with him. When the Bill was introduced, I disclaimed altogether the fanciful idea that new methods can be imposed on five Universities by a single act of legislation. All that we propose now is, to put the Universities in a position to act for themselves.

"Both Hon'ble Members who have spoken against the Bill seem to regard it as a measure which is intended to make Government control closer and more stringent than it is at present. On the contrary, this is a Bill for enlarging the sphere of University action. Government control is and always has been a part of our system: in the Acts of 1857 and 1862, first, by requiring Government sanction for all regulations, and secondly, by requiring Government sanction for all appointments. The Bill now before us is intended to make these regulations complete and systematic (a demand with which, I ought to say, Madras has already complied), and we suggest that they should take this opportunity to revise their rules, and to strengthen their organisation in those points where the Report of the Commission indicates the necessity of amendment. It is true that the Bill confers on Government a limited and temporary power of interference, which may in some cases extend even to the making of new regulations. But I explained in introducing the Bill that this power would not be used to force uniformity of system, or to displace rules which may be approved by local opinion. A part of Mr. Gokhale's argument seems to resolve itself into the assertion that Government will do what Government has carefully and explicitly said it will not do.

"In like manner, when we deal with affiliation of Colleges, we leave the final decision to Government, but we provide the Universities with what at present they lack—a regular procedure, the whole object of which is to secure that Government shall take action only after a careful inquiry, conducted by University authorities. As the famous Despatch of 1854 has been frequently quoted against us, I should like to point out that, while the Despatch contemplated the inspection of Colleges by officers of Government, we now propose that the work of inspection should be entrusted to University agencies.

"I need not enter further into detail; the composition of the Syndicate, the scope to be given to the elective principle—these, and some other matters touched upon by Hon'ble Members, may be discussed more fully in the Select Committee. My object has been to show that the Bill is a sincere effort to begin the process of raising our academic standards, and that we are entitled to ask for the co-operation of all who are interested in the progress of higher education in this country."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said :—" I had not intended myself when I came into this room this morning to say anything at this stage of the Bill. A better opportunity will perhaps present itself when the Bill has been discussed in Committee and when it appears in its more final shape before this Council. But certain of the speeches to which we have just listened, and to which my Hon'ble Colleague sitting on my left (Mr. Raleigh) has delivered, if I may say so, a most effective and powerful reply, challenged so directly the principle and policy of the Government that I feel myself impelled to follow his example in making a few observations on certain points. We feel in this matter we stand upon ground so firm that we are prepared to resist and to repel any assault upon it, and when these assaults are delivered, as in some cases they have been this morning, under circumstances of unjustifiable suspicion, I think we are entitled as the responsible Government of the country to make our own position clear.

" My Hon'ble friend, Mr. Gokhale, spoke as an expert on educational matters, and he spoke with that sincere regard for the interests of his people which never fails to inspire his speeches. Regard for the interests of his own people sometimes, I think, renders him a little unfair as regards the interests and points of view of others. He was endeavouring, as my Hon'ble friend the Legal Member has pointed out, to explain the circumstances in which the views and attitude of the Government of India on education are regarded with suspicion by his fellow-countrymen, but all he had to say on this point was summed up in a few insignificant charges about the exact course of our proceedings during the past three years. I only wish to supplement what the Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh said about the Simla Conference by adding that that Conference was a private Conference summoned by myself in order to enable me to ascertain the trend of public and expert opinion in India upon educational matters, and that I invited the

most competent exponent whom we can find of the unofficial point of view? I summoned that Conference in order that I might have at my right hand some body of opinion more authoritative and better informed than the Home Department. Nothing would have been easier than to have started the work of reform of education in India on strictly Departmental lines, and nobody would have been more quick to denounce us than the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale in taking such a step. The proceedings of the Conference were private, because it was an advisory Conference, which was intended to acquaint the Government with the views that were entertained by the Educational authorities before we framed any proposals. Well, I really cannot proceed to discuss the question of the constitution of the subsequent Commission. It may safely be said that no Commission can be constituted by the Government of India that will give satisfaction to all classes of the Indian community. I suppose that I have taken more trouble than anybody else about Commissions. I have to represent provinces, interests, classes, creeds, up to them, and I have spent many hours of time in the attempt to make the Commissions fair. But we never get any thanks for our efforts, and the long afterwards we are liable to these belated charges. The Hon'ble Member spoke about the hurried labours of the Commission. The question is not whether the labours of the Commission were hurried, but whether they were scamped. Nobody, so far as I know, has ever brought against the Commission the charge that, if its labours were conducted with considerable rapidity, they were not conducted well. It visited all parts of the country, collecting important opinions from every class entitled to be consulted, and the fact that it conducted its proceedings with despatch is, in my opinion, to its credit rather than the reverse. I would ask the Hon'ble Member whether the end which he in common with ourselves desires to see produced is likely to be effected if the conduct of

Government is always to be regarded with the sort of suspicion that he disidently entertains. I thought that in the present case I had done everything in my power to remove every legitimate cause for such an attitude in the latter of this Bill. Years have now passed since I first took up the subject to shortly after coming to India. During that time we have appointed a Commission which has travelled about the country, taken evidence in every direction, and issued its Report. We have consulted public opinion, Local Governments, Missions, Universities, Senates, times without number. We have said, favoured, by every sort of reasonable concession, to meet their views. I think that my first speech announcing educational reform in India as one of long Charges that I had taken upon myself was made at the Convocation of the Calcutta University in 1899. In February next five years will have elapsed since that speech was made, and we shall not yet have carried our proposals. The charge that might much more reasonably be brought against me, instead of going too quick or instead of not paying adequate attention to the public view, might be that I have gone too slow. I do not disavow that these suspicions are generally shared by the Indian community. I without doubt that they are grateful for the opportunities that have been offered to them at each stage, even up to the last, of expressing their views, and my own feeling, looking to all the opinions that we have received, is one of gratification as to the degree to which, considering the passions that were excited a year and a half ago, we have now approximated to uniformity. I am even not without hope that the Hon'ble Member himself, who has made a rather violent speech today, will modify his views when the Select Committee meets to consider the details of the Bill.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Morison made one complaint about which I should like it to say a word. He entertained the view that the Bill deals rather with the machinery of education than with the principles. And he explained what he meant by, saying that the object of the Bill is clearly to place education in our own hands. It is quite true that the Bill is framed in the machinery of the Bill.

But I think that to anyone who reads the Bill they are patent on its surface. Its main principle is of course, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Pedler, to raise the standard of education all round, and particularly of higher education. What we want to do is to apply better and less fallacious tests than those which at present exist, to stop the sacrifice of everything in the colleges which constitute our University system to cramming, to bring about better teaching and a superior class of teachers, to provide for closer inspection of colleges and institutions which are now left practically alone, to place the government of the Universities in competent, expert, and enthusiastic hands, to reconstitute the Senates, to define and regulate the powers of the Syndicates, to give statutory recognition to the elected Fellows, who are now only appointed upon sufferance—

and on that point I have a word to say in a moment in reply to Mr. Gokhale, — to show the way by which our Universities, which are now merely examining Boards, can ultimately be converted into teaching institutions; in fact, to convert higher education in India into a reality instead of into a sham. These are the principles underlying our Bill. I will not labour them, but I hope I have said enough to show my Hon'ble Colleague that we have something in view much wider and more important than the somewhat narrow intentions that he has ascribed to us. When I spoke just now about the attitude of suspicion that is adopted by the

Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, I could not give a more striking illustration than the remarks he made about the election of Fellows. At the present moment there is no right to elect Fellows at all. It exists only on sufferance. It was a plan first tentatively proposed by Lord Lansdowne some years ago when Chancellor of the University and since continued. Calcutta at the present moment has something like 18 or 20 out of a total of 170 or 180 Fellows. Now, we propose in the Bill to take this great step forward: namely, to give statutory

recognition to these elected Fellows, and to fix a definite number which they shall always enjoy. The Hon'ble Member spoke about nine-tenths of the future Senate being nominated by Government. He was mistaken; I propose in this Bill to give one-fifth of the Senate, or 20 out of a total of 100 selection. And yet when this substantial favour, more than has ever hitherto been asked for, certainly more than it has ever been contemplated to give, offered, the Hon'ble Member infected with his own ideas and prejudices, comes forward and practically makes the matter a charge against Government instead of a cause of thanks and congratulation. He spoke of an ideal University which was to consist of a Senate of 150 persons, of whom it was understood that only 50 were to be appointed by the Government and the other 100 were to be elected. I should like to see how soon the machinery of such an institution would break down.

"The only other general considerations to which I would like to draw attention today are these. I would ask Council and the public to keep in mind that we are not departing in any degree from the principles which have underlain the course of education hitherto pursued. We regard this as the logical supplement of the famous Despatch of 1854 and the Report of the Education Commission of 1882, and of all that has gone since. Hereafter, after a careful examination of the existing system lasting over a period of years, after listening to expert advice drawn from every University and from every part of the country, and, after considering the remedies that have been put forward by all those whom we have consulted, we are adopting a measure, with, I think, a large and gratifying consensus of opinion behind it, which is intended to purify our system in India of its existing defects, of the defects which must attach to purely examining Universities anywhere, but which are peculiarly rampant in India, owing to the fact that we have given to this country a foreign system of education in which mnemonic tests play a large part, and the conditions under which it is imparted, and owing to the fact that the habits of the Indian mind, which are not yet fully changed, are not yet fully adapted to the demands of the modern world. We desire to make the University a place of learning, a place where the mind is trained to think, and where the character is formed. This is our aim, and we are determined to achieve it. We are aware of the bug-bears which seem to be inseparable from the manner in which public questions are regarded in this country—the idea that Government everywhere endeavours to snatch or steal something that ought to belong to somebody else, and to concentrate everything in its own possession. After being five years at the head of the Government of India, I can say deliberately that any Government would be foolish and suicidal which was animated by any such conception. We are already overburdened with work; we are anxious to throw it off at every turn; and the idea that we should desire to add to our overwhelming labours by taking higher education out of the hands of people who are competent to deal with it and monopolising it ourselves is not one that could be entertained by any one who was familiar with the inner workings of the Government. I remember that when after the Simla Conference we appointed a Director-General of Education in India, the same fears were entertained. It was said that the Government was anxious to centralise everything, to crush the independence of Local Governments and Universities, and that one iron rule would be made to apply to the whole country. I deprecated any such construction at the time. All that we wanted was that at head-quarters we should have a qualified authority to advise us; that something like uniformity should be introduced into the chaos at that time prevailing; and that there should be a channel of communication between the centre and the extremities. I am not aware that Indian education has become in consequence any more centralised than it was before, and when this Bill passes into law I have no fear whatever that, although Government is asserting its proper influence over education, any fair-minded critic can say that we are trying unduly to subordinate it to the State. But I would not base my reply to the Hon'ble Member solely on these grounds. Though we do not want to departmentalise the Universities, Education is not only one of the foremost duties of Government but it is perhaps the highest of all. To allow the system of education in the

country to fall to pieces would be one of the severest charges that could be brought in any indictment against the administration of India. We are bound to take to some extent into our hands the charge of higher education in this country: we cannot leave it to accident: we cannot entrust it exclusively to Missionary or other agencies, valuable as is the work done by those agencies in this country: we cannot hand it over to private enterprise, and the resources of this are soon exhausted, as the Hon'ble Mr. Bilderbeck missed out in his remarks about his own province of Madras: above all, it is never do in my view for Government to leave education in India to the disastrous effects of the sort of commercial rivalry that now prevails. For long reasons I have always held the view, that Government must itself shoulder its share of the burden. Later on I hope that we shall be able to transfer a portion of the charge, but at the present moment it is inevitable that Government must assume a larger responsibility than it has hitherto done, although, as Mr. Raleigh has reminded us, all that we are aiming at is to develop principles and to exercise powers already in existence.

Now, I have only this to say in addition. The Hon'ble Mr. Pedler in his remarks alluded to some observations that fell from me, when first

on this question at the University of Calcutta five years ago. It has scarcely been a week since then in which the matter has not been on my mind. I could not have left India happy, indeed I should have felt it ashamed, had I looked on helplessly during these five years at the great mass of intellectual energy which exists in this country, and its existence I do not for a moment dispute, being mis-spent or

into improper channels. I could not look on without compunction at teachers spending their lives and abilities in India on unfruitful and unimproving service, at pupils learning the wrong thing, or learning the right thing wrongly, at the welfare of future generations of young Indians sacrificed to depreciated standards or subordinated to mistaken tests. But it is in our power to correct some at any rate of these evils, and to point the way forward to education in India that will not be exhausted in a few years, and that will powerfully affect the future of the race. I hope the Council will not throw away the opportunity that is presented to them by the introduction of this Bill, and that those Hon'ble Members who will be upon the Select Committee will, as the representatives of India in this assembly, with this important question, not be unmindful of the heavy responsibility that has been placed upon their shoulders."

The motion was put and agreed to.

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CENTRAL PROVINCES CIVIL COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ARUNDEL moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Civil Courts in the Central Provinces be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh, the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose and the mover, with instructions to report within one month. He said:—"My Lord, since I introduced the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Civil Courts in the Central Provinces, certain suggestions have been made regarding it which are not of a purely verbal nature, and one of which will have the effect of extending its scope. It is desirable to have the details handled by a small Select Committee. I beg leave therefore to move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh, the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose and myself."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 8th January, 1904.

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CALCUTTA:

and December, 1903.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.